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THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO BOOKS:

BY ANTHONY à WOOD, M. A.

OF MERTON COLLEGE.

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TO

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND,

L. L. D.

CHANCELLOR OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF

THE GARTER,

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL

SECRETARIES OF STATE,

&c. &c. &c.

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THE

ANNALS.

BOOK THE FIRST.

An. { Dom. 1510
2 Hen. VIII.

KING Henry VIII being ſettled in his throne, the Univerſity entertained thoughts of having their Liberties and Privileges confirmed and augmented, for ſo their predeceſſors had always before taken that courſe, at the entrance of every new King. To this end they, by Dr. Fountleroy their Commiſſary (1) implore the help of Warham their Chancellor, and Sir Thomas Lovell, Knt. their Steward, by whoſe means and others of their friends at Court, the King, this year or thereabouts, granted a large Charter of the Confirmation of Privileges, (2) with a Confirmation alſo of that ample one of King Edw. IV. But that of K. Henry being afterwards through negligence taken away, was not found, neither reſtored till many years after this that we are now upon. That which now troubled the Univerſity, was the deprivation of their Privileges granted formerly by Popes and of ſome by Kings, by which their Privileges were munited (3) 'ab æternis firme ſæculis:' but they (I know not how) were gotten into the hands of other people. Concerning the procuring of which again, or having them exemplified from the Chancery of the Apoſtolic Seat, they wrote a requeſting Epiſtle (4) to their Chancellor; but whether they procured them again, I know not. However, if they did, they continued not long in their poſſeſſion, for when the Pope's name was raſed out of our

(1) FF Ep. 9 and 10.
(2) In pyx. long. 3.
(3) Vide FF, Ep. 2.
(4) Ib. Ep. 30, &c.

books, then did they, as I have ſhewed before, either periſh, or by too curious and zealous hands [were] conveyed away. Had they yet remained, I might have ſatisfied the Reader with a more continued Hiſtory of the Univerſity, in which I acknowledge I am in ſeveral places, eſpecially in the laſt century, deficient. But being quite forgotten, and nothing of their memories remaining, I was forced to lay hold on that which came next to my hand, though of little or no concernment to the Univerſity.

This year the King with divers Nobles came to Oxford, for whoſe reception an Act was purpoſely appointed. (1) After which was done, much redounding to the credit of the Univerſity, ſeveral of the ſaid Nobles had, as I conceive, Degrees conferred upon them, and ſo they departed. After which another Peſt broke forth, which cauſed a diſperſion of the Clerks. (2)

An. { Dom. 1511 / 3 Hen. VIII.

The next matter that the Univerſity concerned themſelves in, was the Statutes, by which all her Scholars were to be governed. For the truth is, the number of them was ſo many, that few or none could obſerve them; and therefore it neceſſarily followed, that the non-obſervance of them was the original of many controverſies, and a cauſe why our Scholars were ſo often perjured, as it obviouſly appears in our books; for now and ſeveral ages before it was a common thing for the Chancellor graciouſly to give Licenſe (3) to all the Regents 'ut eligerent ſibi confeſſores idoneos ut eos abſolverent ab omnibus delictis perpetratis;' of which the chief was perjury. This matter of Statutes, I ſay, being the grief that poſſeſſed the Magiſtrates and wiſe men of the Univerſity, they made bold to utter it to their Chancellor; he thereupon appointed certain men (of which Dr. Yong before mentioned was one) to reduce the ſaid Statutes and Ordinations into ſome intelligible method, which they accordingly doing, ſent them to him at Lambeth, (4) where being peruſed by him approved them 'excepto quod pœnas pecuniarias in contravenientes non ſtatuerant.' But however that which they did being rather a ſpecimen than a thorough inſpection into them, were moſtly altered two years after, and again in Cardinal Wolſey's time, as I ſhall anon ſhew.

(1) G fol. 92, 96, &c.
(2) Ut in quibuſdam COMPUT. Ballivorum Coll. Novi.
(3) Aaa, fol. 112, a. [Q.] A 96, a. FF fol. 74, &c.
(4) FF Ep. 17.

While

While theſe things were in doing they took occaſion to have their Privileges ſearched into, of which ſome being weakened and in a manner loſt and gotten into obſcure hands (as they with reſentment told the Chancellor this (1) year) cauſed the Burghers to inſult over them. For the prevention therefore of further miſchief that might through the defect of them happen, they took a reſolution to have them compleated, or others added to them. But becauſe this could not be done without great charge, intended (they being now deſtitute of treaſure) to court certain great perſons, ſuch chiefly that had been of their Univerſity, to contribute towards the work. For this end they by their procuratorial letters (2) conſtituted the ſaid Dr. Yong that he take care about the matter. So that thereupon Will. Lychfeild, Dr. of the Laws, Preb. of the King's Chapel of St. Stephen at Weſtminſter, being deſired, (3) freely gave, and uſed his endeavours (4) that our authentic Liberties and Privileges be renewed.

After him alſo was humbly deſired (5) Thomas Ruthall, Biſhop of Durham, who, as it plainly appears (6), was formerly of this Univerſity, though by one (7) ſaid to the contrary. Then Fitzjames (8) Biſhop of London. So that by their entreaties, and thoſe eſpecially of Hugh Saunders, (9) John Adams, Drs. of D. (now or lately of Merton Coll.) and others, Fitzjames ſtirred much in the matter, and contributed largely. With theſe being joined our noble Chancellor (whom the Univerſity deſired (10) to vindicate the Scholars thereof from the injuries of the Townſmen, who did moſt ſubtilly ſtudy to oppugn the Liberties and Privileges of the ſame) and a right reverend and honourable perſon (whom alſo they told (11) that 'the Univerſity was not able to withſtand them, they caring neither for God nor Man') they found themſelves in relation to their Privileges much comforted, and as to the diſtraction between them and the Burghers, for the preſent not a little relieved, though ſoon after put to trouble again. What elſe I have to obſerve is, that while theſe controverſies were depending, Nicholas Syre, a Butcher, and Roger Goldſmith alias Newton, Baillives of Oxford, were by Dr. Fountleroy, the Commiſſary, ſuſpended (12) in the beginning of September from entering into the Church

(1) FF Ep. 30.
(2) Ib. in FF Ep. 18.
(3) Ib. Ep. 21.
(4) Ib. Ep. 22.
(5) Ib. in ead. Epiſt.
(6) Ib. in Ep. 55.
(7) Godwinus in Epiſc. Dunelm.
(8) FF Ep. 28.
(9) Ib. Ep. 29.
(10) Ib. Ep. 31.
(11) Ib. Ep. 32.
(12) ꝙ fol. 148, a.

'propter

'propter ſuas manifeſtas contumacias in non comparendo coram illo certo die et loco ſibi legitime aſſignatis.'

An. { Dom. 1512 / 4 Hen. VIII.

About this time I find a great ſtir (1) about one Thomas Manne, a remarkable Wycleviſt, who being convented for his opinions before Dr. Smyth, Biſhop of Lincoln, and convicted, recanted afterwards in St. Mary's Church, and was commanded thenceforth to remain a priſoner within the Monaſtery of Oſney, and to bear a faggot before the firſt Croſs at the next general proceſſion within the Univerſity. Afterwards he appointed Dr. Henry Wilcocks, Vicar-general to the [ſaid] Dr. Smyth, [and] who was lately Moderator of Civil Law School, that in his next judicial Seſſion within the Priory of St. Frideſwyde in Oxford, he ſhould aſſign him to remain there, and to wear the ſign of a faggot on his uppermoſt garment: but he conveying himſelf away ſoon after, was taken and burnt in Smithfield, as may be elſewhere more fully ſeen.

What elſe I find memorable this year is, that the Commiſſary on the ſecond of Sept. with the Heads of Colleges, Principals of Halls, and others, called together in St. Mary's Church, (2) 'dedit mandatum generale quibuſdam pauperibus Scholaribus qui vocantur Chamberdekyns tunc comparentibus coram illo, et per eos omnibus aliis præcepit ſub pœna bannitionis ut transferrent ſe infra viii dies immediate ſequentes ad Collegia ſua ſive Aulas ubi communiæ habentur.' This it ſeems he ſtrictly commanded, becauſe there was a decree, or rather a command (3) made the year before 'contra Laicos recipientes Scholares ad victum in ſuis domibus;' which was followed with a public edict through all the Churches of the City. The ſaid decree, I ſay, being not obſerved, the Commiſſary was now forced to threaten the ſaid Scholars with baniſhment. 'Sciendum enim eſt hæc tempora valde turbulenta ac periculoſa extitiſſe, quod in cauſa fuit cur adeo diligenter de Scholaribus, præſertim pauperibus, intra Aulas et Collegia revocandis caveatur; cujus rei maximum indicium eſt interpoſita cautio fidejuſſoria, pro pace Univerſitatis cuſtodienda ab iis Scholaribus qui in Oppidanorum ædibus commorabantur; quâ præſtitâ, licuit illis ibidem tuto

(1) Fox in his Acts and Mon. publ. 1583, p. 816.
(2) ℸ, 167, a.
(3) Ib. 155, b.

commorari;

commorari; cujus rei exempla in Regiſtris noſtris (1) admodum frequentia deprehenduntur.'

Theſe things were no ſooner done, but fell out a ſore diſcord between the Maſter and Fellows of Univerſity College; upon which the Society making complaints to Dr. Wylsford the Commiſſary, he ſummoned them to appear before him Oct. 4. At which time being all preſent, and each of them ready to lay before him his grief, aſſigned them then a day of viſitation, (2) viz. 14th of the ſame month, on which each was to appear before him 'ſub pœna excommunicationis.' That day being come, he ordered all matters ſo well, and gave ſuch a true ſenſe of their Statutes, that they departed in peace.

An. { Dom. 1513 / 5 Hen. VIII.

This year I find no great memorable matters, only, 1. That ſome controverſy hapning about the election of the Proctors, through the means of ſome perſons that would give votes (though they had ſpent the leaſt part of the year in the Univerſity) the matter was referred to the Chancellor; whereupon he, after due conſideration, propoſed, (3) 'quod nemo ſuffragabitur in electione Procuratorum (ſi modo ante cum pannis diſceſſerit) niſi qui corporale præſtiterit juramentum, ſe per majorem anni ſequentis partem ibidem in Univerſitate moram tracturum.' Which being conſulted by the Regents did not now altogether take effect, only that 'de reformandâ Procuratorum electione vaticinari videtur;' which accordingly came to paſs, as I ſhall elſewhere ſhew you.

2. That the great work of the Statutes was taken in hand again, (4) and divers Delegates appointed to reform (5) and bring them into a body; but that care which all are to take upon them is neglected by every one; for the truth is there was another ſpecimen made, and ſome of them which cauſed perjury corrected.

3. That controverſies hapning again between the Univerſity and Town, the aſſiſtance of divers conſiderable perſons for the defending and maintaining our Liberties and Privileges (which were ſtill looked upon as broken and imperfect) was earneſtly deſired. (6) At length, with their help, the Univerſity was relieved, eſpecially by the care of Bainbridge Archb. of York.

(1) ℸ 170, b. 171, a and b; 172, &c.
(2) Ib. in ℸ fol. 174, b.
(3) FF Ep. 35.
(4) Ib. Ep. 36, 37, 38.
(5) G 208 b. 209 a, &c.
(6) Ib. in FF Ep. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, &c.

In

In the middle of theſe controverſies, which were in the beginning of this year, I find that it was decreed (1) by the venerable Convocation of Regent and Non Regent Maſters, 'quod Major Villæ Oxon. (Johannes Broke) ſit diſcommunicatus, h. e. quod nihil emat vel vendat privilegiato, nec privilegiatus ab eo, et hoc fit quoniam proceſſit in curia ſua contra quendam privilegiatum, et ad mandatum Commiſſarii non ceſſavit.' Who this privileged perſon ſhould be, I know not, unleſs Mr. Thom. Bentley, a Phyſician of New College, for he being vexed in the Mayor's Court, Joh. Trafford, the Cryer thereof, appeared in a Congregation of Regents ult. Nov. 1512, and there did take an oath publicly (2) before them that he would not act againſt the ſaid Bentley. (3)

4. That a peſtilential diſeaſe falling out this year, (4) divers Scholars receded from the Univerſity; but the occaſion of it and other Peſtilences being diſcerned afterwards, a remedy was found for the prevention of them, as it ſhall be ſhewed elſewhere.

An. { Dom. 1514 / 6 Hen. VIII.

To paſs by the continuation of differences this, the next, and the year following, which hapned between the Univerſity and Town (for the ending and managing of which, the aſſiſtance of great perſons was by the Academians ever and anon deſired) (5) I ſhall proceed. Being therefore arrived to the ſixth year of Henry VIII, I ſhall make bold to inſert one memorable for that year, notwithſtanding it ſhall be remembred hereafter; and the reaſon why I do it ſhall be anon told you. In the ſame year therefore it appears that Braſenoſe College was near finiſhed out of the ruins of ſeveral Hoſtles, the chief of which was Braſenoſe Hall, ſo called without doubt from ſuch a ſign which was in ancient time over its door, as other Halls alſo had, viz. Hawk or Hieron Hall, Elephant, Swan, and Bull Hall. The chief Founder was William Smyth, Biſhop of Lincoln, who before had been Clerk of the Hamper, and Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford: For the acceptance of which office, the Members thereof wrote

(1) G 167, a.
(2) Ib. 155, b.
(3) In my Engl. Cat. of Canc. under the year 1512, 'tis thus. This year John Broke, the Mayor of the Town, was diſcommoned (G 167) by the Commiſſary or Vice-chancellor, Dr. Wylsford, becauſe he proceeded in his court at the Gildhall againſt a privileged perſon, and did not ceaſe from ſo doing at his command, erring thereby againſt the compoſition of 37 Hen. VI.
(4) Reg. Coll. Oriel. penes Decanum ejuſd. p. 94.
(5) FF Ep. 44, 46, 47, 48, &c.

an

an Epiſtle (1) to him, part of which goeth thus—'Mater noſtra prædicta quaſi de gravi ſomno erecta &c. ad veſtram celſitudinem has literas celerrime mitti fecit, quibus materna prece inſtantius deprecatur ut cum veſtram amplitudinem in hac noſtra Academia alumnum olim ſibi progenuerit, etiam in præſentiarum præcipuam patronam acerrimamque ſui propugnatricem gratius conſequatur, &c.' And in another writt to the ſaid Biſhop, (2) thus—'Cum noſtrâ ex familiâ noſtroque genere ſublatus ſis colendiſſime antiſtes, &c.' The reaſon why I inſert theſe paſſages is, becauſe the Reader may collect thence, that the FOUNDER of the ſaid College, who hath been hitherto reported to have been of Cambridge, was an Oxford man alſo, as indeed he was. From which place being driven away by a Peſt, went to Cambridge, where taking his Degrees was incorporated in this Univerſity.

An. { Dom. 1515 / 7 Hen. VIII.

Seeing that I have mentioned theſe matters, I ſhall ſpeak of the FOUNDER of Corpus Chriſti College, RICHARD FOX, Biſhop of Winchester, who alſo at this time was founding that College. He, together with the ſaid WILLIAM SMYTH, and THOMAS ROTHERAM the ſecond FOUNDER of Lincoln College, having been by ſome reported to have been educated in Cambridge, cauſed the Antiquary, ſometime of that Univerſity, named Dr. Joh. Key (Caius) not a little to boaſt, (3) and thereupon to ſtile Oxford a Colony of Cambridge, as Rich. Croke their Orator hath done. But how they and others have been miſled, may to an impartial eye be diſcerned. For firſt that the ſaid W. Smyth, who is reported to have been of Pembroke Hall, had ſome part of his education in Oxford is evident, and then alſo that Rich. Fox had his breeding here, and particularly in Magdalen College, but driven thence by a plague alſo, is not to be doubted. If he had been a ſtranger to and not had ſome of his education in Oxford, the Univerſity would not have been ſo bold to write (4) to him (while Biſhop of Exeter) to become a Benefactor towards them for the reparation of St. Mary's Church. Neither would he have extended his liberality to them, if a ſtranger, and not to his ſuppoſed mother.

In the whole ſeries of Epiſtles wrot to Biſhops for that purpoſe, I find none written to thoſe that had not been Oxford men, though probably

(1) F Ep. 495.
(2) Ib. Ep. 494.
(3) In lib. i, ANTIQ. CANT. p. 152, &c.
(4) In F. Ep. 363.

had

had ſpent ſome time in Cambridge, or elſe at leaſt incorporated there. The Univerſity in an Epiſtle (1) to Rob. Jeffry, Archdeacon of Hereford, ſometime an Oxford man, telling him how for a long ſpace they had conſulted to procure means for the reparation of St. Mary's Church, at length concluded that they would trouble 'veteres Univerſitatis amicos.' So that thence may be concluded that the Oxonians would not ſollicite thoſe that were ſtrangers to them, but their ancient friends and acquaintance, ſuch that had been educated among them, as Biſhop Fox had been. As for Rotheram, that he was at firſt an Oxford man, is not to be doubted: who taking his degrees afterwards in Cambridge was incorporated (2) D. of D. here 1463, conditionally that before he was incorporated ſhould preach an Examinatory Sermon, and after that preach twice, and that he pay on the day of his Inception 20l. inſtead of a banquet.

Thus you ſee how evident it is that theſe three worthy men, who founded and endowed Colleges at Oxford, were there educated, nay not them only, but all the Biſhops in England about this time, except Rocheſter and Ely, as the ſaid Croke confeſſeth. (3) And therefore how likely it is, that Oxford ſhould be a Colony of Cambridge upon that, and the account alſo of the promotion of Cambridge men to the Cardinal's College (which I ſhall elſewhere diſprove), and not in gratitude for their former educations, let any reaſonable man judge from the premiſes.

This year Richard Kedyrmyſter, Abbat of Wynchcombe, preaching at Paul's Croſs when the Parliament ſate, did occaſionally maintain that Clergymen were exempted from temporal judges, that is, that they ought not to appear before, or be examined or judged by them for any faults committed, &c. Hereupon Dr. Hen. Standiſh, Guardian of the College of Franciſcans in London, did in an aſſembly of Biſhops, Judges and others, openly diſpute what he had ſaid. And Dr. Voiſey, alſo then Dean of the King's Chapel, did maintain that the conventing of Clergymen before temporal judges might ſtand well enough with the Laws of God and the holy Church, &c. After this the controverſy was tranſlated to the Univerſity, and being diſputed pro and con, the Members thereof were divided into parties. The Secular Scholars, they took part with the Abbat; but the Friers, eſpecially the Franciſcans, ſided with Standiſh, now or ſoon after their Provincial. At length the King, fearing the ill conſequences of it, ſent his

(1) Ib. Ep. 420.
(2) Aa fol. 126 a, et 128 a.
(3) In Oratione ſua de laudibus Græcarum Diſciplinarum, edit. circa an. 1526.

Mandamus

Mandamus to forbid ſuch controverſies, and ſo an end was for this time put to them. (1)

An. { Dom. 1516
8 Hen. VIII.

The differences having been ſomewhat allayed between the Univerſity and Town, were this year renewed again, not through the fault and miſdemeanor of the Scholars, but Townſmen (eſpecially of the Baillives) upon theſe accounts following: 1. Their trial (2) of a privileged perſon who had mortally wounded a Townſman, in their Court. 2. Their reſiſting (3) of the Chancellor as to the correction and impriſonment of delinquents. 3. Their not obeying (4) the mandate of the Chancellor or his Commiſſary in not pannelling certain legal and free men of the Town of Oxford (not being under the Privilege of the Univerſity) to enquire of forfeitures and other matters, which they are bound to do on the King's part. 4. Their not obeying (5) the Commiſſary's mandate which they received from the hands of one of the Bedells to make the ſaid pannellation for the year inſtant according to the manner, but putting in ſuch or ſuch perſon. 5. That they in the ſaid pannellation did put Rich. Wotton and Thom. a Pantry, Superior Bedells of the Univerſity, and other privileged perſons, which were not wont anciently to be impannelled.

Of theſe and other great crimes the ſaid Baillives being found guilty, and therefore highly perjured, (becauſe at the entrance into their offices they ſolemnly ſwear to obſerve the Liberties and Privileges of the Univerſity, and alſo to keep and ſave them harmleſs) the Univerſity, who found their Privileges not ſo valid as they wiſhed, forthwith made their complaints (6) to divers great perſons, eſpecially to Cardinal Wolsey, now their great Patron, about it. At length, by the endeavours of them and others, the matter was ſo brought about, that the ſaid Baillives named Robert Carow and John Auſten, being commanded (7) to appear before the Commiſſary, Proctors and others in St. Mary's Church Dec. 19, this year, they then by Dr. Edm. Hurd, Dec. Dr. had ſeveral interrogatories put (8) to them, viz. whether they had not committed, or were guilty of, the aforeſaid matters? All which they

(1) July 5 it was diſpenſed with that the King's Chaplains, or any Chaplain of any Nobleman, might be admitted or licenſed to any Degree in the long Vacation, notwithſtanding any Statute to the contrary. Reg. G fol. 238 b. Qu. whether the King was not expected at Oxon or at Woodſtock. Circa an. 1515, q. in Reg.

(2) FF Ep. 23.
(3) Ib. Ep. 30.
(4) Ib. Ep, 53, 54: et in G 310 a.
(5) Ib. in G.
(6) FF Ep. 50, 52, 53, 54, 55.
(7) G fol. 310, &c.
(8) Ib. 310 a.

confeſſing without any threatning or impulſion had this ſentence (1) following paſſed upon them the next day:

'Decretum eſt per Dominum Commiſſarium et Conſilium diſcretorum ſibi aſſiſtentium, quod Robertus Carow et Johannes Auſten Ballivi Villæ Oxon habeant et quilibet eorum habeat unam ceream ponderantem unam libram, et quilibet eorum ſtans in Eccleſia S. Martini in Villâ Oxon, manutenebit dictam ceream à principio Evangelii altæ miſſæ uſque ad finem; et hoc proximo die ſequente poſt decretum, quo finito, quilibet eorum offeret ſuam ceream S. Martino.

Deinde injunctum eſt eiſdem, quod in proxima generali proceſſione per Univerſitatem celebranda, dicti Ballivi tranſeant et quilibet eorum tranſeat ante crucem Univerſitatis, ab Eccleſia B. Mariæ Virginis ad locum quo deferetur crux, et publicè in manibus portantes preculas dicent, et quilibet eorum dicet pro bono ſtatu digniſſimi Regis noſtri et Reipublicæ Pſalterium beatiſſimæ Virginis Mariæ.'

This therefore being the preſent reſult of the buſineſs, the Burghers forthwith made great complaints (2) to the King, excuſing themſelves (eſpecially the Baillives) and very much accuſing the Scholars in ſeveral particulars, viz. that they fired the houſe of John Heynes, lately Mayor, and put him in ſore fear and jeopardy of his life, aſſaulted alſo three other inhabitants of Oxford, with many other miſchiefs committed by them. Furthermore alſo by their letters to the King, they humbly deſire him, that foraſmuch as great injuſtice was done on the Baillives, that he would, by his letters under his Privy Seal, command the Commiſſary, Proctors, Wotton and Pantry before mentioned, as alſo Mr. Rich. Duck, the principal offenders againſt them, perſonally to appear before him and his Council and give anſwer to the premiſſes. Upon the receipt of this letter by the King and his Council, the ſaid perſons were even upon the point of being ſent for, but Dr. John Voyſey Dean of the King's Chapel, Dr. John Chamber Dean of St. Stephen's Chapel at Weſtminſter, and eſpecially Cardinal Wolſey interpoſing themſelves, and giving the King a faithful account of the matter, the ſaid Baillives and other Burgeſſes who were ſent to London on purpoſe to proſecute the buſineſs, were, with ſcorn, put aſide. So that no remedy being found nor likely to be, the Baillives recurred to the Chancellor of the Univerſity, that they might have their ſentence taken off; but he denying it, unleſs they would ſubmit and acknowledge that what they had done was erroneous, promiſed ſolemnly before him, that they

(1) Ibid.

(2) G fol. 311 a.

would

would at their return to Oxford do it. With which promiſe the Chancellor acquainting (1) his Commiſſary (to the end that at their return he ſhould call upon them to do it) did at length on the firſt day of the term in Jan. ſubmit (2) in the Congregation Houſe before the Commiſſary and Regents. And becauſe the Univerſity had ſuffered divers damages by them, they, at the Commiſſary's command, obliged themſelves (3) in a bond before him in St. Frideſwyde's Church 23 of the ſaid month of Jan. that they would pay each of them 4l. within 15 days after the Paſſover following under pain of forfeiting 10l. to the Univerſity, &c.

Not long after, upon conſideration of divers flaws and defects found by the Lawyers now being in the ancient Charters of the Liberties of the Univerſity, were means made to the ſaid Wolſey Cardinal and Archbiſhop of York, for a renovation of the moſt principal and chiefeſt Liberties of all, to be exemplified and recited with ſuch exemplifications and enlargements, expoſitions and inſtructions, as might beſt ſerve the Univerſity's turn and ſalve the integrity of the old Charters. Whereupon the great and moſt notable Charter of King Hen. VIII came forth dat. Apr. 1, 14 Hen. VIII, Dom. 1523, ſubſcribed in the original under the broad ſeal of England in theſe words—' per ipſum Regem et de datâ prædictâ, authoritate Parliamenti.'

About the ſame time that theſe differences fell out with the Oppidans, the Academians had the like (4) with ſome of their own body, who now endeavoured to break the Privileges, and bring the Univerſity into trouble. Of theſe, one John Morrys, Doctor of the Canon Law, was the chief, who with his party being very active in reſiſting the Power of the Univerſity, was, as an example, impriſoned by the Commiſſary, and afterwards baniſhed Oxford, not to come within 10 miles thereof. Hereupon grew a great diſcontent, inſomuch that he and ſome of his party, making their complaints to the King, the Cardinal's help was implored, that he would ſtick by us, and be a means to the King that he would reconcile the differences. At length when the ſaid Dr. had continued baniſhed one year, was, upon his ſubmiſſion and good behaviour, reſtored by the King's mandate in a ſolemn Congregation.

(1) FF Ep. 57, et in G fol. 312 a et b.
(2) G 313 b.
(3) Ibid.
(4) FF Ep. 52 a, 56.

An. { Dom. 1517
{ 9 Hen. VIII.

In the beginning of this year about the latter end of Lent (a fatal time for the moſt part to the Oxonians) fell out a ſore diſcord (1) between the Benedictine and Ciſtercian Monks concerning ſeveral philoſophical points diſcuſſed between them in the School. But their arguments being at length flung aſide, they decide the controverſy by blows, which, with ſome ſcandal, continued a conſiderable time. At length the Benedictines rallying up what forces they could procure, beſet the Ciſtercians, and by force of arms made them fly and betake themſelves to their Hoſtels. Now as in ſuch tumults, eſpecially thoſe that are more ancient, were never wanting evil men to promote and forward them; ſo alſo in this, was not wanting a wicked inſtrument for that purpoſe, the Univerſity taking not now that care as then, becauſe the number of Students was much leſſned: For at the beginning of this fray, John Heynes before mentioned, Alderman, lately Mayor of the Town (who becauſe of the injuries that he, as he ſuppoſed, had ſuffered, did profeſs himſelf an enemy to the Magiſtrates of the Univerſity) thruſt himſelf in among the Benedictines, encouraged them to fight, and procured them divers ſorts of weapons. But they who had the better being puniſhed by mulcts and other ways, and therefore again enraged, reſolved to lay in wait for the Proctors to do them miſchief for this their ſeverity. To this end the ſaid Heynes by the counſel of Tho. Byrydall his ſon in law, not only animated and encouraged in their deſign, but invited others to join with them and kill them outright. The Plot being contrived, and the place appointed where to lay wait, ſcil. in the Houſe of John Heynes, which the Burghers before told the King was burnt, they on the 16 of April at night, (being the time that they knew the Proctors would walk) met at the place, and after that notice was given, about the ſilent time of the Night, that the Proctors were about Quatervois, a party of them to the number of eight, that is to ſay, four Benedictines, three Seculars, and Heynes the Captain, iſſued out of his houſe, and ſet upon the Proctor and his retinew, and encountred them manfully. At length by the noiſe which was made, either by outcries or the clattering of ſwords, which cauſed the Burghers to come out of their beds with arms and lights, Heynes and his Party fled to his houſe, and there for that night hid themſelves: but notice being given, who, and where they were, the four Benedictines fled, and

(1) Ibid. Ep. 59, 60, 62, &c.

Heynes

Heynes with three Seculars were taken up and clapt up in priſon. Shortly after that juſtice ſhould be done, Heynes was ſummoned and brought before the Courts of Juſtice, and being found guilty that he was the chief Ring-leader of this grand riot, where ſeveral were wounded and much endangered of their lives, he was deſervedly baniſhed Oxford. Had he given ſatisfaction for what he had done he might have ſtaid; but becauſe he was ſtubborn and would not, his departure was haſtned. Afterwards repenting much of his folly, was again not without great difficulty reſtored. But then he perceiving full well, how the Scholars and his Neighbours ſcorned him (which his high ſpirit could not bear,) left the place again of his own accord and afterwards died a poor man.

At that time alſo Tho. Byrydall, another Actor in the Riot, was, after examination by the Commiſſary, baniſhed, his time to commence from the time appointed for Heynes, which was St. Dionyſe day. Then Will. Baker, Thomas Bradſhaw and Thomas Bucklond, who ſuffered the like puniſhment, though afterwads reſtored. Several others alſo were found guilty by the examination of thoſe that were taken, viz. one Sir John Gitto, (1) two Canons of St. Frideſwyde's, Sir Davy of London College, who was a Monk of Abendon, Sir Griffith wounded, but by the help of an horſe fled to Kydlington, Wratton, Glaynsford, Draycot, and many others. What became of them, and how the matter was ended, appearing not through the imperfection of our Regiſters, I ſhall proceed to ſpeak of ſomewhat elſe.

Not long after this diſcord, raged a peſtilential Diſeaſe (2) in the Univerſity, to the diſperſion and ſweeping away of moſt, if not all, of the Students thereof. The occaſion proceeded from the ſtopping of water courſes about Oxford, which cauſing frequent inundations in the meads and low places, would, for want of due conveyance, putrify and infect the air. The waters were always ſtanding like to thoſe of ponds, which, when by the ſun exhaled, the remainder would be converted into mud and dirt, made loathſome and ſtinking alſo by the fiſh that periſhed therein. So far were theſe inundations from doing good, that, quite contrary to Nile in Egypt, they brought a ſterility, and converted the pleaſant meads into foggy and dirty places. Further alſo though there hath not yet appeared any reaſon for ſo many Peſts that have formerly hapned among us except one, which was the want of room, yet I am confident the ſtopping of the waters [was] the chief reaſon, eſpecially for thoſe that lately hapned among us, viz.

(1) G 316, 317, 319, &c.

(2) 'Sudor tabificus:' FF Ep. 62.

thoſe

thoſe in an. 1507, 9, 11, 12 and 14, with ſeveral afterwards. When the Univerſity was ſenſible of this great inconvenience, the Members thereof by their letters ſupplicated (1) Richard Fox, Biſhop of Wincheſter, Thomas Ruthall, Biſhop of Durham, William Atwater, Biſhop of Lincoln, and others, that they would be a means to prevent theſe inconveniences. What the laſt did in it I know not; ſure I am the firſt was no ſmall inſtrument in the matter, foraſmuch as the Scholars which he had ſettled in his College newly erected, were for the moſt part frighted away by a Peſt that hapned through thoſe inconveniences, they not returning till the year following, and then the Univerſity being in a manner freed from it (though it remained (2) this and the next year in ſeveral places, and particularly in Canterbury College) the reſt of the Scholars returned.

An. { Dom. 1518 / 10 Hen. VIII.

In the beginning of this year the King, Queen and Cardinal Wolſey came with a ſplendid retinue to Abendon, and there lodged themſelves in the Abbey. The next day certain perſons of the Univerſity went to congratulate them, but Qu. Katherine being deſirous to come to Oxford, was attended in her journey by the Cardinal: and being entred within the limits, were received by the Scholars with all demonſtrations of love and joy. After ſhe had received their curteſies, ſhe retired to St. Frideſwyde's Monaſtery to do her devotions to the ſacred reliquies of that Virgin Saint (being the chief occaſion as it ſeems that brought her hither) and after that was done, ſhe vouchſafed to condeſcend ſo low as to dine with the Mertonians (3) for the ſake of the late Warden [Rawlyns], at this time Almoner to the King, notwithſtanding ſhe was expected by other Colleges.

After the ceremonies at that College were performed to her great content and the honour of that Houſe, ſhe was pleaſed to viſit ſeveral places in the Univerſity and ſo departed. As for the Cardinal he honored the Congregation or Convocation Houſe with his preſence; where, after ſeveral ceremonies were performed between the Univerſity and him, with ſeveral Nobles that were in his company, he ſpake an Oration, in which he profeſſed himſelf willing to ſerve the Oxonians in all noble offices. And further alſo, foraſmuch that he was then ready to ſettle certain Lectures in the

(1) Ibid. Ep. 75, 80, 81.
(2) Ib. Ep. 68, 71, 72, 75, 79, 80, 81; et Reg. Coll. Oriel. p. 118.
(3) Reg. Coll. Mert. fol. 241 a. et alibi.

Univerſity,

Univerſity, deſired that he might have the power of correcting certain Statutes belonging to Learning (which before for their diſcrepancy the Academians had made complaints to Rich. Fitzjames, Biſhop of London, (1) John Yong, Biſhop of Calypoly and others) all which the Academians embracing with ſingular alacrity and content, ſent afterwards to the Chancellor, (2) that he would be pleaſed to give way to it and permit the Cardinal that he might have the management of correcting the ſaid Statutes. But he upon conſideration of their requeſts, told them by his letters (3) dat. 22 May this year, that it could not be allowed that ſo great authority ſhould be beſtowed on any perſon, except the Chancellor and venerable Company of the Regent and Non Regent Maſters. At length through other intreaties, they on the firſt of June this year made a ſolemn and ample decree (4) in a great Convocation, not only of giving up their Statutes into the Cardinal's hands to be reformed, corrected, changed, renewed and the like, but alſo their Liberties, Indulgencies, Privileges, nay the whole Univerſity (the Colleges excepted) to be by him diſpoſed and framed into good order. Which being done he received them with full intentions to perform what he had promiſed.

About the ſame time he ſetled one or more of his Lectures, particularly that of Rhetorick, performed by John Clement, (5) as I ſhall elſewhere ſhew. So great reſpect had the Oxonians now for this worthy Cardinal, that they profeſſed themſelves to be at his devotion, and were ready, for his ſake, to ſacrifice themſelves and all theirs.

The ſweating ſickneſs raging within the City of London laſt year, the King left that place, and this year removed Trinity Term to Oxford, where it continued but one day and was adjourned again to Weſtminſter.

This year came up (I know not upon what account) Gratious days in Lent, uſed to this day among the Bachelaurs of Arts that determine. For the Bachelaurs this year that were to perform that exerciſe on the Vigills of St. Gregorie's day (which is the 12 of March) ſupplicated that (6) they may 'exire Scholas in hora undecima ob honorem S. Gregorii,' which being granted had this obligation impoſed on them, viz. 'quod quilibet eorum utens hac gratia dicat Pſalterium B. Mariæ Virginis in Eccleſia S. Mariæ pro bono ſtatu Magiſtrorum Regentium.' In the ſame Lent alſo

(1) FF Ep. 58, 61, &c.
(2) Ib. Ep. 63.
(3) Ib. Ep. 64.
(4) Ib. fol. 31.
(5) Ib. fol. 34, a; Ep. 68.
(6) Reg. H, fol. 15, a.

other

other Bachelaurs that determined on S. Patrick's day and S. Mary's (and not unlikely others) had upon their Supplication Gratious days for the honor of thoſe Saints, conditionally that each of them ſay the Pſaltery of the bleſſed Virgin, as before: which Supplicats and Grants being the firſt that occur in our Regiſters, as far as I can yet perceive, we may without doubt ſuppoſe that their original was this year. I remember I have ſeen in the works of a certain Oxford Poet (1) that lived in the reign of Hen. III, the deſires of certain Scholars made to a Maſter of Logick that they might be freed from all Scholaſtical care in feſto natalitio, running partly thus:

'Ut colamus feſtum purè
Non eſt opus ut nos curæ
Diſtrahunt Scholaſticæ:
Scimus tamen quod de jure
Te coronat flos naturæ,
Logices et Ethicæ:
Probat enim, &c.'

But theſe rather ſeeming to relate more to Lectures than otherwiſe, I dare not affirm them to have correſpondence with Quadrageſimal Exerciſes. In the latter end of this year in the time of Lent, brake forth a Plague in the Univerſity, and particularly in Canterbury Coll. and St. Mary Hall, to the hindrance of Scholaſtical Exerciſes then performed.

An. { Dom. 1519
11 Hen. VIII.

As concerning the Cardinal's Greek Lecture 'twas not read till this year. What was done before by Will. Grocyn, was but voluntary; for it being oppoſed by many, becauſe of the new way which he and Eraſmus had taught, did not propagate at all in publick, neither probably would have ſo done, had not Sir Thomas More wrote a ſolemn Epiſtle for the receiving it, and the Cardinal ſhewed his authority in encouraging it. I cannot but wonder when I think upon it to what a ſtrange ignorance were the Scholars arrived, when as they would by no means receive it, but rather ſcoff and laugh at it: ſome againſt the new pronunciation of it, which was endeavoured to be ſetled: others at the Language itſelf, having not at all read

(1) Mich. Cornubienſis in Poematibus ſuis, MS.

any

any thing thereof. It is ſaid (1) that there were lately a company of good fellows (Cambridge men as 'tis reported) (2) who either out of hatred to the Greek Tongue, or good Letters, or meerly to laugh and ſport, joined together and called themſelves Trojans. One who was the ſenior and wiſer than the reſt, call'd himſelf Priam, another Hector, a third Parys, and the reſt by ſome antient Trojan names; who, after a jocular way, did oppoſe as Greecians the Students of the Greek Tongue. (3) This was done among them to the end that if any did diſguſt what they profeſſed or knew, was to be pointed at, derided and ſcorned. Nay one of them proceeded to that madneſs, that in a publick Sermon laſt Lent (at the ſame time or a little before the K. came to Abendon) he not only rayled againſt the Greek tongue, and the more polite Latin phraſes, but very liberally againſt all liberal Arts and Sciences, never eſteeming himſelf and comrades more happy than when their common road of Learning was admired and the new deſpiſed.

But when authority backed learning, theſe people vaniſht and were aſhamed for what they had done, and the generality of Scholars rather hunger'd after the Greek than deſpiſed it; the which, the Cantabrigians perceiving, began to entertain thoughts of it, and to cauſe their Orator Rich. Croke to court them to it in his ſpeeches; (4) notwithſtanding they had a learned Biſhop to be their Chancellor. 'Twas not now the Cardinal that only favoured the Oxonians, but the devout and worthy gravity of Grocyn, the Πολυμαθεία and acute judgment of Linaker, the familiar Eloquence of Tonſtall, the helps of Stopley well ſkilled in the 3 Tongues, the candid civilities of More, the good manners of Pace, and who not. Notwithſtanding all theſe helps to plant good doctrine and manners in this Univerſity, which did in ſome manner take place (ſo much it ſeems that it was admired by other Univerſities who came to learn of it) yet after the fall of the Cardinal and Religious Houſes, with the Reformation of Religion that followed, the Univerſity was as much to ſeek after good letters as they were ſome years before this.

(1) In Epiſtola D. Tho. More ad Acad. Oxon. an. 1519, edit. Oxon. 1633. p. 3.

(2) Twyn. in Apol. lib. iii. § 310.

(3) In the materials or collection of the Lord Herbert of Cherbury, which he had made in order to the writing of the Life of K. Hen. VIII, I find this paſſage—' The Cantabrigians were in K. Hen. VIII time averſe from the Greek Tongue, and called themſelves Trojans, and ſons of Hector and Priam, terming the Oxonians perfidos Græcos, &c. For to comfort and exhort the Oxonians from doing what they did, Sir Thomas More wrote a Letter from Abendon, &c.' See Mr. Twyne's Note at the end of Sir Thomas More's Epiſtle, publiſhed by R. James 1663. [Vid. Tho. Morum de quibuſdam Scholaribus Trojanis appellantibus, edit. per Hearne, 1716, in 8vo.]

(4) In Orat. ut ſupra, et in alia qua Cantabrigienſes eſt exhortatus ne Græcarum literarum deſertores eſſent. Ed. circa 1526.

On the 11 July, Henry Standiſh, D. of D. of this Univerſity, Guardian of the Minorite Fryers at London, and at length Provincial Miniſter of that Order, was conſecrated Biſhop of S. Aſaph at Oxon in the Church, I ſuppoſe, of the Minorite Fryers, among whom he had been ſeveral years trained up. He was an enemy in his writings to Eraſmus, eſpecially againſt his Tranſlation of the New Teſtament.

An. { Dom. 1520 / 12 Hen. VIII.

The Univerſity having delivered up all their Liberties and Privileges into the Cardinal's hands, the Oppidans ſeemed to behave themſelves inſultingly, and were not wanting on all occaſions to encroach upon the Univerſity and cauſe quarrels. (1) A particular example of which we had this year, namely, the Battle (2) between them and the Students of Broadgates Hall, in which not only ſeveral were wounded, but one ſlain, and the Scholars Captain, named Thomas Whem alias Wynkynſlay, a Student in the Canon Law, baniſhed, though the Townſmen ſeemed to have the better. The Scholars ſoon after roſe againſt the Oppidans, and did beat and wound them in their night watches: (3) for which being like to be called in queſtion, the chief Leaders of them, named Tho. Biſley, Thom. Houghton, Maurice Canop, and Thom. Wykyſwey or Wynkynſlay before mentioned, fled away, but overtaken it ſeems by the King's Breve for enquiry after them. (4) Theſe with other actions being found to be great inconveniencies, the Univerſity endeavoured to put an end to them by haſtning the Privileges which now were about to be granted to them by the King. For this end Dr. John London, who was very expert and knowing in the controverſies between the Univerſity and Town, (5) was deſigned as a Commiſſary to inform the Cardinal about them, in anſwer as it ſeems to Dr. Longland, whom the Cardinal had ſent, (6) as Orator before, to the Univerſity. At length by his (he being then Biſhop of Lincoln) and the Counſel of Dr. John Yong, Biſhop of Calypoly, they were drawn up, and granted by the King two years after, as it ſhall anon be ſhewed. And as Dr. London was the Cardinal's right hand in drawing

(1) FF Ep. 82.
(2) H fol. 51 a.
(3) In quodam Faſcic. Seſſ. et Goal. deliv. in hartophylacio Civit. Oxon.
(4) They were baniſhed 16 June (Reg. H. 42 b.) John Wayat, a Civilian, was baniſhed alſo.
(5) Qui privilegiorum Univerſitatis admodum gnarus fuit, et contentionum inter Academicos et Oppidanos callentiſſimus. FF Ep. 169.
(6) H f. 40 b.

up

up the Privileges, ſo Mr. Rob. Carter in the Statutes, for whoſe pains and endeavours therein, as alſo for the good liking the Cardinal had to him, made him Steward of his Houſhold and Canon of his College at Oxford. Others alſo for more expedition, were afterwards appointed (1) as helpers in that work, namely, Mr. Rog. Dyngley of All Souls, and Will. Griſe of Magdalen College, Bachelaurs of Divinity; yet becauſe of thoſe weighty affairs that the Cardinal was involved in, and his unhappy fall which followed, the ſaid Statutes never came to perfection.

An. { Dom. 1521
13 Hen. VIII.

But while theſe things were in doing, certain perſons of Martin Luther's faction (ſo they were now call'd) were buſy in Oxford in diſperſing his doctrine and books. So far it ſeems were they ſpread in a ſhort time through ſeveral parts of the Nation, that the Cardinal wrote to the Univerſity to appoint certain men from among them to go up to London, to examine and ſearch his opinions that were predominant againſt the articles of the holy faith. Whereupon after conſultation had, they appointed Thom. Brinknell (2) about this time, of Lincoln Coll. Joh. Kynton, a Minorite, John Roper, lately of Magd. Coll. and Joh. de Coloribus, Doctors of Divinity, who meeting at that place divers learned men and Biſhops in a ſolemn Convocation in the Cardinal's houſe, and finding his doctrine to be for the moſt part repugnant to the preſent uſed in England, ſolemnly condemned it: a teſtimony of which was afterwards ſent to Oxford and faſtned on the Dial in St. Mary's Church yard by Nich. Kratzer (3), the maker and contriver thereof, and his books alſo burnt both here and at Cambridge. As for the ſaid Oxonians, they with one Dr. Edw. Powell, Canon of Sarum, lately as it ſeems of Oriel College, wrote each of them a Book againſt the ſaid Luther; (4) which, after they had been recyted and approved by the Academians, the Univerſity acquainted the King with them, and did ſo highly extol the Treatiſe of Dr. Powell and his merits, that they profeſſed if they did not do ſo, they ſhould much injure him.

The ſaid Treatiſe contained 2 books, the firſt was, 'de ſummo pontificio et Euchariſtiæ Sacramento,' and the other 'de ſex Sacramentis:' which ſo far pleaſed the King, who had alſo about this time wrote againſt Luther

(1) Ib. Ep. 129, 130, 131, &c.
(2) H fol. 60 a.—'ad examinandum altiuſque reſecandum opiniones ejuſdem militantes contra Articulos Catholicæ Fidei.'
(3) [Fellow of C. C. C. in this Univerſity.]
(4) FF Ep. 87, 89. [Vid. Ath. Oxon. v. i, c. 46.]

(and therefore was by the Pope, Leo, as 'tis ſaid, ſtiled Defender of the Faith) (1) that he would have preferred him to ſeveral Dignities, but he, as 'tis reported, buſying himſelf afterwards about the Queen's Divorce againſt the K. and ſtrongly denying his authority over the Church, was at length clapt up in priſon, and afterwards ſuffered death in Smythfeild at London. Rich. Kedermiſter, Abbat of Winchecombe, lately an Oxford Student alſo, wrote againſt the ſaid Luther; which book, as alſo thoſe before mentioned, the Cardinal was deſirous to publiſh; but the Academians being unwilling to it, gave him this anſwer, (2) after they had ſatisfied him of the worth of Powell—'Reliqui (ſcripſerunt enim omnes) &c.' which therefore being their reſult, not one of the ſaid Treatiſes, as I think, was publiſhed.

As for the ſaid Luther, he was an Hermit or Eremit Frier of the Order of St. Auſtin, and his firſt appearance to the world was by his 95 Concluſions publiſhed at Wittemberg (3) againſt the doctrine of Indulgences, being induced thereunto by the putting aſide of the Eremit Friers from their uſual cuſtom of publiſhing Indulgences in Saxony, and by putting that office on the Dominican Friers.

At the ſame time the Univerſity ſent (4) able men (ſuch as are before mentioned) to the Cardinal, that the Privileges and Statutes might be haſtned and finiſht, foraſmuch that through the want of the former the Oppidans took occaſion to inſult over them, and through the defect and contrariety of the latter, ſeveral diſcords were raiſed in the Univerſity, as particularly that which hapned about this time concerning the Election of a Bedell; (5) which coming to the Chancellor's knowledge, he kindly admoniſhed them to leave off ſuch diſſenſions, leaſt by them the Univerſity might be endangered, as before in an. 1508.

This year, 14 Jan. it was granted (6) and diſpenſed with by the Regents in a full Congregation of Maſters at the inſtance of the reverend Father Rich. Kedermiſter, Abbat of Winchcombe, 'quod quilibet niger Monachus Ordinis S. Benedicti poſteaquam ſit admiſſus in domicilio ſuo ad Logicam et Philoſophiam ut moris eſt apud eos (ſo it is in the Regiſter) (7) licite poteſt in Scholis proficiſci, ſuo Scholaſtico amictus habitu, et ibidem

(1) I think that Title was not given before to the Kings of England.

(2) Ib. Ep. 90. [Vid. Lat. Tranſl. p. 247.]

(3) [In the Univerſity of Wittemberg, erected by Frederick the Wiſe, Elector of Saxony, Luther was Profeſſor of Divinity. See Luther's motives for oppoſing the doctrine of Indulgences vindicated from unreaſonable calumnies in the Notes to Maclaine's Tranſlation of Moſheim's Eccles. Hist. 8vo. vol. iii. p. 304.]

(4) FF Ep. 90.

(5) Ib. 110, 111, &c.

(6) Reg. H fol. 75 a, 79 b.

(7) Ib. in Reg. H.

poſt

poſt Magiſtros et Baccalaureos ſedere et diſceptare ſeu replicare: proviſum tamen eſt, quod nullus eorum ſic admiſſus in generalem Logicum vel in generalem Philoſophum prius præſumat ſedere ſeu hujuſmodi Actus Scholaſticos exercere, niſi ejus admiſſio prius regeſtretur, in communi Regeſtro Univerſitatis:' which privilege I ſay being granted, was, at the inſtance of the ſaid Abbat, written at large in parchment, and ſealed with the Univerſity ſeal.

This was that Kedermiſter that was the moſt pious and learned Abbat of all his time in England, and by whoſe endeavours his Abbey flouriſhed ſo much as it did; for from 3 Hen. VII an. 1488 to about 1531, much about which time Kedermiſter died, it had within it 28 Monks (1) of which moſt did ſo addict themſelves to reading and regular obſervance, that there was not one profeſt day in the week but had a Lecture read from the ſacred Writ; for one Bachelaur did read and interpret ſome part of the old, and another ſome part of the new Teſtament.—'Et quidem ego (ſaith he) in perſona mea bis in hebdomada aliquid ex Magiſtro Sententiarum pro mea virili parte explanabam: ita quod tam pulchrum erat videre quomodo dediti ſunt homines ſacrarum literarum ſtudio, quomodoque inter ſe ſermone Latino etiam in ſolatio ubi ſunt, nec aliter quam ſi fuiſſet altera nova Univerſitas (tametſi exigua) clauſtrum Wynchelcombenſe tunc temporis ſe haberet. Et revera inter hæc omnia, ita fervebat apud nos obſervantia regularis, ita fraterna charitas dilatata eſt, ut vix crederes tantæ unitatis atque concordiæ clauſtrum ex tantillo numero in Anglia fuiſſe. Novit profecto miſericors Deus quantum eo tempore delectabar, cum Fratribus in clauſtro circa ſacras literas verſari; ubi extructa quadam cellula (quam utinam in hunc diem ſtare permiſiſſem) et die et nocte dedi operam lectioni; atque ea diligentia ut nihil prope ſacrarum literarum ac in S. Theologiæ habuerim doctrinæ, quin illud totum iſthic in clauſtro mihi imbiberim. Hæc enim omnia eam ob rem ideo dixi ut poſteri diſcant, ſacrarum literarum lucrum ſicut in Academiis ita et in clauſtris haberi, quod plane probat Venerabilis Beda incredibilis Doctrinæ, quam haud uſpiam alibi quam in clauſtro et obſervantia Regulari ſeſe perdidiciſſe teſtatur; quod utinam noſtræ tempeſtatis Monachi, qui putant præter Univerſitates nullum eſſe eruditionis locum, pro vivaciori exemplo accuratius amplexarentur,' &c.

(1) Reg. ſive Histor. Cœnobii Winchcombe ſcript. per eundem Kedermiſterum, fol. 40, MS.

An.

An. { Dom. 1522
14 Hen. VIII.

The next year aroſe a Controverſy among the Maſters concerning the Election of the Proctors, which being bandied to and fro, was at length tranſmitted (1) to the Cardinal (not to the Chancellor only by way of acquainting him with it) (2) to finiſh, which, after a full examination, he, by virtue of the Univerſity's ſubmiſſion to him, by putting all their Liberties and Privileges into his hands, prorogues the power of the old Proctors, (3) viz. from the firſt Day of Eaſter Term (on which they were to reſign) till the 26 May following. That day being come therefore, they then laying down the faſces of their authority, the Cardinal appointed (4) two worthy perſons, named Laurence Barbour of All Souls, and Thom. Sterke of Magd. Coll. in their places (not as Proctors, but Maſters of the Schools) till the feaſt of St. Michael following, at which time the Cardinal would be more at leiſure to conſult of a ſafe and peaceable way of electing them. The time appointed approaching, the ſaid perſons, whom I may call Vice-procuratores, laid down the enſigns of their office, namely, Pallia, Capæ, &c. and the Maſters, by the Cardinal's leave, (5) proceeded to the uſual Election of Proctors for the remaining part of the year, which being performed with peace, they took their places (6) the 27 Oct. following, the ſaid Vice-procuratores officiating in the mean time.

Wars being now between England and France, taxes and contributions were to be raiſed; towards which this Univerſity with the Colleges therein, being required to pay, made their requeſts to the Cardinal to be excuſed, (7) foraſmuch as the Colleges and thoſe belonging thereto were exempted from paying moneys towards the maintenance of a war. Upon this the Cardinal urging their exemption they were for that time excuſed. However when ſeveral taxations came out for divers years after, it partly appears that once (if not twice) they paid, notwithſtanding they uſed the intereſt of the Cardinal, (8) their Chancellour, (9) Biſhop of Lincoln, (10) and others (11) to be got off, and that alſo they pleaded the poverty of each College and the ſmall number of Scholars in them, occaſioned, as I ſuppoſe, upon the deficiency of future hopes of preferment, it being now a common matter to ſee

(1) FF Ep. 98, 99.
(2) Ib. Ep. 100, 101, 103.
(3) Ib. Ep. 102; et H 87 b.
(4) Ib. in FF Ep. 104 et ib. in H.
(5) FF Ep. 105.
(6) H 95 b.
(7) FF Ep. 95, &c.
(8) Ib. Ep. 104, 105, 117, &c.
(9) Ib. 96, 114, 123.
(10) Ib. Ep. 115, 145.
(11) Ib. Ep. 119, 124, 144.

one

one Prieſt, being little learned, to have 10 or 12 Benefices, while divers that were very well learned in the Univerſities, and were able to preach and teach, to have neither Benefice nor Exhibition, as 'twas complained of in the Houſe of Commons in the 22 year of this King's reign. (1)

An. { Dom. 1523 / 15 Hen. VIII.

In the beginning of this year the King, at the inſtance of the noble Cardinal, granted a large Charter of Liberties to the Univerſity, (2) conveyed thereto by the Cardinal's Commiſſaries Dr. Hygden, Dr. Cotisford and Dr. London. Upon the publiſhing of which the Oppidans were ſo much troubled, that they, by an unanimous conſent, deny obedience to it, and take all the ways imaginable to recall it: ſo that it, as it ſeems, being afterwards, by their endeavours, rendred into the King's hands again, the Oppidans deny the Commiſſary and Proctors of the Univerſity entrance into the Guild-hall to keep their accuſtomed Courts, which cauſing great Complaints, the Charter again was reſtored to the Univerſity, and all things thereupon became peaceable. See in an. 1528.

About the ſame time the Cardinal ſent John Longland, Biſhop of Lincoln, as his Orator, to the Univerſity, who being met and ſaluted by the Maſters, ſignified to them the Cardinal's mind and intentions for their benefit, namely, that he, as he had began, would found a College (3) for 200 Students and 7 Lecturers, and endow them with honeſt and comfortable allowances and ſalaries. Furthermore that foraſmuch that they had put their whole relyance on him, he would ſerve them to the utmoſt in all reſpects, and make their Univerſity which was much decayed in Privileges, Statutes, Learning, &c. the moſt glorious in the learned Univerſe. Further alſo for an aſſurance of theſe his deſigns, the Biſhop told that he would ſuddenly come to Oxford with the King and Queen in the beginning of Lent, as he before had promiſed, (4) and leave ſome token of his benevolence among them.

After they had received theſe comfortable ſpeeches and the Biſhop departed, divers meetings were held, (5) wherein they decreed with what ſolemnity they ſhould be received, what Speeches and what Exerciſes to be

(1) So Hall, 22 H. viii.
(2) In Pyx. long. nu. 2. Rot. Pat. 14 Hen. VIII, part. 1, in domo Converſor. Lond. In A etiam, fol. 111: B 125 b: C 133 b. [Vid. Regist. Priv. Almæ Univ. Oxon. edit. 4to 1770.]
(3) FF Ep. 136.
(4) Ib. Ep. 139, 140, 141, 142.
(5) H fol. 113.

appointed:

appointed: alſo that the Scholars who were retired into the Country, ſhould be called home. At length when they had, to their great care, trouble and coſt, provided things for the reception of their Majeſties, and eſpecially the Cardinal, whom they adored as a Deity, attributing to him very often alſo the ſtile of Majeſtas in their writings, (1) an unhappy peſtilence broke forth (2) and hindred their ſtaying here, which they intended to be long, and drove alſo away ſeveral Students from the Univerſity. Not long after Biſhop Longland came and made preparation for the Cardinal's buildings, and cauſed the Canons of S. Frideſwide's to leave their habitations, (3) to the end that the Cardinal's Scholars and Lecturers might take poſſeſſion and be gathered together in a body, who before had ſettled themſelves in various Halls and Colleges. All which ſoon after was accordingly done, eſpecially at the requeſt to the Cardinal made by Dr. Voyſey, Biſhop of Exeter.

An. { Dom. 1524 / 16 Hen. VIII.

And that this noble work might go forward nothing was wanting towards its magnificent erection, as I ſhall elſewhere ſhew. For the ſupply of which with able men, he firſt made his choice from divers Colleges and Halls in this Univerſity, ſelecting from them three quarters and above of his number. Then from thoſe of his own Houſhold, which were alſo Oxford men, whoſe practice of Civil and Canon Law in his Court was accounted ſufficient exerciſe (4) for their taking Degrees. Divers alſo were invited from beyond the ſeas, and had preferments given to them, as anon ſhall be ſhewed. From Cambridge (where the Cardinal had lately been (5) and viewed the miſerable eſtate of Learning there) divers came to receive education in thoſe noble Sciences now ſetled, which in their own Univerſity were for the moſt part deficient. As by the coſt and care of the Lady Margaret, mother to Hen. VII, the labour and ſtudies of Will. Grocyn, Thomas Lynaker, Will. Latymer and others, learning began to be reſtored, which had been decayed by Wars, Corruptions of the Court of Rome, Peſtilences, Academical Commotions, &c. ſo now was it followed with great vigour by the noble Cardinal, who took all occaſions to promote and encourage thoſe that had the leaſt ſpark of eminence in them.

(1) In FF Ep. 83, 84, 98, 117, 120, 123.
(2) FF Ep. 143.
(3) Ib. Ep. 132.
(4) Ut in H fol. 194 b.
(5) Mat. Parker, Archiep. Cant. ad finem Vitarum, Archiep. Cant. in Bib. S. Jacobi, MS.

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The Scholars that came from Cambridge, were for the moſt part Bachelaurs and Undergraduats, ſuch that had been trained up in that poor and low kind of Learning there uſed; for though, as I have ſaid, John Fiſher, Biſhop of Rocheſter, Eraſmus, and Croke, their Orator, had laboured all the ways imaginable to draw, and entice them like children, out of their ignorance, yet at this time and after, the knowledge of good Letters (as one ſaith (1) was ſcarce entred into the Univerſity, all things being full of rudeneſs and barbarouſneſs. Had not one Rob. Barnes, Prior of the Auguſtines there, trained up for the moſt part at Lovaine, made, with the help of his Scholar Thom. Purnell, an entrance into Learning, and read Terence, Plautus, Cicero and Copia Verborum, that Univerſity had been reduced to a very miſerable eſtate.

An. { Dom. 1525
17 Hen. VIII.

Thoſe that had but little merit in them, or did but exceed their fellows, the Cardinal, out of pity, encouraged them, though he heartily repented it afterwards, when they, through their weakneſs, (as it was now noted) were corrupted with Lutheriſm. Others again came of their own accord, with full hopes of promotion, as if Oxford could not yield a ſupply; but whether they obtained their deſigns it appears not. Thoſe that were preferred, were ranked according to their deſerts among the Juniors, and did not participate of any of the Lecturers places, or Senior Canonſhips or Offices. Further alſo, becauſe thoſe of that party were like to make their abode in Oxford, they this year ſupplicated (2) to be incorporated, and to have thoſe Degrees conferred on them, which they enjoyed at Cambridge. The firſt was Rob. Sherton, D. D. yet I find him not preferred either in the Cardinal's Coll. or elſewhere in Oxford. Then John Clarke, John Fryer, Godfrey (not Nicholas as Londinenſis hath) (3) Harman (4) and Edw.

(1) Fox in his Acts and Mon. Edit. 1583, p. 1192.

(2) H, fol. 141, b; 143 b; &c. [Ath. Ox. V. i, c. 672.]

(3) In lib. de Antiq. Cant. p. 151.

(4) Richard Harman ſeems to have been one of Archb. Cranmer's Chaplains—was once of King's Coll. but went away Scholar and lived in Jeſus Coll. and commenced M. A. with Cranmer—whom alſo he preferred to be his domeſtic Chaplain.—This man Harman was one of the Cambridge men that were elected into St. Frideſwyde's Coll. in Oxon, and ſuffered much there for Religion.—He was afterwards Canon of Windſor, but fell back to Popery. (Strype in Memorials of Archb. Cranmer, lib. iii. cap. 29, p. 424.) Thomas Lawney, a witty Chaplain to the old Duke of Norfolk (1535), had been one of Card. Wolſey's Scholars at Oxon, where he was Chaplain of the Houſe and Priſoner with Frith and other Scholars. In the time of the ſix Articles he was a Miniſter in Kent, placed there I ſuppoſe by Archb. Cranmer. (Ibid. lib. i. cap. 8, p. 34, 35) See under the year 1528.

Staple, Maſters of Arts, Thom. Curthop, John Fryth, William Bettys, afterwards Chapl. to Qu. Anna Boleyn, Rich. Coxe, Henry Sumner and Wynemer Alan, Bachelaurs of Art, who though they were preſented ad eundem, yet they had Exerciſes impoſed on them, (1) that is to ſay, each of them (I mean the Bachelaurs) to diſpute twice at the Auſten Fryers, the firſt year after their Incorporation in the new Logick, and the ſecond year in Philoſophy.

The Undergraduats that came were William Bayley, of 3 years ſtanding, Thom. Benſon, of as many, Edw. Wolfe, of 2 years, and Rich. Taverner, of one and a half. The laſt of which became an eminent Scholar by the education he received here, as I ſhall elſewhere ſhew. Amongſt thoſe that came from beyond the Seas were John de Coloribus, a Dominican, Nich. de Burgo, Bach. of Div. a Minorite, (2) and Peter Garſius de Lato, from Paris. The firſt of them was D. D. of this Univerſity, and had wrote againſt Luther, as is before ſaid. The ſecond was an Italian, and had been in Oxford 8 years and above (3) before this time, enjoying the place of Divinity Reader of Magd. Coll. and the third was Maſter of Arts of the Univerſity of Parmuſe. (4) Then Nich. Cratzer, of Bavaria, an excellent Mathematician (5) and Matthew Calphurne, a Grecian, both Lecturers in his College. But while this ſelected ſociety was buſy in preaching, reading, diſputing and performing their Scholaſtick Acts, a vehement Plague brake forth (6) in the Univerſity and diſperſed moſt of them, returning not till the year following or 2 years after. And of the ſaid Plague divers perſons dying near the Halls of St. Alban, Jeſu, Edmund, and Queen's College, the Bachelaurs of thoſe places were on the laſt of Jan. this year diſpenſed with (7) for performing their Determinations in the public Schools in the Lent following.

Among thoſe that fled, ſome were of the number that came from Cambridge, which cauſed them not to return again, or at leaſt be a terror to others from coming to ſeek promotion. Thus was this Coll. in manner ſetled, and ſoon after left as 'twere deſolate. Of the nobleneſs and magnificence of which, the Univerſity took oftentimes an occaſion to make mention in their courting Epiſtles (8) to the Cardinal, the particulars of which

(1) Ib. in H, ut ſupra, fol. 144 a.
(2) [Nich. de Burgo, B. D. of the Univ. of Paris, was incrporated Feb. 18, 1523, and proceeded D. D. Feb. 7, 1524. Ath. Oxon. V. i, c. 667, 668.]
(3) Ib. fol. 116 b; 117 a.
(4) [P. Garſius was admitted B. C. L. Oct. 27, 1523. Ibid. c. 668.]
(5) [N. Cratzer was one of Bp. Fox's Fellows at C. C. C.]
(6) Ibid. fol. 135 b, 138 a et b, 158 b.
(7) Ib. f. 148 a.
(8) In FF Ep. 128, 129, 132, &c.

I ſhall

I ſhall now let ſlip ſaving one, (1) which becauſe it cannot without guilt of concealment be omitted ſhall be remembred thus:

'Si res Academiæ noſtræ (ſays the Univerſity) floruere unquam et ad veram ac ſolidam eruditionem aliquis patuerit aditus princeps in CHRISTO magnificentiſſime, illud jam incidiſſe ſeculum putamus, quo nec occaſionem accommodatiorem, nec ingenia magis ad omne genus literarum propenſa ætas vidit ulla. Quæ enim major occaſio offerri poteſt, quam quod intelligimus noſtros in hac re conatus, non ſolum probari, ſed et adjuvari ac omnibus modis foveri. Iſta ſola res abunde magna ingeniis incitamenta præbere debeat; quod videant ſe ad eaſdem properare artes, quibus veſtra ſublimitas tantam apud omnes laudem vel potius admirationem eſt conſequuta. Certè cum eminentiſſimam iſtam dignitatem pari optimarum literarum cum peritia conjunctam, et eximiam illam in tot longe graviſſimis abſolvendis cauſis dexteritatem ac divinam prope facultatem ſæpius contemplemur, plurimum gratiæ habemus DEO, qui talia Spiritus ſui dona hominibus communicare dignatus ſit; quique ex olim alumno talem nobis [patronum] proviserit, qui literis ipſis et toti ſimul Academiæ melius, cumulatius, ac felicius conſuluerit quam nos ipſi nobis proſpectum vel votis optare auderemus. Quis etenim in ullam Academiam beneficium majus collatum unquam novit, quam magnificum hoc veſtrum quod hic nuper fundatur Collegium. Excellens profecto fuiſſet et ſublime præ noſtris omnibus contubernium, ſi his duntaxat ornamentis decoratum eſſet quibus ſuperioribus hiſce diebus cum illius primordia celebrarentur decorandum nuntiavit Lincolnienſis Pontifex: nuntiavit autem inter cætera Scholaſticos circiter ducentos hoc in Collegio honorificè educandos eſſe et erudiendos: quæ res inaudita quadam lætitia ac ſolido gaudio perfudit omnes, diuturnam dominationi veſtræ jugiter precantes ſalutem, ut CHRISTUS quod in vobis mirifice operatus eſt confirmaret. De inchoatione enim Collegii veſtri celeberrima, nobis hic eſſet prolixe ſcribendum, quippe cum multa præclara, et ſupra quam dici poteſt ſplendida fuerit, quia tamen hæc omnia pro rei dignitate explicare non poſſumus, Pontificem obteſtati ſumus ut hoc ille argumentum reverendiſſime veſtræ dominationi præſens inſinuaret: quod ipſum pro incredibili erga nos et Academiam noſtram humanitate peregiſſe non ambigimus, unde in his ſi fuſius celebritatem illam tractaremus pro ſupervacaneo fortaſſis haberetur.

Nunc autem [ubi] ſuper ea quæ nobis narravit Epiſcopus ex literis veſtris dictorum omnium collegarum ſalaria inſigniter ampliata compertum habemus,

(1) Ib. Ep. 136.

deinde præter nonnullas privatas, ſeptem quæ Academiæ vocabuntur Lectiones publicas, quæque ad S. Theologiæ, Juris Pontificii ac cæterarum bonarum Artium enarrationem inſtituentur, perpetuo ſtabiliendas. Amplius paucos intra dies conducendos qui profiteantur ab exteris nationibus doctiſſimos viros; porrò Lectoribus ipſis ſtipendia longe ampliſſima jam eſſe parata: poſtremo omnes Scholas veſtris ſumptibus propediem extruendas. Hæc omnia ubi altius repetimus, ubi partim ea abſoluta, partim (Christo jubente) abſolvenda non dubitamus, non amplius poſthæc erectum nobis Collegium aut Academiæ portionem aliquam, ſed Academiam Academiæ uberius exhibitam, ſcil. Oxoniam nunc primum per vos fundatam ac omnibus modis conſummatam cenſebimus: præſertim cum veſtra intervallo maximo ſuperent cujuſcunque unquam fundatoris beneficia: cumque hæc inſtituta veſtra longè exquiſitiſſima [certiſſimæ ſint viæ] ut doctrinam ſolidam conſequamur: pro qua ſumma veſtra in nos benignitate gratiam habemus maximam, operam ſedulo ac ſtudioſiſſime daturi ut eos viros virtute et literis Christus nos efficiat, in quos, ut evadamus veſtra ſemper pientiſſima Majeſtas cupivit, admonuit, inflammavit. Quod autem de aſſignandis locis et horis quibus Lectores veſtri profiteantur, mandavit præſtantia veſtra, Rectores et Præſides Academiæ noſtræ obſequentiſſime perfecerunt: quorum opiniones in ſcriptis redactas una cum his literis, veſtræ ſublimitati præſentabit Magiſter Robertus Carterus vir undicunque clariſſimus, verum hæc maluimus apud alios quibus ille intus et in cute (quod aiunt) cognitus non ſit ut excellentiæ veſtræ; commendare noſmetipſos noſtramque Academiam favori ac benevolentiæ veſtræ quid eſſet aliud quam chariſſimum filium patri commendare. Certe paternos in vobis affectus hactenus ſenſimus. Faxit Christus ut tali patre cum nos privatim tum publicè Britannia univerſa, atque adeo Chriſtianus ille orbis diutiſſime gaudeat, ut et hic ſtudia, et in Regno juſtitia, et in Europa tranquillitas ſit diuturniſſima. Valeat feliciſſime veſtra celſitudo.'

Thus the Univerſity to the Cardinal circa an. 1525. All that I ſhall further ſay is, that theſe things being conſidered, and thoſe that I ſhall ſay in Ch. Church, the Cambridge men have had but little reaſon to ſay, (1) that the ſaid College or our Univerſity is a Cambridge Colony, or that the Scholars thereof planted it with learning, when rather it appears that they came to be educated and to be inſtructed in thoſe things which their Univerſity never or ſcarce ſaw.

(1) Crocus in Oratione 2ª ut ſupr. Et Caius in lib. i. de Antiq. Cant. p. 152: Et Fuller in Hist. Cant. ſect. 5 ¶ 20, p. 77.

An.

An. { Dom. 1526
18 Hen. VIII.

In the mean time Lutheriſm increaſed daily in the Univerſity, and chiefly in the Cardinal College by certain of the Cantabrigians that then remained. The chiefeſt Lutheran at this time, was John Clark (1) before mentioned, one of the Junior Canons, to whoſe private Lectures, and Diſputations in public, divers Graduats and Scholars of Colleges and Halls reſorted. So great a reſpect had they for his doctrine and exemplary courſe of life, that they would often recur to him for reſolution of doubts: or elſe if they, through impediment, could not come, then he, by certain Meſſengers, and particularly by one Anth. Delaber, a Scholar of S. Albans Hall, afterwards of Glouc. Coll. would ſend their doubts either by writing or word of mouth. They had alſo their private meetings, wherein they conferred about the promotion of their Religion. They prayed together, and read certain books containing the Principles of Luther. Divers as well Religious as Secular Scholars of Colleges and Hoſtles were infected with them, and in particular ſome of C. C. Coll. of whom were Nich. Owdall or Udall, John Dyott and others: which being told to the Founder of that College, was by him much reſented.

Some alſo of Magdalen, others of Canterbury and Glouceſter Colleges, who perſiſting in their opinions, were, ſome ejected, others ſeverely puniſhed till they recanted. Nay, ſome alſo were ſo obſtinate as to dye in priſon and frye at the ſtake, rather than to receed. Notwithſtanding many eminent men did diſpute and preach in the Univerſity againſt it, yet the Lutherans proceeded and took all private occaſions to promote their doctrine.

An. { Dom. 1527
19 Hen. VIII.

And that they might be encouraged to go forward, one Tho. Garret, Curate of Hony Lane in London (who was employed by ſome of the brethren) (2) came down to Oxford with divers books in Latin, treating of the Scripture, with the firſt part of Unio Diſſidentium and Tindall's firſt Tranſlation of the New Teſtament into Engliſh, and ſold and diſperſed them among the Lutherans. But after he had been here awhile, letters came from Cardinal Wolſey (who had received knowledge of him) to the

(1) Fox ut ſupr. p. 1196, et alibi. See more there.

(2) Ib. 1194, et alibi.

Commiſſary

Commiſſary of the Univerſity, that he would uſe all means poſſible to find him out and commit him to priſon: but the ſaid Garret having had notice of it, leaves Oxford, and I know not by what fate returned within 2 days after, and taking up his lodging where he had before, was taken by the Proctors in their ſearch after him, and by them delivered to the Commiſſary, then Rector of Lincoln College. Wherefore, he after ſome conference had with him, locks him up (1) in his Chamber in the ſaid College as a priſoner. But the very ſame day that he was thus committed, made his eſcape while they were at Evening Prayer, and fled ſtraightway to the ſaid Ant. Delaber's Chamber in Glouceſter College, where putting on a Secular habit, fled. When the Commiſſary found that he was eſcaped, ſpared neither coſt or labour to find him out. He ſearches Delaber's Chamber, then others, which he ſuſpected might harbour him; but finding him not, ſummoned the ſaid Delaber to appear before him, foraſmuch that notice was given that he had been at his Chamber ſince his eſcape from Lincoln College.

At the ſaid Delaber's appearance, Dr. London and Dr. Hygden were preſent with the Commiſſary, who taking him to taſk by ſtrict examination, mixt with thundring menaces, he, at length, being of a timorous diſpoſition, not only confeſſed where he was fled, but alſo betrayed about 22 of his brethren that were Students in Oxford, ſuch that very well knew and favoured Garret, and had bought ſeveral of his books. After they had diſpatched Delaber, the Univerſity Servants (Bedells I ſuppoſe) were ſent to ſummon each of thoſe that he had confeſſed, to appear before the ſaid Commiſſary. They at the time appointed obey, and the Commiſſary ſtrictly and cunningly examining them apart, confeſſed divers heretical books (ſo they were now called) that they had in their hands, and others alſo in ſeveral Scholars Chambers, that bore them and their opinions good will. All which books being ſeiſed on and taken into the Commiſſary's hands, he acquainted the Cardinal with all theſe proceedings, at which being much troubled, ſends Letters to the Univerſity, (2) of one of which part runs thus: 'Amici noſtri (ſays he) quamplurimum dilecti ſalutem. Non facile explicaverimus quam graviter nos commoverint ea quæ præter omnium expectationem veſtris nuper literis ſignificatis, nec uno in loco hereſin, vel nec obſcuram hæreſis ſuſpicionem aliquorum male affectorum improbitate ſuccreviſſe; nil certe nobis poterit nuntiari moleſtius, quam

(1) FF Ep. 153.

(2) Ibid. Ep. 155, 160, &c.

eam

eam Academiam in cujus virtutibus maxime gloriabamur, et quæ [univerſo Orbi et fidei orthodoxæ ſua] ſana eruditione, firmiſſimo ſemper artium præſidio extitit, et quam vobis omnibus puram illæſam illibatamque exoptavimus, in tantam nunc infamiam et perniciem incidiſſe, &c.'

Afterwards he deſires them that they would take ſpeedy courſe to prevent the increaſing of the ſaid doctrine and followers of Luther, fearing leaſt his College ſhould be overſpread with Lutheriſm; and alſo to take care that thoſe that they found guilty or notoriouſly ſuſpected, to impriſon them; all which injunctions they accordingly did to the utmoſt. After this the Univerſity acquainted the Dioceſan of the buſineſs by ſeveral letters (1) ſent to him, intimating in one of them, that foraſmuch as John Clark, of Cardinal College, was the chief ringleader of the Lutherans, that he would be pleaſed to acquaint the Cardinal, that he might deal with him according to his deſerts.

In this year, Febr. 17, fell out a Controverſy (2) between the Doctors of Law and Phyſic about the taking of place at an Act time then celebrated, that is to ſay, amongſt thoſe Lawyers and Phyſitians that then proceeded—but decided by the Commiſſary, Proctors and Maſters—how it appears not.

An. { Dom. 1528
20 Hen. VIII.

Great ado it ſeems there was in Oxford about theſe men, ever and anon ſeizing on them, and inflicting thoſe puniſhments which were thought fit. But as for the ſaid Tho. Garret, he not managing his buſineſs with diſcretion, was taken at North Hinxſey near Oxford, in his flight towards the weſt parts of England, and was again committed to priſon. That done, he was ſummoned (3) before the Commiſſary and certain Doctors, and being convicted of divers crimes, was compelled to carry a fagot in proceſſion from S. Mary's to S. Frideſwyde's or the Cardinal's Church, with A. Delaber with him: after which was performed, they were ſent to Oſney Abbey, there to be ſecured till further order was taken.

As for thoſe of Cardinal College, they were all conveyed from their Chambers and committed to priſon (4) within a deep Cave under ground in the ſaid College, where ſalt fiſh was laid, the ſtench whereof made ſome

(1) Ibid. Ep. 157, 158, 159, &c.
(2) H f. 188 a.
(3) Fox ut ſup. p. 1197.
(4) Ibid. p. 1032.

of

of them die ſoon after. John Clark, Hen. Sumner and Sir Bayley were of the number that were impriſoned; but Bettys, by much intreaties of his friends, was freed from that loathſom place, and conveyed himſelf ſoon after to Cambridge, where, ſpending ſome time in his ſtudies, came ſoon after to good preferment. John Taverner the Organiſt, (1) though accuſed and ſuſpected for hiding Clark's books, yet the Cardinal pleaded for him, ſaying that he was but a Muſitian, and thought that no great harm might be done by him. As for Rich. Taverner, one of the Junior Canons, though he did not then ſhew himſelf an incliner to Lutheriſm, yet afterwards when the times began to turn and Religion alter, he proved an eminent ſtickler againſt the Popiſh Religion. John Fryth, Tho. Launey and others, were priſoners alſo, but making means to be delivered thence, conveyed themſelves away privately. Thom. Curthoppe alſo was tinged with, or had a ſmack of Lutheriſm, but recanting, was choſen into the Society of Oriel about this time. Thoſe of other Colleges that were guilty, were put into Bocardo and the Caſtle priſon, and ſuffered miſery alſo. What the ends of their puniſhments were it doth not appear. Divers it ſeems were examined and brought into trouble: among them were Edm. Gareſet, (2) a Secular Chaplain, and Mr. Rich. Porter; but the laſt purging himſelf, was reſtored to his former eſtate. (3) At the time of the condemnation of the ſaid Lutherans, Dr. Rich. Maudlyn, Archdeacon of Lyceſter, preached vehemently againſt them and their opinions, and one John Holyman, a Monk of Reading (lately of New Coll.) was, at the deſire of Hugh, Abbat of Reading (4) ſent to London to preach alſo againſt them at Paul's Croſs, which otherwiſe he was to have done at Oxford for his Degree.

To theſe troubles about Religion, and a Peſt that hapned this year in ſeveral Houſes of Learning, may be added thoſe about Liberties and Privileges between the Univerſity and Town, falling on the neck of each other; for the ſaid troubles having depended ſome time before this, ſeveral Articles (5) were by the Burghers put up againſt us. One of which was againſt the miſdemeanors of Ball and Byrton, Proctors, committed on them in their night walks. (6) All which being done by the ſaid Burghers, becauſe our Privileges were not yet thoroughly granted and ſetled, the Univerſity made great ſute to the Cardinal, and his friend or favourite the

(1) John Taverner of Boſton, as Fox calls him, who was Organiſt of Cardinal College, whoſe Compoſitions we have in the Muſic School. (A. W. Note in Lat. Cop. in Aſhm. Muſ.)

(2) Reg. g: 92 a.

(3) Ibid. 164, b. [Q.]

(4) FF Ep. 188, 190, &c.

(5) In Scriniis Civit. Oxon.

(6) Vide alios articulos in pyx. BB.

Biſhop

Biſhop of Lincoln, that they might be finiſht and tranſmitted to the Univerſity; for which end ſeveral Books and Muniments (that we had yet in our hands) to be conſulted before the ſaid Privileges were granted, were in a Congregation of Regents voted (1) to be ſent up, among which were three Muniments, namely, 2 granted by Pope Sixtus, and the 3d by which K. Hen. VIII 'eandem Univerſitatem donavit.' (2) Afterwards they were carried to the Cardinal by Mr. Rob. Carter, S. T. B. Steward of his houſhold.

Theſe things being done, and a year paſſed before they were granted, the Oppidans in the mean time were not wanting to trouble us, and particularly the Baillives, named Edm. Iriſh and Will. Clare, Junior. For whereas the Univerſity being about to hold a Court Leet according to the antient manner in the Gildhall, in Nov. 1527, precepts were ſent to the ſaid Baillives, commanding them to impanell a jury of 18 legal Townſmen: which they denying by the inſtigation of ſome of their brethren, were by the Commiſſary ſummoned (3) to appear before him 16 of the ſaid month to give an account to him of their neglect. On which day therefore they appearing, and being not able to ſay any thing for themſelves, why they ſhould not be puniſhed, were thus ſentenced (4) by the ſaid Commiſſary, viz. 'Ut Edm. Iryſh nomine pœnæ Caſtrum adiret ante horam undecimam ejuſdem diei, ac Will'mus Clare Junior Carcerem Bocardo appellat. adiret hora prædicta uſque ad bene placit. noſtrum.'

The next year, viz. 1528 (which is this we are now upon) an evil underſtanding remaining ſtill between the two bodies, all the Doctors, Heads of Colleges and Halls, the Proctors, and Maſters, as well Regents as Non Regents, met together (5) in S. Mary's Church in a Convocation held at the deſire of Dr. Cottisford, then Commiſſary, 14 Jul. at the tenth hour in the morn. to hear certain good news from Cardinal Wolſey, Archbiſhop of York, delivered to them by Dr. Hygden, Dean of his College: in which Convocation the Dean did chiefly inſiſt upon 3 matters:

'Primo quidem (univerſo cetu nomine ipſius Reverendiſſ. Cardinalis plurimum ſalutato) munimenta quædam ſeu privilegia antiqua [as it is in one of our Regiſters (6)] quæ in manibus præfati Rev. Domini aliquamdiu ad Academiæ tamen utilitatem remanſerant, ſub originali forma in nullo penitus læſa aut immunita reduxit, [quæ etiam Commiſſario et

(1) H 155 a.
(2) This was done 20 Apr. 1526.
(3) ꝟ 142 b.
(4) Ibidem.
(5) H 200 a.
(6) Ibid.

Procuratoribus tradidit] quo in Archivis Univerſitatis prout ſolitum erat reponerentur et conſervarentur.

Secundo in loco præfatus honorandus Doctor in teſtimonium clariſſimum ſingularis et maximæ benevolentiæ dicti beneficentiſſimi Patris, ampliſſima quædam privilegia nova omni ex parte abſoluta à [præfato] præſtantiſſimo Cardinali deportavit, et coram omnibus magna cum gratia præſentavit. Quibus ornatiſſimis privilegiis per Willielmum Treſham Academiæ Scribam diſtincta ac alta voce prelectis, non ſolum multo majora et ampliora eſſe quam ipſa Academia vel votis optare ſit auſa, ſed et ipſius Reverendiſſ. Cardinalis etiam ſola inſtantia precibuſque gratiſſimis à ſereniſſimo Domino Rege, magno ejuſdem ſigillo communita, obtenta et perquiſita fuiſſe liquidiſſimè conſtabat: unde et magnum hoc imprimis beneficium atque à propenſiſſimo in Academiam bene merendi ſtudio profectum omnes unanimiter interpretabantur, et ſe ac poſteros pro tanto collato munere, tanto ac tam eximio Patrono, perpetuo devinctos agnoſcebant et ingenue confeſſi ſunt. Verum ex mandato dicti honoratiſſ. Cardinalis nova hæc privilegia in ipſo Collegio Cardinalitio remanent ſub cuſtodia Decani ibidem ad uſum Academiæ tutiſſime ſervanda, donec idem Reverendiſſ. aliter de iiſdem ſervandis ordinarit.

Tertio in loco Decanus ſupradictus palam explicabat quonam pacto Reverendiſſ. Cardinalis præter inclytum iſthoc quod jam ſumptuoſiſſime erigit Cardinalitium Collegium, jam plures lectiones publicas perpetuis temporibus duraturas una cum Scholis novis pro eiſdem lectionibus vel ſuo ſumptu haud vulgariter ædificandis, ut primum commode inchoari et ſtabiliri poterant inchoandas et ſtabiliendas firmiſſime decrevit.

Qua ſane eximia et plane incomparabili munificentia altius penſitata, penſitatis etiam maximis illius Reverendiſſ. Patris beneficiis et jam olim ſæpius, et hiſce diebus quotidie collatis, perſpecta inſuper benigniſſima ejuſdem benevolentia et præcelſa à Deo data poteſtate, qua omnibus Academiæ rebus reformatione aut melioratione egentibus vigilantiſſime proſpicit et auxiliatur, cum præter preces nihil acceptius referendum inveniretur, precibus idcirco tanquam grata aliqua viciſſitudine, munificentiæ Cardinalitiæ aliqua ex parte reſpondere cupiens univerſus convocatorum cetus, ſub forma quæ ſequitur deditiſſime tractavit, et ex officioſiſſima in tantum patronum pietate fedère ſempiterno ſancitum fore voluit.

Primo viz. ut ſingulus quiſque ad gradum aliquem in hac Univerſitate impoſterum admittendus ſeu incorporandus, in ſua admiſſione juramentum præſtet corporale, quod quotiens eum ſolenniter prædicare contigerit infra Univerſitatis præcinctum, ad Crucem S. Pauli ſeu Hoſpitale B. Mariæ extra Biſhopſegate

Biſhopeſgate Londini, Reverendiſſ. in Chriſto Patrem D. Thomam Wolſey Cardinalem, [et] Eboracenſem Archiepiſcopum, nominatim et expreſſe ſuis oracionibus commendabit. Super hæc æquiſſimum videbatur, ut idem magnificentiſſimus Cardinalis, omnium ſuffragiorum, orationum, eleemoſynarum, jejuniorum, meditationum, ſtudiorum, prædicationum, peregrinationum, ac omnium aliorum piorum operum per ipſam Academiam aut quemvis ejuſdem alumnum fiendorum particeps imperpetuum habeatur.

Secundo vero, in eadem Convocatione determinatum fuit; ut poſtquam dictus Reverendiſſ. Pater ab hac luce ad DEUM migraverit, mox exequiæ ſolennes cum miſſa in craſtino pro anima ejuſdem, ab omnibus Graduatis, qui exequiis ipſis et miſſæ à principio ad finem, ſub fidelitatis debito intereſſe tenebuntur, decentiore modo quo poterint abſolvantur et celebrentur. Quæque ſemel in omni anno certo aliquo die, per ipſum Reverendiſſ. Dominum (ſi ita [ei] placuerit) aut ſaltem per Univerſitatem aſſignando, conſimili modo fiant imperpetuum. Neque vero inferius in aliquo, ſed ſimili modo aut certe cultius et celebrius perficiantur, quam pro illuſtriſſimo Duce Humfredo quotannis fieri ſolent.

Quæ certe obſequentiæ aut potius devinctiſſimæ pietatis officia, omnes uno ore pro meritis et munificentia Cardinalitia, minus digna et longe inferiora ſenſerunt, pro quorum tamen confirmatione et ſtabilitate perpetua juxta ſtatutorum exigentiam, Congregationem quandam nigram deinde Congregationem omnium facultatum brevi celebrandam decreverunt, ubi viz. præſentes articuli ratificentur et robur ſumant per omnes [evi] tractus (CHRISTO conferente) duraturum.'

Afterwards the ſaid Charter coming into the hand of the Cardinal again, was, at his fall, or upon ſome other account, put in the King's Treaſury, where remaining till 1566, was then found out and reſtored to the Univerſity [by William Standiſhe M. A. and Regiſt. of the Univerſity.](1)

But to proceed. All theſe things being done, the Townſmen are poſſeſt with great indignation, and uſed all manner of ways to have the ſaid Charter of Privileges (which they eſteemed very unreaſonable) to be recalled, or elſe leſſned. The Univerſity hereupon are much troubled, complain (2) of their oppreſſions made by the ſaid Oppidans to great perſonages, and put up divers articles againſt them to the Cardinal, (3) complaining moſt greviouſly of their unworthy actions, both lately and now

(1) REG. KK fol. 31 b.
(2) FF fol. 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, &c.
(3) In Scrin. Civ. Oxon.

 committed,

committed, eſpecially in denying thoſe Liberties, which they, beyond all memory, were wont to uſe.

This year after Chriſtmas, and all the Lent time till Eaſter, was no other thing diſcourſed but of the King's Marriage: and the reaſon for this was, becauſe the chief Doctors of both the Univerſities were met together at Lambeth, and had among them every day diſputations concerning the ſaid matter. But ſome being of one mind and ſome of another, was nothing concluded till the main body of each Univerſity diſcuſſed it in their reſpective Convocations. See more of this matter in an. 1530.

An. { Dom. 1529 / 21 Hen. VIII.

But notwithſtanding all theſe complaints, the Townſmen, as altogether given up to be troubleſome, were reſolved to thwart the Univerſity in all things. At length the buſineſs was brought to that paſs, that a Concluſion (1) of variance between the 2 bodies was drawn up the 30 May this year, and ſo for the preſent all was at peace. Soon after the Cardinal falling into diſpleaſure with the King, and therefore incapacitated of doing ſervice for the Univerſity, which he ſo intirely loved, the Townſmen became much emboldned, and the Academians in a manner dejected for the loſs that was like to be of ſo great a patron. The former deny (2) the taking of their oaths this year according to the uſual manner, notwithſtanding they were lawfully warned by the Bedells. The other they wait to receive them at S. Mary's Church, but depart for the preſent re infecta. The year following, they being by that time highly fleſhed with inſolencies, were ſo audacious as to ſhut the doors of their Prætorium, commonly called the Gildhall, againſt the Commiſſary, Proctors and ſeveral Maſters that came with them. For it being an antient Cuſtom for them to keep a Court there once a year, came in the month of May with the Bedells attending to execute that Privilege: but the Townſmen, by perſwaſion of their Mayor,(3) did, I ſay, affront them by clapping their doors together, and (contrary to their oaths taken to the Univerſity) not ſuffering them to come in.

The Academians therefore taking this for a grand piaculum and breach of their Privileges, did, after complaints had been made (4) to divers great men, proceed to call the Mayor and Baillives to an account for this action.

(1) Ibid. in Scrin.
(2) H fol. 222 b.
(3) Prætor.
(4) In FF ut ſupra fol. 95.

So

So that after a ſummons had been given, Will. Pery, one of the Baillives, appeared, who forthwith confeſſing the fact, and that he did it at the command of the Mayor, was ſuſpended (1) from entring into the Church by the Commiſſary. Rich. Gunter, the other Baillive, not appearing, though ſolemnly cited thereto by one of the Bedells, was for his contumacy ſuſpended alſo. (2) As for the Mayor Michael Heth, he not appearing alſo, (though ſummoned by Rich. Wotton, Superior Bedell of Div.) was pronounced excommunicated. (3) The tenor of which being drawn up in a paper, was ſoon after carried to Mr. Robert Blackmore of New Inn, Rector of St. Ebb's church, to be by him or his Curate Sir Potrell, read there the Saturday following (Heth being an inhabitant of that pariſh). In performance of which one of them began to read it, but was hindred by the ſaid Mayor for that time. Afterwards on a Sunday it was read there and in All Saints Church, in the preſence of many people.

All which being done the ſaid Mayor took it ſo greviouſly, foraſmuch as ſo long as the ſaid curſe laſted, he was to be deprived of ſeveral privileges, that he was ſorely troubled in mind and could take no reſt. At length conſidering the ſad eſtate he was likely to endure, humbly required of the Commiſſary and Proctors abſolution, which being promiſed, was at length by the ſaid Commiſſary and others given (4) in the Conventual Church of the Carmelites in Oxon, in the preſence of Hen. Morgan, LL. D. (about theſe times Principal of Edward Hall in S. Edward's Church-yard, and Moderator of Civil Law School adjoining, afterwards Biſhop of St. David's) and John Pye, Alderman, but with this condition, that he ſhould perform his corporal oath 'de ſtando juri et parendo mandatis Eccleſiæ.' All which being performed, he was diſmiſſed, and ſo the Controverſy for the preſent was finiſhed and all things decided by the interceſſion of certain perſons, of whom the Biſhops of London and Exeter were of the number. (5)

What I have further to obſerve this year is the fall aforeſaid of the Cardinal, by whoſe death, which hapned ſoon after, the Univerſity ſuffered a very great loſs. The like never went before him, nor the like as yet hath come after him. As for thoſe noble benevolences which he had already done, you ſhall find in a certain Decree (6) of the Univerſity, publiſhed in a great Convocation 27 Dec. laſt year, concerning the putting in of the ſaid

(1) ꝟ 353 b.
(2) Ib. 354 b.
(3) Ib. 355 b.
(4) Ibid. 356 a.
(5) FF Ep. 191, 192, &c. [Tunſtall. Ep. London. Scripta eſt hæc Epiſt. ante finem an. 1529, die enim Martis 25 an. 1530 tranſlatus eſt ad Sedem Dunelmenſem: (Not. in marg. Epiſt.) Voyſey, Ep. Exon.]
(6) Ibid. fol. 89.

Cardinal

Cardinal (whom they ſeveral times before ſtiled 'Oxonienſium Camillus') into the Album of Benefactors. In which Decree [are] commemorated his benefits collated in this Univerſity.

Primum [ſays the Convocation] magnificum et ſempiternis dignum præconiis ab omnibus judicabatur beneficium, quod dictus Reverendiſſ. Cardinalis ex mera ſua benignitate, nova quædam atque ampliſſima privilegia ab illuſtriſſimo Rege noſtro Henrico VIII obtinuerit, et nuper ad Academiam per honorandum virum Doctorem Hygden, Collegii ejuſdem honoratiſſimi Cardinalis Decanum, tranſmiſit. Quæ certè privilegia, non ſolum veteribus quibuſcunque abſolutiora; ſed et multo eſſe majora ac ampliora conſtabat quam ipſa Academia vel votis optare [ſit] auſa. Unde et hujus collati muneris facultate, tum tranquillitati ſtudentium, tum univerſo Reip. ſtatui pleniſſime ac munificentiſſime conſultum omnes una voce aſſeruerunt.

Secundum exuberantiſſimæ iſtius magnificentiæ monumentum, de quo præfati Doctores et Magiſtri mentionem fieri mandabant, præclariſſimum hoc novum eſt quod Cardinalitium Collegium nuncupatur à dicto Reverendo Cardinali fundatum et jam inſigniter ac pro bona parte extructum: cujus ſtructura mirifica, quantum Oxoniam illuſtrat, quantumque aliqu. quando Christi auſpiciis univerſum opus abſolvetur, illuſtrabit, facile verbis explicari non poteſt. Incredibili etenim pulchritudine præpollet, aſt artificioſa efformatione et expolitione nulla prorſus caret, amplitudine et ſublimitate admirabiliter ſeſe ac præcellentiſſimam oſtendit, oſtendit nimirum vel nunc pulcherrimam ac præcellentiſſimam eſſe cum adhuc tamen nec cœpti operis dimidium exædificetur, nec quæ elegantior futura eſt portio niſi in jactis fundamentis magnopere attingatur. Verum enim vero ubi ingentem numerum Scholaſticorum qui in hoc inclito Collegio enutriuntur ac tandem enutrientur conſpiciat quiſpiam, ubi etiam quam Scholaſticis ipſis largifluè de omnibus quæ ad eorum victum ac ſtudium pertineant provideatur altius in animo perpendat, Cardinalitium certe Collegium non tam Oxonienſi Gymnaſio honorificum quam multis modis frugiferum ac maxime opportunum fatebitur. Neque id præciſe de Oxonio affirmabit, verum etiam de toto Britannico Regno deque ipſa reliqua Chriſtiana religione, quibus celeberrimum iſthoc contubernium ſplendori commodoque haudquaquam vulgari fuerit, utpote eiſdem quàm plurimos in doctrina ſana eruditos indies fecundiſſimè paraturum.

Tertium vero [iſtius] in Academiam pientiſſimæ prudentiæ teſtimonium ſanctiſſimum quoddam inſtitutum tangit, quo Reverendiſſ. Cardinalis Oxonienſi huic literariæ Reip. optimè et munificentiſſimè proſpiciet. Complures namque

namque Lectiones publicas quibus et Scholas novas coaptare proponit apud nos propediem inchoandas decrevit, quarum Profeſſoribus qui ſemper iſthæc profitendi munera obeant doctiſſimi et facundiſſimi Viri magnifica imprimis ac largiſſima conſtituit quotannis perſolvenda ſalaria, per hujus itaque auſpicatiſſimi beneficii inſtitutionem ſtudioſis literarum cultoribus conſulturum eſſe Cardinalitiam majeſtatem nemo prorſus ambiget, qui ſaltem non ignorat auditum ipſum præcipuum eſſe diſciplinæ ſenſum, quique vivæ docentis voci ſubeſſe non neſcit latentem quandam energiam diſciplinæ capeſſendæ ſummopere conducentem. Neque illud profecto quod ex dicto inſtituto etiam ſequetur vel toto huic regno non vulgari commoditati fuerit, nempe quod Britanni deinceps occaſionem regiones exteras diſciplinæ gratia petendi omnino non habeant. Adeo etenim exornatam indies reddit Reverendiſſimus Cardinalis Oxoniam, adeoque aliquando (Christo conferente) præſtabit in omni diſciplinarum genere florentem, ut una quidem inſtar omnium cuncta affatim ſuppeditare valeat. Singulari igitur iſthæc et plane incomparabili Reverendiſſ. Cardinalis in Academiam benignitate altius in animo penſitata, &c.'

At that time alſo the Univerſity took order that every one that was admitted to a Degree or incorporated, ſhould take an oath that he ſhould name the ſaid Cardinal in his ſolemn Sermons; alſo that he ſhould be partaker of all ſuffrages, that his exequies ſhould be duly obſerved, and all whatſoever they had decreed to his memory ſhould ſtand upon record in the Regeſters of the Univerſity, and in the books of Statutes belonging to both the Proctors.

This noble Cardinal had been alſo ſo beneficial to the Cantabrigians, that they in gratitude offered unto him yearly obits, which he accepted; alſo Exequies and Parentalia which he took, but not to be done till after his death, and then to be performed by all Graduats in the Univerſity in their due formalities.

Further alſo, I find that he maintained ſeveral Scholars (eſpecially of Oxford) in the Schools at Parys, to obtain, if poſſible, thoſe ingenious Arts and Sciences which our Univerſities in England wanted at this time. Among them was one Thom. Winter his nephew, (or as ſome ſay his ſon) now Dean of Wells, though ſcarce of age, to whom he allowed very large penſions. His tutor and guide was Thomas Lupſet, lately of C. C. Coll. in Oxon, to whom, as alſo to Winter, the Cardinal would write that he the ſaid Winter ſhould ſtudy the Dunces Logick Queſtions, meaning, as I ſuppoſe, the Logick Queſtions of Joh. Douns. But this I ſpeak by the by.

When

When the ſaid renowned, but now unhappy Cardinal had whiſpered to the Conſcience of the King a Divorce from his unlawful bed, what he ſuppoſed ſhould have turned to the diſgrace of the Emperour, proved his own ruin and the diſſolution of Abbies. For this great engine K. Hen. VIII being once ſet a moving, could not be ſtayed till he had battered down in ſome few months what the devotion of former times had been many hundred years in building. Which bold act lyeth not in my way at this time to cenſure. But of the other act of K. Hen. of which I am now to ſpeak, poſterity dare ſuſpect, that (however the event hath proved) his heart was rather out of luſt than zeal, and his care more to change his Wife than his Religion. This weighty controverſy (in the deciding of which, the Pope's power over the Scriptures lay a bleeding) was propoſed as well to the Conſiſtory of Rome, as to the chief Univerſities of Europe to be determined, where ſtill the Pope had the worſe end of the ſtaff, and was afraid to be beaten at his own weapon, as indeed it ſo fell out. For though the K. for his part acted John the Baptiſt, that it was not lawful for him to have his brother's wife, and the Pope K. Herod, yet I am ſure in the cataſtrophe of the ſcene, the K. ſerved the Pope, as Herod ſerved the Baptiſt and beheaded his Supremacy in the Church of England.

The cenſure and determination of this queſtion of foreign Univerſities being anſwerable to the King's deſire, it might ſeem beyond expectation that only Oxford, the prime Univerſity of his own Kingdom, durſt ſo reſolutely oppoſe and croſs his deſigns, after ſo many thunder claps of his diſpleaſure, that it had been enough, if our famous Univerſity had not been conſecrated to eternity, to have involved our Colleges among the funeralls of Abbies. For who could imagine after two ſeveral denials, to two ſeveral letters of an angry King, but that the third ſhould have taken away their Heads, that durſt deny the King the ſervice of their tongues? But to the particulars of the buſineſs.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was now Chancellor of the Univerſity, having had notice from the King that he would propoſe a queſtion to the Univerſity concerning his Marriage with Q. Katherine ſometime the wife of his Brother Prince Authur, ſent (1) forthwith to the Members thereof to provide themſelves for it, with a hint what was the queſtion, viz. 'An divino et naturali jure ſit prohibitum ne frater uxorem fratris etiam mortui ſine liberis, ducat uxorem? This hint was brought to the Univerſity

(1) Ib. in FF Ep. 187.

the

the 12 Feb. the laſt year. Wherefore about three weeks after, the King accordingly ſent by the Biſhop of Lincoln (Longland) his Letters (1) to the intent (as he ſaith) 'that he might perceive of what conformity they were with others in their opinions who marvelouſly, both wiſely and ſubſtantially had declared their minds,' with a caution added, 'that they ſhould not lean to wilful and ſiniſter opinions, nor give credence to miſreports.'

After the reception of his Letters a Convocation was call'd, and in conſulting about the matter, great difference aroſe between the Doctors and Seniors on the one part, and the Juniors on the other. The Doctors, in hopes of reward, or out of fear, gave their opinions concerning the matter, ſuch as they thought might pleaſe the King: but the Juniors diſputed it very eagerly and could not be drawn to their minds. Some of them gathered together in a contemptuous manner, and rather out of raſhneſs than diſcretion, would not conform themſelves to the minds of wiſe men, and ſo, without any thing done at that time, the Convocation was diſſolved.

The King ſoon after, underſtanding how the buſineſs had proceeded, ſent another Letter, (2) which you would ſwear was penned in the Spirit of K. Hen. VIII, without the help of a Secretary, not endorſed as that before to the Regents, but to the Commiſſary of the Univerſity, the ancient Doctors and Bachelaurs of Divinity. Therein he tells them of the ill carriage of the Regents and Artiſts againſt him, of their unfitneſs in reſpect of their immaturity to be conſulted in ſuch a grand point, and in concluſion deſires them to frame the ſaid Regents, 'or young perſons' (as he ſtileth them) 'in ſuch order and conformity, as it beſeemeth them;' and further addeth, 'that if they will notwithſtanding play Maſters, as they have began, he doubteth not, but that they ſhall well perceive that non eſt bonum irritare Crabrones.'

(1) Ibid. Ep. 193.
(2) Ibid. Ep. 194.

[193 'To our truſty and welbelovyd ſubgietts the Commyſſary of our Unyverſitye of Oxonforde the Rulers of the Colleges there and all the Regents of the ſame, and non Regents.

By the Kinge.

Truſty and welbeloved We grete yow wele and where as we have for an hygh and moeyghty cauſe of owers, not onely conſultede many and ſubſtancyall wele lernyd men within ovr Reame and withoute, for certain conſyderacyons our conſciens moevynge. We thynke yt allſo very convenyente to fele the mynds of yow, amongeſte yow, in our Univerſyte of Oxonforde, whyche be erudyte in the facultie of Divinite, to thintente we may perceyve of what conformytie ye bee with the others, whyche marvelouſly, bothe wyſely and ſubſtancyally have declared to us ther intente and mynde. Not doubtynge but that yee, for the aliegaunce and fydelitie, that ye ar bownde unto us in, will as ſincerely and truly withowte any abuſe, declare your mynde and conſcience, in thys behalf, as any of the others have done. Wherfore we woll and commannde yow, that ye not leanynge to wilfull and ſyniſtre opynions of your owne frevell mynds nor gevynge credens to miſreapports or ſyniſtre perſuaſions, conſyderynge we bee your ſovverain leige Lorde, totally gevynge our firme mynde and affection to the true aventure of divine lernynge in this behalffe, do ſhow and declare yowr true and juſte lernynge in the ſayde cauſe, like

At the ſaid time the King ſent (1) Dr. John Bell (afterward Biſhop of Worceſter) and ſoon after Longland, Biſhop of Lincoln, again (his Councellours concerning this Divorce) to adviſe of divers things in the King's behalf, and to give the Juniors a right underſtanding of the matter: but they agitating ſeveral days in vain, the Chancellor ſends again (2) to the Univerſity to make what expedition they could in giving their anſwer, foraſmuch as Parys and Cambridge had given in their minds concerning the queſtion in hand, (as he told them) and if ſo be it could not be well done without faction and diſturbance, that they then ſhould appoint the number of xxx

like as ye will abyde bye. Wherin ye ſhall not onlye pleaſe allmyghty God but allſo us your ſouverain liege Lorde, and we for your ſoo doynge ſhall be to youe and oure Univerſyte there ſo good and gracious ſouverain Lorde for the ſame, as ye ſhall perceyve it wele employde to your wele in tyme to come. And in caas ye do not upryghtly accordinge to divine lernynge handle your ſelfe herin, ye may be aſſurede, that we, not without great cauſe, ſhall ſoo gwykely and ſharpely loke to your unnaturall miſdemeanure therin, that it ſhall not bee to your gwietneſſe and eaſe hereafter. Wherfore we hartely pray yow, that accordinge to bothe your dutie to God, and your Prince, yet ſet aparte all untrue and ſyniſtre informations and accommodate your ſelfs to the mere trouthe, as it becometh true ſubgietts to doo, aſſuring yow, that they, that ſo doith, ſhall be eſtemide and ſet forthe, and the contrarie neclected and litle ſet by. Truſtynge that now ye knowe oure mynde and pleaſure, we ſhall ſee ſuch a conformytie amongſt yow, that we ſhall therof take great conſolation and comforte, to the great alegemente of our conſcience, willinge and commandyng you, amongſt you, to geve perfite credence to my Lorde of Lincoln our Confeſſor in this behalf and matier. And in all things which he ſhall declare unto you, or cauſe to be declarede on our behalff, to make unto us either by hym or your autentique letters full annſwere and reſolucion, whyche your deuties wele remembrede. Wee doubt not, but that it ſhalbe to our high contentacion and pleſure. Geven under our Signet at our Caſtell of Windeſore the furſte day of Marche.']

Here may be more ſaid from the Letters that I have.

(194) 'To our truſtie and welbeloved the Commyſſarye of our Univerſyte of Oxonforde and anncient Doctours and Bachelers of the ſame.

By the Kynge.

Truſtie and welbeloved we grete you wele, and of late bee enformed to our no litill merveille diſcontentacion, that a great parte of the youth of that Univerſitie with contemptuous faction and maner, daylie combynynge togeders neither regardynge their dutie to us their ſoveraigne Lorde, nor yet conformynge them to the opinions and ordres of the vertuous, wiſe, ſadde, and profound lerned men of that Unyverſitie, wilfullie do ſtyke upon the opinione to have a great nombre of the Regents and non Regents to be aſſociate unto the Doctours, Proctors and Bachelers of Divinitie, for the determination of our queſtion, whiche we beleve hathe not been often ſeen, that ſuche a greate nombre of ryght ſmalle lernynge in regarde to the other, ſholde be wyned with ſoo famous a ſoorte, or in a maner ſtaye ther ſeniours in ſo wayghtie a cauſe whiche as we thinke ſhulde be no ſmalle diſhonnour to ower Univerſitie there, but moſte ſpeciallye to you the ſeniours and rewlers of the ſame: aſſurynge you that this their unnaturall and unkynd demeanoure is not only ryght muche to oure diſpleaſure, but alſo muche to bee merveyled of, upon what grownde and occaſions, they beinge our mere ſubgietts ſholde ſhow them ſelf more unkynde and wylfull in this matier, then all other Univerſities bothe in this and all other Regions doo. Finally we truſtinge in the dexteritie and wiſdome of you and other the ſadde, diſcrete and ſubſtanciall lernede men of that Univerſitie bee in perfite hope, that ye will conduce and frame the ſaide yonge perſonnes unto good ordre and conformitie, as it becomythe you to doo: whereof we bee deſyrous to here with conveniente diligence. And doubte yee not we ſhall regarde the demeanure of every oon of that Univerſitie according to their merits and deſerts. And iff the youth of that Univerſitie will play maiſtres as they begynne to doo, we doubte not, but that they ſhall wele perceyve that non eſt bonum irritare crabrones. Geven undre our Signet at ovr Caſtell of Windeſore the ſixte daye of Marche the xxi yere of our reigne.'

(1) Ibid. Ep. 196. [Dat. 6 Mar.]

(2) Ibid. Ep. 197. [Dat. Knowle, 15 Mar.]

perſons

perſons from among them to determine it. They, notwithſtanding his deſires, deny it; and whether the major part perſiſted againſt it, I cannot ſay. However, afterwards the King chideth them to the purpoſe, and wondreth much that they ſhould be ſo backward, conſidering that Cambridge had ſeveral days ſince given in their determination under their common Seal, that 'prohibitum eſſe divino et naturali jure ne frater uxorem fratris etiam mortui ſine liberis ducat uxorem.'

Furthermore he tells them, that being loth to ſhew his diſpleaſure againſt them, till he had fully underſtood the matter, had thought it convenient to ſend to them Mr. Edw. Fox (1) to ſee how affairs went among them, and to take heed 'leaſt the number of private ſuffrages given without reaſon prevail not againſt the heads and rulers and ſage fathers, to the detriment, hindrance and inconvenience of the whole, and to examine the opinions of the multitude as the importance of the matter required.' But as the eloquence of Dr. Bell prevailed not with them before, ſo neither doth the gravity and perſuaſion of the ſaid Fox at this time, the carriage of the Regents and Juniors being looked upon as rather ſeditious than otherwiſe.

An. { Dom. 1530 / 22 Hen. VIII.

At length the Chancellor, out of his paternal care for the preſervation and maintenance of the Body, did by his Letters (2), dated 28 March, declare the ſaid Juniors or Artiſts unworthy and unmeet to concur in the ſaid act of making anſwer to the King's Grace; not that he could do it of his own authority (there being divers Statutes at this time in force, that tell us that if the Faculty of Arts receed nothing can be done) but that the Univerſity ſhould be ſaved harmleſs. Furthermore alſo he required all the Doctors and Bachelaurs of Divinity, or elſe a certain number of the Faculty, to determine the matter in the name of the reſt, and ſo put an end to the buſineſs. Upon the receipt of which Letters, they within few days following taking an opportunity to meet, did put the Univerſity Seal to this Script of Determination following:

'Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præſens ſcriptum pervenerit. Nos Univerſitas Doctorum et Magiſtrorum tam Regentium quam non Regentium omnium et ſingularum facultatum almæ Univerſitatis Oxon ſalutem in eo

(1) In Card. Wolſey's Life, p. 52, it appears that the K. feed to ſome purpoſe the Commiſſioners, Bell, Longland and Fox, (with money) that went to the Univerſity to gain their conſent for a Divorce.—The lamentable ſequel that followed, p. 55.

(2) Reg. FF Ep. [197 : 2]

qui eſt vera ſalus, Profeſſionis noſtræ debitum pariter et Chriſtianæ Caritatis officium illud à nobis efflagitat, ut parati ac faciles ſemper ſimus de noſtræ cognitionis luce aliis libenter impartiri et ſatisfacere omni poſcenti de ea quæ in nobis eſt fide, doctrina et ſcientia. Cum igitur nos ſæpius rogati et requiſiti ſumus, ut an nobis jure divino pariter ac naturali prohibitum videretur, ne quis Chriſtianus relictam fratris ſui morientis ſine liberis duceret Uxorem, noſtram ſententiam explicaremus; quoniam examinatis et diſcuſſis cum omni fide, diligentia et ſinceritate ſacræ Scripturæ locis et Sanctorum Patrum ſententiis ac interpretationibus quæ ad eruendam in hac quæſtione veritatem facere et pertinere judicavimus, tum etiam auditâ graviſſimorum et eruditiſſimorum Doctorum et Baccalaureorum ſacræ Theologiæ, quibus illud negotii demandatum eſt, opinione et ſententia ſuper dicta quæſtione poſt multas frequentes et publicas diſputationes ab illis pronuntiata et declarata, invenimus et indicavimus illa longe probabiliora, validiora, veriora et certiora eſſe, tum etiam genuinum et ſincerum ſacræ Scripturæ ſenſum præferentia, et interpretum denique ſententiis magis conſona, quæ confirmant et probant jure divino pariter et naturali prohibitum eſſe Chriſtianis, ne quis frater relictam germani fratris morientis ſine liberis et ab eodem carnaliter cognitam accipiat in uxorem. Nos igitur Univerſitas Oxonienſis antedicta ad quæſtionem prædictam ita reſpondendum decrevimus, et in his ſcriptis ex totius Univerſitatis ſententia reſpondemus, ac pro concluſione nobis ſolidiſſimis rationibus et validiſſimis argumentis comprobata affirmamus, quod ducere uxorem fratris mortui ſine liberis cognitam à priore viro per carnalem copulam nobis Chriſtianis eſt de jure divino pariter ac naturali prohibitum. Atque in fidem et teſtimonium hujuſmodi noſtræ reſponſionis et affirmationis, his literis ſigillum noſtrum curavimus apponi. Datum in Congregatione noſtra Oxoniæ die octavo Aprilis anno CIↃDXXX. (1)

Which Determination being carried to the King by the Commiſſary and ſome others, he gave them great thanks, (2) and expreſſed himſelf ſo far that he would be a future friend to the Univerſity. What I have further to obſerve of this matter is,

(1) Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, in the Life of K. Hen. VIII, printed 1672, p. 352, ſub an. 1531, produceth an Act of Convocation of the Univerſity of Oxon, whereby John Cottisford, Commiſſary, with the conſent of the venerable Convocation of the Doctors, Regent and Non Regent Maſters, do grant their aſſent and conſent to the Divorce, and give order that the Univerſity Seal be put to their opinion, &c. 4 Ap. 1530.

This he produceth in oppoſition to what Nich. Saunders ſays, that the matter was carried in a ſurreptitious way, and that the Seal was put to the Act of Divorce ſurreptitiouſly.—But upon my peruſal of the Univerſity Regiſter of Congregation and Convocation for that time, as alſo the Regiſter of the Acts of the Chancellor's Court, I find no ſuch Act, which my Lord Herbert produceth, inſerted: therefore what he ſaith as to that matter muſt be looked upon as falſe. Such an Act may be drawn up, but not allowed to be regiſtred, becauſe it did not paſs.

(2) Ibid. Ep. 198. [Dat. 13 April.]

1. That

1. That had not the Univerſity been overawed by the King's power, and threatned as 'twere with ruin, they would never have conſented with the King's deſire, or with the opinions of other Univerſities.

2. That in the management of theſe affairs the Univerſity Statutes were broken in ejecting the Regents or Juniors from the Houſe. For as I have told you before, upon the Faculty of Arts the foundation of the Univerſity was laid, and if that Faculty receed nothing can be done.

3. That the Commiſſary and Heads of Houſes were in this matter of divorce ſo tender of the Pope's credit, which now lay at the ſtake, that they did not only approve of the Act of the Regents, (1) but alſo gave them private encouragement under hand to perſiſt in the denial, they themſelves daring not to be ſeen in it, either leaſt they might make ſhipwreck of their hopes, or that the ſtorm of the King's fury might eſpecially fall upon them as prime oppoſers of his deſire.

4. That the Proctors of the Univerſity (as alſo thoſe of the Clergy in their Convocation now or lately celebrated) laboured much in theſe matters, and received rewards for their work in winning over the Members of their reſpective Univerſities to get their conſents and ſeal: in which, though they vigouroufly acted, yet they would never have obtained their ends had not ſome ſhrunk out of the way for fear, and an opportunity of time purpoſely eſpyed when ſuch men were abſent, as were known would gainſay the matter.

5. That ſeveral learned and virtuous Preachers did openly ſpeak from the pulpits againſt the ſaid Divorce, not only while 'twas in doing, but partly after the Univerſity had given their opinion, with a check for their ſurreptitious dealings therein. (2)

6. That though the Commiſſary and Heads of houſes ſeemed ſtiff for the Divorce, yet ſeveral Doctors of Divinity there were, that were now noted, were againſt it, and ready to maintain it by writing. Of theſe were (3) Thomas Kirkham a Minorite, John Roper, lately Margaret Profeſſor, John Holyman before-mentioned, John Moreman, of Exeter Coll. beſides others with one Mr. Bayne (4): of which perſons and their doings, many things might be here inſerted worthy of obſervation and immortal remembrance, but time calls me away.

(1) Anon. MS.
(2) Nich. Harpf.
(3) Nich. Harpsfield in Tractatu ſuo de Matrimonio, &c. lib. 2, MS.
(4) Radulph. Baine: v. Pits [p. 759] Crow. p. 305. Ep'us Cov. et Lich [1554.]

7. That

7. That notwithſtanding the King's thundring Letters and all intreaties uſed by his Agents, his deſign would not have come to paſs, if at midnight, a time ſuitable for bad deſigns, had not ſhadowed the taking out of the Univerſity Seal in a ſimile primo, (1) where (if the ſtory be not invented for mirth) that of K. Henry, Regent of Balliol Coll. (ſuch an one there was now called) muſt not be forgotten, who, eſpying the Commiſſary and his company going to diſpatch this night work, denied the ſeal, with his Breeches about his Shoulders for want of a Hood.

What I ſhall add more to this matter, ſhall be from a certain obſcure author, (2) which accidentally came into my hand, ſince I wrote this ſtory. The effect of it runs thus:

That beſides Longland, Biſhop of Lincoln, who was chief Commiſſioner in the ſaid Cauſe from the King, was one Nicholas de Burgo, an Alien, and of the Order of St. Dominick, now a D. of D. (3) reſident in the Univerſity, the chief Solicitor. That no indifferency was uſed in the whole tranſaction, for whoſoever ſpake againſt the King's party, were ratled up, diſdained and cruelly threatned, while the other party were complimented and rewarded. That alſo in the management thereof 'falſhood triumphed and truth quaked for fear, but never ſhranke her head.' The Act alſo was deferred becauſe five Inceptors in Divinity, viz. Rich. Mawdlen, Archdeacon of Leyceſter, Joh. Moreman, William Mortimer, John Holyman and Rob. Cooke, would in no wiſe agree to the Divorcement. At length by the great intreaty of the Proctors made to Biſhop Longland, meerly, as 'twas thought, for their own intereſt, it was ſolemnized 8 April, being the ſame day that the Univerſity inſtrument for the Divorce was dated. That on Lincoln College Gate, where Biſhop Longland lay, were Gallows made with chalk, and little ropes of hemp faſt nailed thereunto, ſignifying that he and his party were worthy of hanging for their going againſt the truth. The good Women in Oxford were much for Qu. Catherine againſt the King's deſire, 'and had foyled Fr. Nich. de Burgo' (as my Author words it) 'and other of that ſort, if their handys might have ſerved to their harts.' Upon which, by Fr. Nicholas his complaint, about 30 women were impriſoned in Bocardo for 3 days and as many nights. The Regent Maſters

(1) A ſimile primo is a little meeting to prepare matters for a greater.

(2) Will. Forreſt, in the Life of Qu. Catherine, Cap. 9. MS. in Bib. Radulp. Sheldon de Beoly in agro Wigorn Arm. [This MS. coming afterward into the poſſeſſion of our Author (Wood) was ſold by him to the Univerſity, and is now in the Bodl. Lib. 2 A. Wood, empt. See Ath. Oxon. 1ſt ed. v. i, c. 94. Warton's Hist. of Engl. Poetry, v. iii. p. 311.]

(3) It doth not appear that he was D. D.

were

were generally againſt ſetting the ſeal to the ſentence of Divorce that was drawn up; whereupon a Convocation of certain perſons were called by Biſhop Longland, and after long tarrying in vain, ſome of the ſaid Doctors or Seniors took the Seal away by ſtealth, and put it to the falſe Inſtrument, which they had contrived. 'Great ſorrow and lamentation with tears' (as the ſaid Author reporteth) 'was made of many good Graduats and Students for ſtealing the Univerſity's Seal.—Ten to one of the Univerſity of Oxford ſtuck to the verity on good Catherine's party, if they might have been heard.—Great calamities and miſeries enſued in this Realm upon the going forth of this Divorcement, and eſpecially upon uſurping the ſupremacy.—Upon this occaſion down went Croſſes, Churches, Abbeys, Colleges, Chauntreis, Hoſpitals, and ſundry put to death moſt unmercifully.'

Theſe being the contents of what our Author enlargeth upon in verſe, you ſhall have the poetry itſelf in his own words, but diſguiſed under the names of Walter for K. Hen. the VIII, and Gryſilde for Qu. Catherine.

" Yeat for that Walter wolde not be thought,
(of headye poure) to woorke contrariouſlye:
hee ſent to Oxforde as playnnes he ſought:
to have his caſe theare tryed by the Clergie.
At whiche travelynge certaynlye was I,
attendynge upon a certayne goode Man,
whearfore in the ſame, I ſomewhat ſaye can.

Thither was ſent as cheeif Commyſſioner,
the Bulſhoppe of Lyncolne one John Longelande:
withe certayne other that well cowlde flatter:
the learned judgment therre to undreſtande,
wheare one Fryer Nycholas tooke much in hande,
as cheeif Defendannte in the foreſaide caſe:
whoe fownde hym ſelfe macht evyn to the harde face.

But theare was uſed no indifferencye,
ſuche, as by Learnynge, made againſte the Kynge:
they weare redargued moſte cruellye:
threatened alſo to forgoe their lynynge:
on thother ſyde, all thearto inclynynge,
they had highe chearinge, withe meede other waye:
falſehod trymphynge, Truthe quakynge for fraye.

That tyme, an Acte theare ſhoulde have gone forwarde,
wheare ſeavyn famous Clarks that Inceptors weare:
bycauſe (in this caſe) fyve wolde not drawe towarde
it was dyſferred to their heavye cheare

for

for that their theeif freendys weare preſentlye theare,
Mawdelaye, Mooreman, Holpman alſo,
Mortymer, Cooke, with other twoe moe. (1)

Theis fyve in nowiſe wolde graunte their conſents
the Regent Maiſters weare of the ſame mynde:
rather they graunted to forgoe howſe and rents
then weetinglye ſo to ſhew them ſelfs blynde.
The Proctors, for gaynes they hoaped to fynde,
(throughe frendſhippe they made) obteyned the grace
of Bulſhoppe Longlande the Acte to take place.

The Mateir long tyme theare hangynge in ſuſpenſe,
witheoute havynge Thunyverſiteis Seale:
as to confyrme Walters foreſaid pretence:
for whiche the Bulſhoppe harde threatnynges did deale
to his reproach, and hynderaunce of good heale,
if ſo that ſome theare had had hym at large:
I wolde of his life have taken no charge.

For on the outegatys, wheare he by nights laye
weare Roapes faſte nayled, with Gallowes drawne by:
to this entent, as a man myght well ſaye,
if wee ſo myght ſuch weare thye deſtynye.
his ſervaunts ofte handeled accordynglye,
as one (indeade) makynge water at a wall
a ſtone right heavye on hym one let fall.

Women (that ſeaſon) in Oxforde weare buſye,
their harts weare goode, it appeared no leſſe:
as Fryer Nicholas chanced to come by
halas (ſaide ſome) that we myght this knave dreſſe
for his unthankefull daylye buſynes
againſte oure Queen, goode Orpilidis deare,
he ſhoulde evyl to theeaue, hee ſholde not ſure myſſe.

Withe that a woman (I ſawe it trulye)
a lumpe of Oſmundys let harde at him flynge:
whiche myſſe of his noddle the more pytie,
and on his Fryers heelys it came tryelynge,
who ſodaynly, as he it perceavynge
made his complaynte upon the women ſo
that thirtye the morowe, weare in Buckerdo.

(1) Rob. Aldridge and Tho. Charnock, a Dominican.

Theare

Theare they contynued three dayes and three nyghts,
till worde was sent downe from Walter the Kynge,
who fret at the harte as vexed with spryts
that Grisildys parte they weare so tenderynge,
to all that so dyd this woorde downe sendynge,
that, magre their teeathes, he wolde have his furthe
and ere longe tyme, make some of them small wurthe.

But yeat for all that, the fyve foresaid Clark
withe moste of the Regent Maisters that tyde,
for all the threatnynge that flaterers bark,
from that was the right, they wolde no whit slyde.
The Bulshoppe Langeland did thus then provyde
a Convocation of certayne to call,
and gote the Seale as consented of all.

For whiche was weepings and Lamentation,
I was then present and herde their complaynte:
halas (they said) in pytefull fashyon
now is goode Oxforde for eaver attaynte
thowe that hathe florished art become faynte:
thowe weare unspotted till this present daye,
with truthe evermore to hold and to saye.

But notwithstandinge consyderinge as thus,
thoue weare with powre and myght overlayde:
thoue thearfore remaynyste innorius
as dothe (by violence) the ravyshed mayde,
eaverichе his duetye on each pate bee payde,
that is, whoe of us hath wronged the right,
God to their deserts their dooyngs requyte.

This, to this ende, wee put in remembrannce
to the knowledge of oure posteryte,
that all that season made not dyssemblance,
but ten to one stuck to the veryte,
but cheife that ought, had no syncerytee:
false ambition and keepynge in favour
declared in this muche leude behaviour, *&c.*

Then of the Churche began th'affliction,
then entred heresies cursed and nought:
then encreased Goddys Malediction:
then his due honour in great decaye brought:
then the goode not regarded as they ought:
but every Ribaulde myght them checke and chace,
the goode deprived, the badde in their place."

In a Letter from Secretary Cromwell to Cardinal Wolſey, dat. 17 May this year, it is thus ſaid—'Certain Doctors of both the Univerſities are here (at London) for the ſuppreſſion of the Lutheran opinions. The King's Highneſs hath cauſed the ſaid Doctors at divers times to aſſemble, and hath communed with them.—The fame is that Luther is departed this life—I would he had never been born.' Concerning this matter I find not a word in the Univerſity Records; only elſewhere that the chief matter for which they met was to conſult about a new Tranſlation of the New Teſtament to be made, to the end that the people ſhould not be ignorant in the Law of God: for what had been lately done in that kind by William Tindale and George Joy was not truly tranſlated and [before] their Tranſlations were Prologues and Prefaces [which] ſounded much of that now called hereſy [and contained] no better than uncharitable raylings againſt the Biſhops now in being. This being all I know of this meeting as yet, I have only one thing to tell you, which is this, that Lutheriſm having got a head in Cambridge, that Univerſity put up a petition to Wolſey the laſt year, the effect of which was, that for the ſuppreſſing the ſaid errours of Luther and others, there ſhould be three Bookſellers allowed in Cambridge by the King, and they to be ſworn not to bring in or ſell any book, not firſt approved by the Cenſors of books there: which Bookſellers, although ſtrangers (for ſo it ſhall be beſt for the prizing of books), may have the privilege to buy books of foreign merchants, as in the Univerſities beyond the ſeas. But this I remember by the by.

The laſt of July following, the K. by his Letters then dated (1) (conveyed to the Univerſity by Edw. Leighton, Bac. of Div.) deſired to be advertiſed of the Articles, of which John Wycleve was formerly condemned by their predeceſſors, together with a confirmation of the Council of Conſtanz concerning the ſaid Condemnation. Whereupon the 2 of Auguſt a great Convocation was ſolemnized (2) in the Chancel of S. Mary's Church, where after they were read, the Univerſity appointed Martin Lyndſey, Pro-Commiſſary, Leonard Huchenſon, S. T. P. John London and Hen. Morgan, L. L. Profeſſores, to make a ſearch after them in the old books, and repreſent them to the Univerſity. Some days after (for the Convocation was continued by prorogations till the 9 of the ſaid month) a certain inſtrument (3) was compiled concerning the ſaid Articles ſealed with the Univerſity Seal and ſent to the King: wherein 'tis ſaid that 45

(1) In FF, ut ſupra, Ep. 202.
(2) Ibid. fol. 109 a.
(3) Ibid. 109 b.

Articles

Articles of his were condemned at London An. 1410 by 13 Biſhops and 30 Doctors: Threeſcore and one Articles at Oxford the ſame year, in a full Convocation of Regents and Non Regents on the feaſts of St. John and Paul: which, I ſay, being ſent to him accompanied with the Copy of the Sentence (1) by the Councill of Conſtanz, he gave them great thanks. What I have further to obſerve of this matter is, that though the Univerſity behaved themſelves zealous therein, yet the King, after due conſideration of the ſaid Articles (wherein, as 'tis ſaid, he found that the Pope's power was not found, nor founded on God's Word), took occaſion thence to vex the Pope (who hindred his deſign from being divorced from his Brother's wife) by promoting Wycleve's doctrine and ejecting Papacy out of his Kingdom.

About the ſame time that theſe things were in doing, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was now Chancellor of the Univerſity, ſent (2) to the venerable Congregation a Copy of part of the Will of William Tracy, of Todington, in the County of Glouceſter, Eſq. (which before had been ſent to the Archbiſhop's Court to be proved) to the end that they might examine it, who finding ſomthing therein to be hereticall and repugnant to the preſent doctrine, was by them, eſpecially the Theological Maſters, condemned under the common Seal of the Univerſity Jan. 28. Other learned men alſo paſſing the ſame ſentence on it, the Teſtator was two years after dug up out of his grave, and his Carkaſs burned for an Heretick.

An. { Dom. 1531 / 23 Hen. VIII.

The next year following hapned a ſore conflict (3) between one of the Proctors of the Univerſity and the ſervants of the Abbey of Oſney, which was briefly thus. The Proctor according to the uſual manner took his

(1) Ibid. f. 114 b.

(2) FF. fol. 119, et ſeq.

[Before the Reformation in Religion was fully eſtabliſhed, numbers of thoſe who favoured it were cruelly perſecuted and burnt at the ſtake. W. Tracy eſcaped the flames in his life-time, yet ſome paſſages in his laſt Will deviating from the ſtandard of Church orthodoxy, as then eſtabliſhed, excited ſo violent a reſentment in the Popiſh party, that he was condemned as an Heretic after his death, and an order was ſent to Parker, Chanc. of Worceſter, to raiſe his corps. The officious Chanc. however, deſirous to ingratiate himſelf with his ſuperiors, exceeded the bounds of his commiſſion, and burnt the body; in which proceeding he could not be juſtified, even by the Laws of the Church of Rome, as Tracy was not a Relapſe. So two years after, the Chanc. being ſued by Tracy's heirs, was turned out of his office, and fined 400l. See this Will in Fox's Acts and Mon. p. 1042; and in Atkyns and Rudder's Hist. of Glouc. dat. 22 H. VIII. by which it will eaſily be perceived, that Tracy's contempt of Purgatory, and of Prayers for the dead, gave occaſion of offence.]

(3) ℸ fol. 359 a, 360, et alibi.

night walks for the keeping of the peace, and coming into S. Thomas pariſh where he found the ſaid ſervants committing great rudeneſs, commanded them to depart to their lodgings. They deny, affront and noſe him with ſaucy words and behaviour. Whereupon he would have had them to priſon, but they with force of arms reſiſt and beat him back. The Proctor thereupon with his retinew, and others that he had procured, gathered together and maintained the conflict; but at length being worſted and ſeveral wounded, the ſervants in triumph receed to the Abby.

Complaints being therefore made by the Proctors to the chief Magiſtrate of the Univerſity, the Abbat of Oſney (then Joh. Barton) was ſummoned to appear before the Commiſſary in St. Mary's Church at Rewley Abbey near Oſney, either to deliver up the offenders, or to make anſwer for, and the riot committed by, them. The day appointed being come, he appeared before the Commiſſary and ſome of the ſeniors of the Univerſity, who requiring of him that the malefactors ſhould be brought out to be examined about the ſaid riot, to the end that juſtice might be done, he denyed it, ſaying that St. Thomas pariſh was not in the territories or juriſdiction of the Univerſity, but of him the Abbat of Oſney, and therefore their power could not extend ſo far as to puniſh them.

The aſſeverations being laid down, which they took as frivolous, they warned him primo, ſecundo, tertio, according to law to produce them; but he denying it, they pronounce him contumacious. Afterwards (I know not by what means) certain of the ſaid ſervants were examined, their arms taken away, and impriſoned in Bocardo by the Commiſſary. Of them Will. Forſter and William Feyner were two, which is all I find of this matter, and enough it is to prove that the Univerſity now had Liberties in that pariſh, or within the limits of Oſney, which before this time was much diſputed.

Whereas divers Engliſh Books, tranſlated from other languages, ſuſpected to be interlined with heretical pravity, and other frivolous ſtuff, were commonly ſold in St. Frideſwyde's Fair, Oxon, annually kept in the month of Oct. John Longland, Biſhop of Lincoln, did, after ſeveral complaints made to him, give power by his Letters to Dr. John London, Warden of New College, Dr. John Hygden, Dean of Cardinal College, Mr. John Claymond, S. T. B. Preſident of Corpus Chriſti College, and others, to make enquiry and ſearch after them, and, if heretical, ſecure or elſe burn them. (1)

(1) Ita eſt in Reg. Longland. v. Cat. MSS in Longland.

An.

An. { Dom. 1532
24 Hen. VIII.

After theſe troubles, followed others of greater moment, between the Univerſity and Town, concerning divers Liberties and Privileges, the report of which coming to the King's hearing, Inſtructions (1) were ſent down from him to make a ſurrender of their Liberties. The Univerſity therefore meeting together in a great Convocation 3 Jan. it was decreed (2) by the conſent of the greater part of Regents and non Regents, 'ut duo ſcripta ſubmiſſionis ſive ſurſum redditionis ſigillarentur. Alterum, in quo univerſa Privilegia, tam regalia quam epiſcopalia [et papalia] ſurſum redderentur in manus [ſereniſſ. Principis] Regis Henrici [ejus nominis] VIII. Alterum in quo ſolum Regalia Privilegia ſurſum redderentur; quod duntaxat (ſi id fieri poſſet) in manus ipſius Regis ſurſum darentur, quem in modum Burgenſes Oxoniæ ſua Privilegia ſurſum redderent. Porro eiſdem placuit, ut omnia Privilegia eis ab Angliæ Regibus olim conceſſa, per ſuos nuntios, ad regiam Majeſtatem tranſmitterentur, illis domi relictis quæ ab Epiſcopis et Papis ſunt indulta.'

Now though this was the advice at that time, yet that they changed their minds afterwards, and ſurrendered both regal and papal Privileges, is manifeſt, becauſe they ſurrendered 'ipſam Univerſitatem.'

Soon after or about that time, the Burgeſſes ſurrendered up their chiefeſt Privileges (though not all as from ſeveral complaynts is apparent) together with an obligation (3) whereby they ſtood bound to abide the ward or deciſion of the King. After he had retained them ſome time in his hands (the places in the Univerſity diſpoſal which fell in that time being beſtowed by him on thoſe he thought fit, as particularly a Bedell's place) (4) he at length (after ſeveral articles (5) had been put up againſt each other in that time, which for brevity I omit) confirmed all the antient Privileges and Liberties of the Univerſity, and commanded all his ſubjects, particularly the Mayor and Burghers of Oxford, to obſerve, keep, and in no wiſe infringe them. The Town Liberties were alſo confirmed, but whether according to the expectation of the Burghers I know not. All which being done, fell out notwithſtanding divers controverſies between the ſaid Corporations, the particulars of which being large, I ſhall now paſs them by.

The Univerſity Charter, it ſeems, was afterwards called back for ſeveral

(1) In quodam Vol. de Acad. Oxonienſis Chartis et Privilegiis in Bib. Cotton. ſub. Fauſtina C. VII.

(2) FF. fol. 122 b.

(3) In Scrin. Civit. Oxon.

(4) FF. fol. 125 b. [Dat. Grenewych, 6 Jul. 25 Reg.]

(5) In pyx. BB.

reaſons,

reaſons, of which one was, that the K. intended by his Commiſſaries to make a viſitation in the Univerſity. After which was done, 'twas again reſtored, as I ſhall ſhew in an. 1543.

In the latter end of this year was an Act of Parliament made that no perſon ſhould appeal for any cauſe, out of this Realm, to the Court of Rome, but from Commiſſary to the Biſhop, and from Biſhop to the Archbiſhop, and from Archbiſhop to the King, and all Cauſes of the King to be tried in the upper Houſe of Convocation, &c. So that whereas we had ever and anon Appeals put up by the Oxford Friars againſt the Univerſity, and by members among ourſelves, to the Court of Rome, now after this ſcarce any Appeals were made (eſpecially by the Religious), whereupon the Faculty of the Law loſt much gain, and ſeemed to be diſcontented.

An. { Dom. 1533 / 25 Hen. VIII.

To paſs by the great ſolemnity made at the reception of the King laſt year when he came to the Univerſity (of which we have but little or nothing in our Regeſters) I ſhall proceed.

This year two Fellows of All Souls Coll. named George Throgmorton and John Aſhwell (the laſt of which was ſometime of New Inn) went to Cambridge and in the public Schools there, the former of them a Civilian, challenged any of the Cantabrigians to diſpute with him on theſe queſtions:

An { *Jus Civile præſtantius Medicina?* / *Mulier morti condemnata et bis ſuſpenſa, ruptis laqueis, tertio ſuſpendi debeat?*

Five of the Cantabrigians undertook the diſputation, viz. John Redman, Nich. Rydley, A. M. (both ſometime of this Univerſity) John Rokeſby, Elizeus Price of St. Clem. Inne (1), and Griffith Tregarne; who, as their Antiquary (2) and Hiſtorian (3) ſay, were accounted in thoſe days the Magazine of all the Law in the Univerſity: but the ſaid Throgmorton

(1) Rob. ap Rees, Chaplain to Cardinal Wolſey, was father to Dr. Ellis Price of Plâs Jolyn, Doctor of Law—which Dr. Price is ſuppoſed to be one of thoſe Cambridge Scholars who diſputed at Cambridge with Throgmorton and other Oxford Scholars. (Rob. Vaughan in his Additions to the Hiſt. of Wales, printed by Mr. Ellis, p. 22.)

(2) Caius in lib. i. de Antiq. Cant. p. 19, 20. ['E. Pryce, Hoſp. S. Nic. incol. juriſque Bacc. et G. Tregarne totius juris promptuar. per ea tempora habit. Hoſp. S. Clem. alumn.']

(3) Fuller in his Hist. of Cambr. ſect. vi. ¶. 44, 45, &c.

behaved

behaved himſelf ſo well againſt all his Antagoniſts, that, by the judgment of moſt men, he came off with great applauſe.

This memorable I thought not to omit in my Hiſtory, foraſmuch as the ſaid Author here quoted, recites it not to the glory and honour of Oxford but Cambridge in all preceding ages, omitts examples (as having none to furniſh himſelf withall), and only tells us of this, which we have mentioned. He ſaith that George Throgmorton was ſo preſſed with diſputants, that they finding him fail, followed their advantage ſo much, that they gave him a fall: all which Aſhwell being an eye and ear witneſs to (who as he ſaith was to diſpute on the ſecond queſtion) feigned himſelf ſick, and would not, or pretended could not, diſpute. And ſo forſooth theſe Novices being overcome by the Magazine of learned men of that Univerſity, Oxford, who gave them no Commiſſion, was diſgraced, and the memorable it ſelf (O wonderful victory!) inſerted in the Commentaries and Chronicles of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

True it is that ſuch young men went to Cambridge in a frolick, the former to diſpute, the other who was but Bachelor of Arts (and as I think only a companion to him) to be a ſpectator of the buſineſs. Of whoſe actions there, if the teſtimony of two Mrs. of Arts of Ch. Ch. named Rob. Banks and Tho. Barnard who were then of that Univerſity and came afterwards to Oxford for preferment, might be taken, George Throgmorton behaved himſelf ſo Scholarlike that he obtained the title of conqueror. And if Aſhwell at that time was ſick, it is no marvail, foraſmuch as the Schools were crowded with Auditors, and that the plague (which about a year ago brake forth)(1) had ſwept away moſt of the Univerſity, or at leaſt cauſed them to leave it, was not now quite ceaſed.

Thomas Key, who anſwered the firſt edition of Londinenſis concerning the Antiquities of the Univerſity of Cambridge (the which, if he had lived he would have publiſhed), tells us the ſame things, for he was contemporary with Throgmorton, and Chamberfellow with Aſhwell, in the ſaid College of All Souls, and did not only hear them frequently relate all the paſſages of that affair, but alſo Banks and Bernard aforeſaid, who being then preſent, and perſons indifferent in the quarrel, may be better believed than Londinenſis, who hath taken all occaſions to report things, though never ſo fabulous, to the diſgrace, and diminiſhing of the honour of Oxford, which in all ages (as I have before ſaid) hath ſhewed herſelf ſecond to no

(1) Apol. B. Twyni, lib. iii, p. 335.

Univerſity

Univerſity in the learned world. 'Twas not only Throgmorton that diſputed with the Magazine of the learned Cantabrigians at this time, but alſo the eminent Joh. Argentine an. 1470, when he alone, as our Antiquary (1) from Will. of Worceſter reports, was ſo bold to challenge and diſpute againſt all the Regents of that Univerſity. Which Act of his though the later Hiſtorian of Cambridge (2) would have to be performed at that place againſt the Oxonians, and ſo conſequently to make the ſaid John to be a member of that Univerſity, yet it evidently appears from one of our Regeſters that John Argentine (3) was a Minorite, and ſupplicated to be admitted to the reading of the Sentences in the time of Hen. VI.

But what need I make this Apology; ſuppoſe the particulars on Cambridge part were true, the ſaid Novices however did not looſe their labour. They went and diſputed, and enjoyed their deſires for what they journied, but the Cantabrigians formerly could, or elſe would, not; for when certain of them came to diſpute and verſify it with the Oxonians in the time of Roger Bacon, were terryfied ſo much with the verſifying of a Thatcher at the Townes end, that they would not enter to try the Scholars.

There goes a ridiculous ſtory about concerning this matter, which, becauſe I find it among the Ludicra of an eminent perſon, remembred by him from other papers about 70 years ago (4) I ſhall therefore now inſert. Once upon a time ſeveral Scholars of Cambridge came to diſpute with the Scholars of Oxford, with fair promiſes to themſelves of returning conquerors, the which Fryer Bacon hearing, fained himſelf a Thatcher, and when he was upon a houſe at Oxford Townes end, he, upon the approach of the Cantabrigians, came down to meet, and drawing near to them, one of the Cantabrigians ſaid to him 'Ruſtice quid quæris?' Bacon the Thatcher anſwered, 'Ut mecum verſificeris.' Then quoth another of the Cambridge Scholars, 'Verſificator tu?' Bacon anſwered 'Melius non Solis ab ortu.' Whereupon the Cantabrigians ſeeing that Oxford Thatchers were ſo good verſifiers, and being more afraid of the Scholars themſelves, returned to Cambridge re infecta.

But leaving theſe vanities let us proceed. What elſe I find memorable this year is

(1) Ibid.
(2) Fuller in his Hist. of Cambr. ſect. iv. ¶. 28, 29, &c.
(3) Joh. Argentine, M. D. collat. ad Preb. de Holcomb in Eccl. Wells 29 Aug. 1498.
(4) 70 years ago from 1674.

1. That

1. That a great plague broke forth in the Univerſity, inſomuch that a diſpenſation (1) was propoſed to have the Act kept at the Auſten, or at the Preaching Friars, or in the Divinity School, the Congregations in the mean time being for the moſt part kept in St. Frideſwyde's Hall. (2)

2. That the 6th of Decemb. John Pye, Mayor of the Town of Oxford, John Auſten, Mich. Heth, Aldermen, and above twenty Townſmen were diſcommoned (3); the reaſons why are now too large to be ſet down: ſo great diſcord was between both the Corporations, that the Univerſity was forced to execute their Liberties (ſuch that were ſcrupled by the Town) with ſword in hand. Other matters of ſmaller account occurring, I ſhall paſs by.

3. That according to a Command from the King to the Univerſity, every Theologiſt that was to preach at St. Mary's Church or elſewhere publickly to the Univerſity, was to declare that the Pope was not head of the Church. Whereupon ſome did it very boldly, others faintly, and a third party not at all.

An. { Dom. 1534
26 Hen. VIII.

K. Hen. VIII having obtained of the Biſhops and Clergy in their Convocation an. 1530, to be acknowledged 'the Supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England,' did about three years after confirm the ſaid Supremacy to himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, with all the privileges and preheminencies thereunto belonging, by Act of Parliament. And having procured the ſaid Biſhops and Clergy, in another of their Convocations, held in the year 1532, to promiſe 'in verbo ſacerdotii' not to aſſemble from thenceforth in any Convocation, or Synodicall meeting, but as they ſhould be called by his Majeſty's writt, nor to make any Canons or Conſtitutions, Synodall or Provinciall, without his leave or licenſe thereunto obtained, nor finally to put the ſame in execution, till they were ratified and confirmed under the great Seal of England; procured alſo an Act of Parliament to bind their Clergy to their promiſe. Which Act, commonly called 'the Act of ſubmiſſion of the Clergy,' doth bear his name in Poulton's Abridgment, viz. that the Clergy in their Convocation, ſhould enact no Conſtitutions without the King's aſſent. Which grounds ſo laid, he reſolved with himſelf

(1) Reg. H fol. 292 a.
(2) FF [fol. 125 b.] Perhaps in Card. Coll. Hall.
(3) Ut inter diverſas Chartas continen. varios articulos contra Univerſitatem in Cartophyl. Civ. Oxon.

to aboliſh the Pope and his power from his Kingdom. To this end he ſends his Letters to divers eminent Perſons to have their opinions concerning it, as alſo to all the famous Monaſteries in the Kingdom. And becauſe he would have the minds of the Oxonians, as he had hitherto in moſt points and controverſies relating to Religion and other matters of high concernment, he ſent his Letters (1) to them about it. Upon the receipt of which, the Univerſity being aſſembled (2) ſoon after in a great Congregation of Regents and non Regents, decreed that for the examination, determination and deciſion of the queſtion ſent to them from the K. to be diſcuſſed, viz. 'Whether the Biſhop of Rome hath any greater juriſdiction collated upon him from God in the holy Scripture, in this Kingdom of England, than any other forraign Biſhop,' that there ſhould be deputed 30 Theologiſts, conſiſting of Doctors and Bachelaurs, to whoſe ſentence, aſſertion or determination, or the greater part of them, the common Seal of the Univerſity in the name thereof ſhould be fixed (provided that the queſtion ſhould be firſt diſputed, and then ſent up to the King). At length after all this was done, which was to pleaſe the King and ſave the Univerſity harmleſs, ſent up this ſentence (3) following.

'Univerſis S. Matris Eccleſiæ filiis, &c. Johannes permiſſione Dei Lincolnienſis Epiſcopus, almæ Univerſitatis Oxon. Cancellarius: necnon univerſus Doctorum ac Magiſtrorum Regentium et non Regentium in eadem cætus ſalutem in auctore ſalutis. Quum illuſtriſſimus ſimul ac potentiſſimus Princeps et Dominus noſter Henricus VIII Dei gratia Angliæ et Franciæ Rex, Fidei defenſor et Dominus Hiberniæ, aſſiduis petitionibus et querelis ſubditorum ſuorum in ſummo ſuo Parliamento ſuper intollerabilibus exterarum poteſtatum examinacionibus nuper propoſitis controverſiiſque quibuſdam habitis, ſuper poteſtatem et juriſdictionem Romani Epiſcopi, variiſque et urgentibus cauſis contra eundem Epiſcopum tunc ibidem expoſitis et declaratis, aditus atque rogatus fuerit ut commodis ſuorum ſubditorum in hac parte conſuleret et querelis ſatisfaceret. Ipſe tanquam prudentiſſimus Solomon ſollicite curans quæ ſuorum ſunt ſubditorum, quibus in hoc regno divina diſponente clementia præeſt, altius quam ſecum conſiderans quo pacto commodiſſimas regno ſuo ſanciret leges, denique ante omnia præcavens ne contra ſacram Scripturam aliquid ſtatuat, quam vel ad ſanguinem uſque defendere ſemper fuit eritque paratiſſimus, ſolerti ſuo ingenio ſagacique induſtria quandam quæſtionem ad hanc ejus Academiam Oxon. publice et ſolenniter per Doctores

(1) FF fol. 127 b. Ep. 210.
(2) Ibid. fol. 128 a.
(3) Ib. fol. 129 a. Dr. James in his Manuductio, p. 41, hath the Univerſity Letters in Engliſh. Alſo the Earl of Angleſey in his Memoirs, printed 1693, p. 44, 45, &c.

et

et Magiſtros ejuſdem diſputandam tranſmiſit, viz. an Romanus Epiſcopus habeat majorem aliquam juriſdictionem ſibi à Deo collatam in ſacra Scriptura in hoc regno Angliæ quam alius quivis externus Epiſcopus, mandavitque ut habita ſuper hac quæſtione matura deliberatione et examinatione diligenti, quid ſacræ literæ in hac parte noſtro judicio ſtatuunt, eundem certiorem facere ſub inſtrumento, ſigillo communi noſtræ Univerſitatis communito, confirmato curaremus. Nos igitur Cancellarius, Doctores ac Magiſtri prædicti ſæpe reminiſcentes ac penitius apud nos penſitantes, quanta ſit virtus ſanctitas ac noſtræ profeſſioni quam conſona res et debita, ſubmiſſioni, obedientiæ, reverentiæ, ac charitati congrua, præmonſtrare viam juſtitiæ ac veritatis cupientibus ſacrarum literarum veſtigiis inſiſtere, ſecuriorique et tranquilliori conſcientia in lege Domini ſacram ut aiunt ſuam anchoram reponere, non potuimus non invigilare ſedulo, quam in petitione tam juſta ac honeſta tanto principi, (cui velut auſpicatiſſimo noſtro ſupremo moderatori obtemperare tenemur) modis omnibus ſatisfaceremus. Poſt ſuſceptam itaque per nos queſtionem antedictam, cum omni humilitate, devotione ac debita reverentia convocatis undique dictæ noſtræ Academiæ Theologis, habitoque complurium dierum ſpatio ac deliberandi tempore ſatis amplo, quo interim cum omni qua potuimus diligentia, juſtitiæ zelo, religione et conſcientia incorrupta perſcrutaremur tam ſacræ Scripturæ libros, quam ſuper eiſdem approbatiſſimos interpretes, et eos quidem ſæpe et ſæpius à nobis evolutos et exactiſſime collatos, repetitos et examinatos, deinde et diſputationibus ſolennibus palam et publicè habitis et celebratis, tandem in hanc ſententiam unanimiter omnes convenimus ac concordes fuimus, viz. Romanum Epiſcopum majorem aliquam juriſdictionem non habere ſibi à Deo collatam in ſacra Scriptura in hoc regno Angliæ quam alium quemvis externum Epiſcopum. Quam noſtram aſſertionem, ſententiam ſive determinationem ſic ex deliberatione diſcuſſam, ac juxta exigentiam ſtatutorum et ordinationum hujus noſtræ Univerſitatis per nos concluſam publicè totius Academiæ noſtrorum, tanquam veram certam ſacræque Scripturæ conſonam affirmamus .... teſtificamur per præſentes. In quorum omnium et ſingulorum fidem et teſtimonium has literas fieri et ſigillo noſtræ Univerſitatis communi roborari fecimus. Dat. in domo Congregationis noſtræ xxvii die menſis Junii anno à Christo nato CIↃDXXXIV.'

After that, every Houſe of Learning in the Univerſity was to give in their opinion concerning that matter, and whether they would renounce the Pope or no. At length after a great deal of ſtir about it, the generality (though Rom. Catholicks) did, out of fear of the King, deny him, promiſing

withal under their hands that none of them would call him by the name of Papa, or Summus Pontifex, but only, and that as occaſion offered, Epiſcopus Romanus, et Epiſcopus Eccl'iæ Romanæ, in any Sermon whether private or public, or pray for him as Pope or Biſhop of Rome(1). But as for thoſe that would not renounce him, were, if Foundation men, turned out of their Fellowſhips, Scholarſhips, and Chaplainſhips.

The next year, when a Viſitation was made in the Univerſity, ſo zealous were many againſt the Pope, that all memory of him they obliterated, whether it were by pictures in glaſs windows, or on ſign poſts, or whether by name in printed or written ſervice books, or parchments or other things. And though this was done by order and command, yet ſome outran the Law, and did more than was required. Others again made reſiſtance, and would not, though obliged by their places to do it, ventring thereby expulſion and other greater puniſhments. The chiefeſt ſtir about this time concerning the ſame matter, was in Braſnoſe Coll.(2) for there, as it appears, Mr. Thom. Hawarden, Dean of the Chapel (ſo he is ſtyled in the place here quoted) being negligent of having the Pope's name deleeted from a Manuel in the Chapel, or at leaſt would not (for he was a great ſtickler for the Pope) was brought into queſtion about it into the Chancellor's Court by George Munſon of that College. Upon the examination of which matter, Hawarden appeared ſo foul by ſome raſh expreſſions dropt from his mouth, that he was cited ſoon after to appear before the King's Council to anſwer for what he had ſaid and done, and then alſo for his appearance to give ſecurity. What became of the matter I find not. See more in the year 1542.

Soon after followed a general enquiry after lands belonging to the Church, as alſo to the Colleges of both Univerſities, by certain perſons appointed by the King in a Commiſſion(3) dat. 30 Jan. an. reg. 26. Thoſe for theſe parts were Will. Treſham, Vicechanc. or Commiſſary of the Univerſity, Will. Freer, Mayor of the Town, Will. Barentyne, Simon Harcourt, Walter Stonore, Joh. Clerke, Tho. Elyot and John Brome, Knights, beſides 14 Eſquires and Gentlemen, who taking the value of all Spirituals and Temporals together with the Tenths, did, according to their inſtructions annexed to their Commiſſion, inſert them in a book like another Domeſday book(4), and therein the value of all Colleges. This

(1) [See Collect. Cur. printed in 8vo. at Oxford 1781, vol. ii, p. 272.]
(2) Reg. g fol. 327 b.
(3) In lib. Actorum Senatus Conc. Oxon. A fol. 59.
(4) Viz. Lib. Domus Dei.

did

did ſtrike ſuch a terrour into the minds of Students, that they expecting nothing but ruin and a total ſubverſion, made ſhift, what they could, for themſelves, and what moneys could be had from their lands by leaſes, renewings, &c.

About the ſame time in the latter end of this year, the old diſcord between the Lawyers and Phyſitians concerning preheminence and taking of place was revived (1), but how ended I find not. The greater troubles that the Univerſity was now involved in took off the thoughts of thoſe of a ſmaller account.

An. { Dom. 1535 / 27 Hen. VIII.

After theſe things were done, followed a Viſitation of the Univerſity (the Liberties and Privileges thereof being in the King's hands) by certain Viſitors appointed by his Majeſty, of whom Richard Layton or Leighton (2) and John London, LL. D. were the chiefeſt. As for the others I find not yet their names (3), neither on what particulars they inſiſted; yet ſure I am that in Magdalen Coll. where they began, they found eſtabliſhed (4) one Lecture of Divinity, two of Philoſophy, and one of the Latin tongue well kept and diligently frequented. To theſe the Viſitors adjoyned a Lecture of the Greek tongue to be perpetually read, and all the youth to have recourſe thereto for their principles.

In New Coll. they eſtabliſhed two publick Lectures, one of Greek and another of the Latin, with an honeſt ſtipend for the Readers of them.

In All Souls they did the ſame, but in Corpus C. Coll. they found them already ſettled by the Founder.

In Merton and Queen's they ſettled alſo a Latin Lecture, and aſſigned a ſufficient ſtipend for either. And becauſe they found all the reſt of the Colleges not able in lands and revenews to have ſuch Lectures, they enjoined the ſaid Colleges that they and every of them ſhould frequently and dayly have recourſe to the Lectures that were ſettled in the Colleges before mentioned. Further alſo if they and others of thoſe Houſes where the Lectures were ſettled, did abſent themſelves once, they ſhould be puniſhed with the loſs of their Commons for that day, and ſo toties quoties for

(1) Reg. H, fol. 317 b.
(2) One Rich. Layton, L. L. Dr, was Dean of York 1539.
(3) Tho. Legh or Lee, Tho. Bedell, Dr. Joh. Trigonwell.
(4) In quod. vol. diverſ. Chart. de Acad. Ox. in Bib. Cott. ut ſupra.

every

every time he was abſent, unleſs a ſufficient reaſon was given to the Head of that Houſe of which the party is a Student. And becauſe divers Scholars, upon a foreſight of the ruin of the Clergy, had and did now betake themſelves to Phyſick, who as yet raw and inexpert would adventure to practiſe, to the utter undoing of many, they the ſaid Viſitors ordered therefore, that none ſhould practiſe or exerciſe that faculty unleſs he had been examined by the Phyſick Profeſſor concerning his knowledge therein. Which order being of great moment, was the year following confirmed by the King, and power by him granted to the Profeſſor and Succeſſors to examine (1) thoſe that were to practiſe according to the Viſitors Order.

Thus far I find the Viſitors to have done well: what followed was either mad or ridiculous, far beneath the gravities of ſuch perſons, but whether their actions were to bring a diſreſpect on ſome parts of Learning, or to pleaſe their great Maſter Thomas Cromwell, Chief Secretary to the King, and other perſons who now endeavoured to ſwallow down Church-lands and Colleges too, I know not. Richard Layton before mentioned, in a Letter (2) to the ſaid Cromwell, dated on Sunday 12 Sept. (wherein he gives him an account of the proceedings of him and his brethren, done at Oxon in this Viſitation) ſaith thus—'Wee have ſet Dunce (3) in Bocardo, (a priſon ſo called) and have utterly baniſhed him Oxford for ever, with all his blynd gloſſes, and is now made a common ſervant to every man, faſt nayled up upon poſts in all common howſes of eaſement, id quod oculis meis vidi. And the ſecond time wee came to New College, after wee had declared your injunctions wee fownd all the great Quadrant Court full of the Leaves of Dunce, the wind blowing them into every corner; and there wee fownd one Maſter Greenefeld a Gentleman of Buckinghamſhire gathering up part of the ſaid book leaves (as he ſaid) therewith to make him Scwells or Blaunſhers to keepe the Deere within the wood, and thereby to have the better crye with his hounds,' &c. Thus he: All which was chiefly performed by the aforeſaid Dr. London, now Warden of New Coll. who ſpared neither to abuſe his Founder, College, the Univerſity, and his conſcience, to gain favour from great perſons and wealth into his purſe.

If ſo be theſe Viſitors had ſuch diſreſpect for that worthy Author Dunſe Scotus which was ſo much admired by our predeceſſors, and ſo difficult to be underſtood, that the Doctors of theſe times of the Univerſity, namely, Dr. Roper, Dr. Kynton, Dr. Will. Moſſe or Mowſe, &c. profeſſed that

(1) Reg. I, fol. 1.
(2) In Bib. Cotton. ut ſupra.
(3) Joh. Dunſe Scotus, and his fortune; ſee an. 1550.

in

in 28 years ſtudy they could not underſtand him rightly (as Bale (1) an inveterate Enemy to that Author and Romaniſts reports); what then had they for others of inferior note that treated of School divinity? Truly I have very good reaſon to think, that the ſaid Viſitors made ſad havock in the Univerſity, and were not wanting upon all occaſions to give an ill report of Learning and learned men, though never ſo falſe. So it was that what the wiſdom of former times did advance and cry up, the peeviſh humour of theſe by ſome people, decry; ſuch is the world's career!

They the ſaid Viſitors joyned a Civil, to the Canon, Law Lecture in every Hall and Inn; and in viſiting the Religious Students, ordered that 'none of them, for no manner of cauſe, ſhall come within any Taverne, Inne, Alehouſe, or any other houſe whatſoever it be within the Towne and the ſuburbs of the ſame, upon payne once ſo taken, by day or by night, to be ſent immediatly home to his Cloyſter wheras he was profeſſed.' To which words, in the Letter before mentioned, the ſaid Layton adds theſe: 'Without doubt wee heare ſay this Act to be greatly lamented of all the double honeſt women of the Towne, and eſpecially of their Landreſſes, that now may not once enter within the gates, and much leſs within the Chambers, whereunto they were right well acuſtomed; I doubt not but for this thing onely, the honeſt matrones will ſue unto you for a redreſs. Other things more, which are too tedious and long to conceive by writing, we have done, which all I ſhall declare unto you at my comming. This Sunday by night wee ſhall make an end, for all this day wee repayre to Colleges for the redreſs of diviſion and complaynts put unto us: tomorrow by ſeven of the clock in the morning, I will be in the Chapiter Howſe at Abington, and I truſt to bring you the truth of every thing for that Howſe, and thereof doubt you not, &c.'

What other matters they performed in this their Viſitation I ſhall omit as frivolous and impertinent, being altogether unworthy to be remembred by any ſober pen. In Merton Coll. they acted little, becauſe it was viſited the laſt year in the month of Sept. at what time Archbiſhop Cranmer made his Metropoliticall Viſitation. For then, as it well appears, Dr. Rich. Gwent, the Archbiſhop's Commiſſary (lately Moderator or Principall of Canon Law School, afterwards Archdeacon of London and Dean of the Arches) did ſo alter (2) and change many of the antient Cuſtoms of that

(1) In his Misterie of Iniquity, printed in 8vo at Geneva 1545: fol. 26.

(2) Reg. Coll. Mert. fol. 280 a.

Houſe

Houſe (of which one was the Bachelaurs Capping (1) of the Maſter Fellows in the Quardrangle), that the chief Magiſtrates of the Univerſity were forced to have that order annulled, fearing that in time it would ſubvert the diſcipline of the Univerſity by the malepertneſs it bred in the Students of that and other Houſes, that were in hope for the future to partake of the ſaid Order.

From Oxford one or more of the ſaid Viſitors went to Abendon, which they viſited, but gave ſuch a character of the Monks thereof to their Lord Cromwell, that if inſerted, would hardly admit of audience from a chaſte ear. Much about the time alſo that the ſaid Viſitors were at Oxford, went to Godſtow Nunnery about two miles thence, where though they found all things in good order, and each Nun at her proper employment, yet they could ſcarce give a good report of them. Dr. London, before mentioned, who took this matter upon him becauſe he was a great enemy to the then Abbeſs (Katherine de Bukley I think) did then come (2) with a great rout after him, and would have forced her to ſurrender her Houſe into the King's hands, but ſhe with a ſtout ſpirit denyed him, and forthwith made her complaints to Secretary Cromwell of his incivility. Yet at that time he told the Nuns (3), that 'becauſe he found them obſtinate, he would diſſolve the Houſe, by virtue of the King's Commiſſion, in ſpite of their teeth.'

An. { Dom. 1536
28 Hen. VIII.

To the ſaid Lectures before mentioned, which were ſetled in moſt Colleges, the King about this time added one of Divinity in the Univerſity, not to be maintained at his charge, but by the Colleges: the occaſion of the ſettlement of which was thus. All the Colleges knowing themſelves to be poor and in a low condition, petitioned the King (4) that they might be releaſed from the payment of firſt fruits and tenths, which were granted to him by Parliament. He therefore being perſuaded by Cromwell his Secretary (whom the Univerſity had before deſired (5) to ſtand their

(1) In Reg. 1 Coll. Exon. hæc occurrunt ſub an. 1553, 1 Mar.—'Etſi multis tranſactis annis conſuetudo fuerit preſcripta Scholaribus, ut non velato, nec in Collegio, nec in Oppido incederent capite, tamen diverſis de cauſis novis viſum eſt, ipſis concedere ut in Oppido Pileum uti poſſint hac lege ut in Collegio veteri non ſint liberi conſuetudine.'

(2) Int. diverſas Chartas de Suppreſſione Monaſteriorum in Anglia; in Bib. Cotton. ſub Effig. Cleopatræ, E iv.

(3) Ibid. fol. 228 a.

(4) In quodam vol. Chartarum de rebus Acad. Oxon. in Bib. Cott. ſub. Fauſtina, C vii.

(5) Ibid.

friend

friend in that buſineſs) releaſed (1) the payment of them, but with condition that they ſhould maintain a Divinity Lecture. So that being as 'twere forced to do it or continue their payment, they taxed every College to pay a certain ſum for that purpoſe. All which amounting to 13l. 10s. 8d. per an. was conſtantly paid to the Reader till the Lecture was annulled.

About the ſame time that this Lecture was founded, the Parliament (who had pardoned them alſo the firſt fruits and tenths) confirmed by Act (2) the ſaid Lecture, ordaining alſo the Reader thereof to be called the King's Reader, and to be allowed and choſen by him. Afterwards the ſaid Lecture was diſſolved (as I ſhall elſewhere ſhew) and the maintenance thereof employed for another uſe, a little before K. Hen. VIII founded his five Lectures.

This year alſo on the third Lord's day after Advent (which is the 19 of Dec.) one .... Mallarie, Maſter of Arts of Cambridge and Scholar of Chriſt's Coll. there, publickly recanted; for he holding certain opinions contrary to the Catholike determination of the holy Mother Church of Rome, was convented before the Biſhops, and in the end ſent to Oxford, there openly to recant and bear his fagot to the terrour of the Students of this Univerſity. 'Twas appointed that he ſhould be brought ſolemnly into St. Mary's Church, in the preſence of the Doctors, Maſters, and other Students, beſides multitudes of Town dwellers, where, for the greater ſolemnity of the matter, Dr. Rich. Smyth, the Reader of the King's Lecture lately appointed, was to make a Sermon at the recantation. In the performance of which, was a falſe rumour ſpred in the congregation that the Church was on fier, which breeding great confuſion in the auditours, the aſſembly was diſperſed without the ſolemn finiſhing thereof. The Story (3) is very ridiculous, and at large ſet down by John Fox, in his Book of Acts and Monuments of the Martyrs, and therefore I ſhall now omit it.

About the ſame time recanted one Barbour, Maſter of Arts (the ſame I ſuppoſe before mentioned, an. 1522) a man excellently learned, who being ſent for to Lambeth near London, to appear before Biſhop Cranmer, was in his examination ſo ſtout in the cauſe of the Sacrament, and ſo learnedly defended himſelf therein, that neither Cranmer nor any there preſent could (as 'twas affirmed by many) well anſwer to his allegations, brought out of Auſten; in which author he was ſo ready, that the Archibiſhop with his

(1) FF fol. 130 a. [Vid. Collect. Cur. ut ſupra, vol. i. p. 188.]
(2) In pyx. PP. Faſc. 14.
(3) Deſcribed in Verſe by [John] Whyte in his Diacosio Martyrion, fol. 82.

company were brought in great admiration of him. But at length by compulſion of time, and danger that might enſue, he recanted, and returning again to Oxford, was there alſo cauſed to recant. After which he proſpered not long, as 'tis ſaid, but languiſhed away.

This year the King commanded (under the name of Cromwell his Vicegerent) ſeveral Injunctions to be obſerved of the Deans, Parſons, Vicars, &c. among which the tenth partly runs thus—'That every Parſon, Vicar, Clerk or beneficed man being able to diſpend in benefices or promotions in the Church 100l. or more, ſhall for one or every of the ſaid 100l. yearly give a competent exhibition to maintain one Scholar, or more, either in Grammar Schools or in the Univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, &c.' But whether this was obſerved I cannot ſay, ſure I am 'twas preſſed ſeveral times after, as may be ſeen under the year 1547.

The reaſon for this Injunction was becauſe the Abbies and Priories from whence Exhibitions for poor Scholars proceeded, were at this time diſſolved, and thereupon many of thoſe Students that had not wherewith to ſubſiſt in the Univerſity, were forced to leave it and betake themſelves to another courſe of life.

It was found (1) that many diſſolute Clergymen went and lived in the Univerſities, not for their Studies, but to be exempted from ſerving their Cures. So it was enacted by Parliament, that none above the age of 40, that were not either Heads of Houſes or publick Readers, ſhould have any exemption from their reſidence by virtue of a clauſe in the former Act (made 21 Hen. VIII). And thoſe under that Age ſhould not have the benefit of it (the former Act) except they were preſent at the Lectures, and performed their Exerciſes in the Schools.

An. { Dom. 1537 / 29 Hen. VIII.

As the Univerſity and Colleges therein were now reduced low in reſpect of riches or wealth, ſo alſo as to number of Scholars. For the age being now become barbarous, Exhibitions, by which they multiply, not only failed, but other encouragements that were frequently ſhewed: a miſerable Plague alſo hapning among them, cauſed a conſiderable party to fly. It raged ſo much in St. Mary's pariſh that the Regents could not without great danger go to that Church. All or moſt Scholaſtical Acts, with other

(1) Dr. Burnet's Hist. of the Reform. of the Ch. of Engl. lib. iii. an. 1536, p. 312.

Solemnities

Solemnities that were to be performed there, were by a Diſpenſation (1) tranſlated to the College of K. Hen. VIII, where they were to continue for a month's ſpace. The Act alſo was to be kept (2) where the Proctors thought moſt fit: the beginning of Trinity Term was deferred (3), and another Diſpenſation (4) granted, that the Commiſſary and Proctors and 4 Regents or non-Regents might celebrate Congregations, and perform the Univerſity buſineſs. Moſt of the Halls or Hoſtles were left empty, and threatned a decay; Arts declined, and ignorance began to take place again. The Canon Law was much neglected, and few or none now took degrees in that Faculty. Some of the religious Houſes in the Univerſity that were wont to educate many men eminent in their generations, were now diſſolved, and their inhabitants for the moſt part turned out into the wide world. The reſt expected daily their laſt dome, and were ready with the poor Scholars to trudge a begging, with bags by their ſides or wallets on their ſhoulders. Such ſtrange and prodigious things were now performed (5) both here and throughout England, that the like was never before ſeen or heard.

An. { Dom. 1538
30 Hen. VIII.

The lands belonging to the Colleges in both the Univerſities, ſome greedy wretches did now gape after, and propounded ſeveral reaſons whereby they ſuppoſed to have prevailed in their purpoſes. But who thoſe were that attempted this matter were no other than ſuch that hated learning, piety, or wiſdom, or elſe had ſpent all their own, and knew not otherwiſe, but by encroaching upon other men, how to maintain themſelves. When ſuch a motion was made by ſome unto K. Hen. VIII, which was, as I conceive, this year, he anſwered (6) them in this manner—'Ah ſirha, I perceive the Abbey lands have fleſhed you, and ſet your teeth an edge, to aſk alſo thoſe Colleges. And wheras wee had a regard onlie to pull downe ſin by defacing the Monaſteries, you have a deſire alſo to overthrow all goodneſs by ſubverſion of Colleges. I tell you Sirs that I judge no land in England better beſtowed than that which is given to our Univerſities; for by their maintenance our Realme ſhall be well governed when

(1) Reg. I, fol. 24 b, 25 a.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.
(5) B fol. 103 a in marg.
(6) Will. Harriſon in Descript. Angl. ſcript. in init. Reg. Eliz. lib. 2, cap. 3.

we be dead and rotten. As you love your welfares therefore, follow no more this veine, but content your ſelves with that you have already, or elſe ſeek honeſt means wherby to encreaſe your livelihoods; for I love not learning ſo ill, that I will impaire the revenewes of anie one Houſe by a penie, wherby it may be upholden, &c.'

In K. Edward the VI his reign the ſame ſute was once again attempted (as 'tis reported) but in vain, for ſaith the Duke of Somerſet, among other ſpeeches tending to that end, who alſo made anſwer thereunto in the King's preſence by his aſſignation—' If learning decaie, which of wild men maketh civill, of blockiſh and ruſt perſons wiſe and godlie Counſellours, of obſtinat rebells obedient ſubjects, and of evil men good and godlie Chriſtians, what ſhall we looke for elſe but barbariſme and tumult? For when the Lands of Colleges be gone, it ſhall be hard to ſay, whoſe ſtaff ſhall ſtand next to the dore, for then I doubt not but the ſtate of Biſhops, rich Fermours, Merchants, and the Nobilitie ſhall be aſſailed, by ſuch as live to ſpend all, and think that whatſoever another man hath is more meet for them, and to be at their commandmente, than for the proper owner that hath ſweat and laboured for it.'

In Queen Mary's days the weather was too warm for any ſuch courſe to be taken in hand, but in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth I read that it was in ſome manner talked of again, but without ſucceſs, as moved alſo out of ſeaſon.

An. { Dom. 1539
{ 31 Hen. VIII.

Few there were whether Doctors, Maſters or Bachelaurs, that commenced in theſe times, and fewer there were that now encouraged the taking of Degrees. Thoſe of a religious profeſſion were accounted a ſcorn to moſt people, meerly through the falſe reports of evil men; and the Academians themſelves, who expected alſo to be diſſolved, laid under a ſcandalous cenſure. Nothing now but private gain and intereſt was followed, every one labouring greedily for himſelf. He that had moſt money or favour with the King had the chiefeſt of the Church lands, and enjoyed thoſe revenews, from whence Exhibitions were voluntarily paid to the Scholars of each Univerſity. Few Halls were frequented by Students, the reſt, which always before had educated learned men, went to ruin.

The Colleges enjoyed no more than what would fill the endowed places in them. The Univerſity for lack of order fell into great ruin and decay

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as well in learning as in virtues, behaviour [and] good manners, as the King about this time was pleaſed to tell (1) the chief members thereof. In a letter written this year by the Univerſity to Secretary Cromwell for the continuance of the Exhibition, due to certain Scholars of Hert Hall from the Abbat of Glaſtenbury, greviouſly complain, that 'the Univerſity within theſe five years laſt paſt was much impaired, and the number of Students diminiſhed by one half, &c.' The Burghers became poor by the general decay of trading, and thoſe that lived and relyed on Houſes of bounty, (of which divers poor Clerks were of the number) became the objects of charity to ſtrangers that paſſed by.

To conclude, all that ſhall be ſaid of the ſtate of the Univerſity in theſe times and a little before, ſhall be from one of their Epiſtles (2) to a learned and right worthy perſon lately living, deſiring him to be a means to the King to free them from paying a certain tax impoſed upon them. The words are memorable, and run thus: 'Pauperes enim ſumus. Olim ſinguli noſtrum annuum ſtipendium habuimus, aliqui à Nobilibus, nonnulli ab his qui Monaſteriis præſunt; plurimi à Preſbyteris quibus ruri ſunt ſacerdotia. Nunc vero tantum abeſt ut in hoc perſtemus, ut illi quibus debeant ſolitum ſtipendium dare recuſant. Abbates enim ſuos Monachos domum accerſunt, Nobiles ſuos liberos, Preſbyteri ſuos conſanguineos: Sic minuitur Scholaſticorum numerus, ſic ruunt Aulæ noſtræ, ſic frigeſcunt omnes liberales diſciplinæ. Collegia ſolum perſeverant; quæ ſi quid ſolvere cogantur, cùm ſolum habeant quantum ſufficit in victum ſuo Scholaſticorum numero, neceſſe erit, aut ipſa una labi, aut ſocios aliquot ejici. Vides [jam More] quod nobis omnibus immineat periculum. Vides ex Academia futurum non Academiam, niſi tu cautius noſtram cauſam egeris,' &c. 'Tis alſo to be obſerved, that this year was an Act of Parliament made which beareth this title: 'An Act for aboliſhing of diverſitie of Opinions in certaine Articles concerning Chriſtian Religion:' which Act for brevity ſake was commonly called the Act of ſix Articles: and being publiſhed in the Univerſity, became a noted touchſtone to try the conſciences of men. There were but few Scholars entrapped by it for the preſent, but more of the Town party, occaſioned by the information of malitious men.

(1) FF Ep. Ep. 200.

(2) FF Ep. 118 ['D' no Thomæ Moro Equiti Aurato &c.']

An.

An. { Dom. 1540
32 Hen. VIII.

The year following a reſpect was had to the Univerſity by exempting them from a ſubſidy, (perhaps in conſideration of their indigency) for an Act (1) of Parliament being now made to raiſe 4s. in a pound of every ſpiritual man's promotion in the Province of Canterbury, all Colleges ſituated within the Univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, with all benefices united and appropriated to them, as alſo the Colleges of Eaton and Wincheſter, were by the favour of the King taken off from their reſpective payments.

Methinks this is ſtrange, that after ſuch a vaſt deluge of wealth that lately accrued to the King's coffers by that moſt ſtupendous diſſolution of Houſes of Religion, there ſhould be a ſubſidy laid upon the Clergy, that had ſo much lately ſuffered, and alſo that with much adoe (for ſo it appears) the affrighted and deſolate Academians got themſelves freed from the payment of it. But we may thank ſome of the ſages thereof, and other perſons of quality that had been lately educated among us, for being ſolicitours with the King about it (after the Members of Parliament, who were ready now to do any thing to ſerve his Majeſty's deſires, had granted it) otherwiſe we ſhould have paid our ſhare, and perhaps had they not ſoothed and flattered him up (for ſo they did, not only now, but ſome years before this) we might have ſuffered the like fate as the Religious did.

About the ſame time alſo an Act was made for the reparation of beautiful houſes which were decayed in ſeveral Towns and Cities, and particularly thoſe in Oxford, ſuch I ſuppoſe as were antient Ston-Halls with arched dores and windows, that fell to decay as is before mentioned, eſpecially when they were relinquiſhed by Scholars. Whether this Act was made, to the end that they might be encouraged to enter into them again, when upon certain hopes, that the generallity of Scholars would return, I know not. Evident it is that all endeavours were uſed to make the Univerſity reflouriſh, to the end that learned men might iſſue thence, but all it ſeems was in vain.

An. { Dom. 1541
33 Hen. VIII.

Theſe things being done, the King had a regard to the government of the Univerſity, eſpecially to that part which the Proctors were to look after;

(1) Out of the Statutes at large, printed 1587, p. 827.

who

who being now and ſeveral years before but little experienced in the affairs belonging to their office becauſe of their minority, and therefore unfit to govern the Schools, the King appointed (1) that none ſhould undergo that place unleſs he was eight years ſtanding compleat in the degree of Maſter of Arts. And whereas alſo there uſed to be great controverſies in the election of them, he ordained that this year and for ever after, till an advertiſment was given to the contrary, that they ſhould be elected by the Chancellor or his Commiſſary, all Doctors not married, and all Maſters or Heads of Colleges that were preſent and abiding in the Univerſity, and none elſe. And after Election and oaths taken, that they ſhould have a care to ſee to the Diſputations, Lectures, Perviſes, Determinations and Ordinaries as appartaineth to the good order and rule of the Schools.

After that, the King took a ſpecial care that Latin Sermons ſhould be duly obſerved according to the old Statutes and antient Cuſtoms, leaſt that Tongue decay, which now was in all probability like to come to paſs, with other good orders for the welfare of the Univerſity.

An. { Dom. 1542 / 34 Hen. VIII.

All that I find memorable for my purpoſe is, that an Act (2) was made for a ſubſidy of 6s. in the pound of all the Clergy in England to be paid to the King, from which the Univerſities were exempted. Alſo another Act (3) for the aboliſhing of lewd books in Engliſh, ſuch as contain any matters contrary to the doctrine eccleſiaſtical publiquely allowed. From which Act are exempted Primers, Prayers, Statutes of the land, Chronicles, Canterbury tales, Chaucer's books, Gower's books and ſtories of men's lives. Lidgate's books are not here reckoned, wherein is the Tale of Cantaber and Cambridge, and therefore his books and that tale is condemned by Act of Parliament. Such lewd books and ribaldry were, notwithſtanding this Act, very common in the Nation, and particularly in this Univerſity, in the reign of Ed. VI, as it ſhall be anon ſhewed.

'Tis alſo to be noted, that though care was taken in the Univerſity an. 1534 againſt uſing the Pope's name in Prayers, Sermons, &c. yet now greater was to be obſerved among all members, and that alſo all Maſs

(1) FF fol. 107 b, Ep. 200. [Dat. Grenewiche 23 Apr. 33 H. viii.]

(2) In the Statutes before mentioned, p. 827. [Q. 1040 : 37 H. viii.]

(3) Ib. p. 932.

books,

books, Portuaſes, Portifores, Grayles, and Manualls in the Church of England (and particularly thoſe in the Univerſities) ſhould be anew examined and corrected from all manner of mention of the name of the Biſhop of Rome. Alſo from all Apochryphas, fained Legends, ſuperſtitious Orations, Collects, Verſes and Reſponſes.

Order alſo was taken in the Convocation of the Clergy 21 Feb. this year, that the names and memories of all Saints which are not mentioned in the holy Scripture, or in authentical Doctors, ſhould be aboliſhed and put out of the ſame books and kalendars; and that the Services ſhall be made out of the Scripture. This I mention alſo becauſe that a ſtrict command came to the Univerſity (of which divers Doctors and Maſters were preſent in the ſaid Convocation) to ſee the Order put in execution forthwith.

The holy Church of Rome, which began now to be divided, a Council was deſired and procured by godly men to re-unite it, but by the ſubtilities of a conſiderable party of that Church the ſciſme was much eſtabliſhed, and parties grew obſtinate. At length with much ado the Council began this year at Trent in Italy, under P. Paul III; to which though the King of England would ſend no Orators (becauſe he had denied ſubjection to the Ch. of Rome), neither this Univerſity for that reaſon, though in moſt if not all Councils it had before ſo done, yet the ſaid Pope ſent an Engliſhman thither (educated in Oxon) called Reginald Pole, a Cardinal, to the end that our King might ſee that England had a part there. In the year 1544 the ſaid Council being renewed again, the ſaid Cardinal was ſent from the Pope, as one of his Legats: a perſon of nobility of blood, and an opinion of piety which commonly was had of him, and the rather for that he was an Engliſhman, to ſhew that all England did not rebell. Another Oxford man was alſo preſent at the Council under P. Pius IV, an. 1562, or therabouts; his name Tho. Goldwell, who had left his Biſhoprick in England upon the death of Qu. Mary; but who ſent him thither I find not, neither Petrus a Sotho, that had read and preached in this Univerſity during moſt of the reign of Q. Mary.

An. { Dom. 1543
35 Hen. VIII.

This year two notable memorables hapned in the Univerſity, of which one was proſperous and ſucceſsful, the other unhappy and unfortunate. That

That which was proſperous was the reſtoring back (1) the Univerſity Liberties by the King (who for ſome time had kept them in his hands) with a Confirmation of them, to be obſerved by all his ſubjects. For ſo it was, that divers quarrells having hapned between the two Corporations concerning Liberties and Privileges, each upon that account, and for ſome other reaſons, delivered them up into the King's hands, that a peace might be made, as I have before, ſub an. 1532, told you. That Charter of Liberties of the Univerſity was, as it ſeems, kept in the King's hands from that to this year, becauſe he intended to make ſeveral alterations in the Univerſity by a Viſitation, and other matters, but whether he kept that of the town ſo long I cannot ſay. However it appears that Treſham the Commiſſary(2) made this year (at what time the ſaid Liberties were reſtored) a Recognizance to the King of a thouſand marks for the Univerſity's giving bond of a 1000l. to the King not to claim any benefit by King Hen. VIII Charter lately procured by Cardinal Wolſey, not that granted 1523 (for that was confirmed by Act of Parliament 13 Elizab.) but that I ſuppoſe granted 1528.

As for the Burghers, they after a reference of differences between them and the Academians, did now alſo oblige themſelves in a bond (3) of a 1000l. to ſtand to ſuch end of controverſies as certain great perſons about the K. ſhould think moſt convenient. All which being done, and each receiving their Privileges and Liberties back, followed peace and quietneſs for ſome time. What I have further to obſerve is, that though the K. did call in our Charters and Liberties and Privileges (of which ſome were Papal) becauſe he would not have the Pope's authority obtruded any more in his Kingdom, yet he would have the benefit and effect of the ſaid Papal remain ſtill to the Univerſity, which note.

The other memorable, which was unfortunate, was the loſs of the Univerſity Treaſurie, taken away by evil men. For on the 20 Feb. John Stanſhaw of Reading in Berks, Gent. and Rob. Raunce of Great Wycomb in the County of Bucks, lately a Scholar of this Univerſity (4), came at 9 of the clock at night, and broke open a certain Chappel belonging to the Chancellor and Scholars, adjoyning to St. Mary's Church (by which I

(1) Ut in Pyx. LL nu. 5. et Reg. I, fol. 97 &c.

(2) Pyx. BB, faſc. 2, nu. 2.

(3) Lib. Actorum Civium vulgo Councel Book, fol. 17.

(4) In quadam Inquisitione penes Authorem.

ſuppoſe is meant (1) the Congregation Houſe) and took thence, as 'tis expreſſed in the Inquiſition, quoted [before] 'Quinque Cyphos argenteos vocatos **Flat ſylver pieces**, duo pocula argentea, tres Calices de argento aurat. Unum Salinum argenti. Quadraginta duo choclearia argenti; Unum par precarum de **Corall**, cum gaudiis argenti; quadraginta uncias argenti et auri in pendent. Clavis ligationibus Cyphorum, et **Buckles** quarundam veterum zonarum vocat. **Harneſs Gurdylls**, unam Catenam auri, viginti et duos annulos auri, et unum Cochlearium auri ad valentiam centum librarum.'

After which Malefactors a hue and crie being made, were taken, but not upon examination found guilty of death. Raunce, as it appears, did pay into the Commiſſary's hands 20l. which ſum ſtood ſeveral years upon his account.

The King's coming to Oxon was much expected this year, and great proviſions made for his reception, but he came not.

An. { Dom. 1544
36 Hen. VIII.

In the beginning of this year broke forth a dangerous Peſtilence, being the dregs, as it ſeems, of that which hapned an. 1542. Many Colleges diſpenſed with their Bachelaurs for frequenting the Schools, as in particular Merton Coll. (2). At length they were forced to fly into the country as convenience offered itſelf. It raged ſo much in St. Mary's Hall, that the Scholars thereof generally fled (3) to Kidlington to avoid it; where alſo being in danger of it, were forced to leave that place, and receed to St. Barthelmew's Hoſpital, to accompany the Fellows of Oriel Coll. who had before fled to that place. This peſt laſted moſt of the next year following, and, with others in theſe times, forced the Scholars to take their laſt farewell of the Univerſity.

An. { Dom. 1545
37 Hen. VIII.

Being now arrived towards the latter end of K. Hen. VIII, I think it not amiſs if I ſhould ſpeak a word or two of learned men and the ſtate of

(1) Reg. I, fol. 97 a.
(2) Reg. Coll. Mert. fol. 295 a.
(3) Reg. Coll. Oriel. p. 191.

Learning

Learning in his time in this Univerſity. As for the learned men, Leland gives us (1) the names of ſome of them in theſe words—

'Lumina doctrinæ, Grocinus deinde ſecutus,
Sellingus, Linacer, Latimaruſque pius.
Dunſtallus, Phænix, Stocleus atque Coletus,
Lilius et Paceus, feſta corona virûm.
Omnes Italiam petierunt ſidere fauſto:
Et nituit Latiis muſa Britanna Scholis.
Omnes inque ſuam patriam rediere diſerti,
Secum theſauros et retulere ſuos.'

Beſides which worthies, ſeveral others flouriſhed and have been educated here, as I could, if time would permit, ſhew. Eraſmus (2) is very large in the commendations of moſt of theſe here remembred. 'When I heare (ſaith he) my Colet I ſeem to heare Plato himſelf. In Grocin, who doth not admire the abſolute world of diſciplines? the judgment of Linaker, what more acute and cleer? &c.' Some parts of learning began to be refined eſpecially the Latin and Greek Tongues. In the former John Stanbridge, Will. Lilie, Tho. Linaker, Rob. Whittinton, and Tho. Robertſon, School Maſter of Magd. Coll. and others laboured. In the other Will. Grocyn, John Clement, and thoſe that Cardinal Wolſey ſettled in his Lectures. Doubtleſs had the times been ſucceſsful Learning would have encreaſed to a conſiderable eſtate, but they falling out to the contrary, it began to run low towards the latter end of this King's reign. Firſt the Cardinal's fall was a great hindrance of its increaſe, becauſe while he was in proſperity he ſpared neither coſt or labour to promote it. Secondly the fall of the Religious Houſes, from whence iſſued Exhibitions. Thirdly Peſtilential Diſeaſes, in number at leaſt 12 in this King's reign, which killed ſome, diſperſed others, and prevented many from coming to the Univerſity.

As for the Greek Tongue, our Students made a good progreſs therein, partly by the endeavours of thoſe before mentioned, and partly by thoſe mentioned before ſub an. 1497. Then by Biſhop Fox and Cardinal Wolſey, both providing in their Statutes a Profeſſor to read and expound that Language in their Colleges: one is ſtill remaining, the other loſt at the fall

(1) In Encomiis ſuis illuſtrium et eruditorum in Angl. edit. Lond. 1589, p. 74.

(2) In Epiſt. lib. V, Ep. 2.

of the Founder. The Oxonians were furniſhed with Greek Books, and the Libraries of ſeveral Colleges abounded with them, as Symon Grynæus, a foreigner, teſtifieth (1); who when he had ſeeked throughout Europe for the Commentaries of Proclus, found them at length at Oxford, and from the Libraries there carried away divers Copies of the ſaid Author, as he confeſſeth in an Epiſtle to John the ſon of Thomas More. But whatever books were left of that language in the ſaid Libraries, were, as 'tis ſuppoſed, damned by ignorant zealots in the reign of K. Ed. VI.

As for the new way of pronouncing and writing the ſaid Language, the Oxonians were the firſt that received it; though, at its entrance, vehemently oppoſed by the admirers of its old and clowniſh pronunciation, and enemies to the Language itſelf. For the way being prepared by Eraſmus and ſeveral Oxonians (of which Tongue ſome were his Maſters, as is before ſaid), the Profeſſors of the Greek in divers Univerſities began to frame themſelves and their auditors to the practice of the reformed pronunciation. At Lovanie the Language itſelf was much oppoſed by Martin Dorpe, a Profeſſor there, who by Eraſmus could not be perſwaded to embrace it, till Sir Thomas More undertook the matter (2), and then being brought to it and its refinement, the Students of the ſame place would have ejected him, had not the ſaid Sir Tho. More courted them with his Rhetorick to the contrary.

Here in England it found much oppoſition in moſt places, and in Oxford the Students did for the moſt part repell it, and continued in their obſtinacy till Cardinal Wolſey founded his Lectures, and then though divers did embrace and uſed all means for its familiar reception, yet many continued in their ignorance, and would not in the leaſt conform themſelves, either to its pronunciation or language it ſelf. In Cambridge, Steph. Gardiner, Biſhop of Winton, Chancellor of that Univerſity, ſhewed himſelf about 3 or 4 years ago a profeſſed adverſary, no leſs to this Reformation, than he was known to be to the reformed Religion, wherein he was alſo ſeconded by ſome others; eſpecially by the Antiquary, Dr. Joh. Cay, an able Phiſitian, well ſkill'd likewiſe in the Greek Tongue, as it appeareth by his edition of ſome parts of Galen's works in Greek, with his Annotations thereupon. But he, albeit a man of a more moderate ſpirit than Gardiner was, did earneſtly undertake the defence of that vitious

(1) Twyn. in Apol. lib. iii, § 312.

(2) Stapleton in Tribus Thomis, in Tho. More, cap. 5.

pronouncing

pronouncing in a brief Treatiſe thereof, written by him (1). But Steph. Gardiner underſtanding [that] John Cheek, at that time Profeſſor of the Greek Tongue, began to inſinuate into his auditors that the vulgar and common pronunciation in ſundry points was corrupt and faulty, and therefore that he ſought to reclaim them from it, to the true, antient, and genuine manner of pronouncing, being moved with much indignation thereat, as at ſome heinous crime, did not only maintain the contrary with great confidence, alledging and labouring to prove by teſtimonies of an Antiquity (though notably miſtaken (2) by him) that the vulgar pronunciation then in queſtion was the true and ſelf ſame that was uſed in former ages by the antient Greeks (which thing it cannot be denied, he did perform with no leſs wit than eloquence, as appears by his Epiſtles written to Cheek his adverſary, upon that argument) but moreover when he alſo perceived, by the ſound and learned reply (3) of Cheek, that he would not be removed from his hold, as one confident of the truth on his part, he laboured to oppreſs him by weight of his authority, as being Chancellor of the Univerſity, cauſing a Decree (4), no leſs ſtreight than ſtrange, to be enacted, that no Scholar, Graduat, or others of higher ſtanding, ſhould preſume from thenceforth to pronounce Greek otherwiſe than after the vulgar cuſtom (that is corrupt and barbarouſly) with penalties alſo ſet down to be inflicted on the offenders of them.

Finally he ſo diſgraced Cheek, that as it ſeemed he either deprived him of his place of publick Profeſſor, or elſe ſoon wearied him out of it, for upon the point of this controverſy he left it: 'Sed veritas premi potuit, opprimi non potuit.' For the violence of this boiſterous Biſhop had not his wiſhed ſucceſs, but rather by means of this uncivil oppoſition, he afterwards more ſtrongly defeated ('quid enim incivilius, quam in re literaria tyrannidem exercere.') For Thom. Smith, a man as in all manner of Learning of excellent judgment, ſo for knowledge in the Greek Tongue, and eloquence in the Latin, eſteemed an inferior to none in his age, being appointed by K. Hen. VIII to be Greek Profeſſor after Cheek, but eſpecially provoked of maintaining a cauſe of ſuch equity as was then in danger to ſuffer violence, nothing fearing the power of ſo heavy an antagoniſt

(1) Edit. Lond. 1574, in 4°. Quamvis idem Caius in alio Tractatu de libris propriis, uſitatam hanc pronuntiationem magno fervore vel potius furore defendit.

(2) Ut aptiſſime demonſtrat Checus in Epiſt. ad Gaulin.

(3) Checi partes ſequebantur viri ob doctrinam inſignes habiti illa ætate viz. Joh. Ponetus poſt Epiſcopus Wint. Joh. Redman S. T. P. Roger. Aſcham, vide hujus Epiſtolam ad Hubertum, lib. iii.

(4) 19 cal. Jun. 1542.

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as Gardiner was, who at that ſeaſon moſt ſwayed with his authority, oppoſed himſelf with great reſolution, reviving the defence of a forlorn cauſe οὗ μαλα γενναίως, καὶ μεγαλοψυχως: as appeareth by his three books (1) De recta pronuntiatione Linguæ Græcæ, addreſſed unto Gardiner, his profeſſed adverſary therein: in which books he doth ſo ſoundly and perſpicuouſly maintain the truth of Cheek's aſſertion, that not only the Biſhop was thereby put to ſilence, but alſo ſince that time no man of judgment and learning hath preſumed, as I think, to riſe up in the defence of the contrary; for he there proveth plainly by pregnant teſtimonies of the antient Greeks, as Plato, Ariſtotle, Demoſthenes, Ariſtophanes, and others, but eſpecially out of Dionyſ. Halycarnaſſ. (whoſe authority may be eſteemed above all in regard of his accurate judgment and knowledge in all Greek literature as his critical works do ſhew) that the vulgar and accuſtomed pronunciation then brought in, as is ſaid before, by the modern Greeks, was not to be accounted the true and antient manner of pronouncing, which was in uſe, at what time the Greek tongue moſt flouriſhed.

He ſhewed alſo what indignity and injury ſhould be offered to this elegant and learned language, in making it ſeem ſo needy and penurious, as that for want of choice and variety of ſounds, it muſt be driven to aſſign unto divers vowels and divers dipthongs one and the ſelf ſame ſound, as unto η, υ, ει, οι the ſound of iôta. Which kind of confuſion, as it is in it ſelf unſeemly, ſo it ſeemeth to croſs even the ordinance of nature, who by a liberal and wiſe diſpenſation, hath deſigned each thing to a particular and ſeveral uſe, not one thing to divers uſes 'tanquam gladium Delphicum,' as Ariſtotle teacheth. But of theſe controverſies I ſhall ſay no more. All that I ſhall deliver is, that by the example and endeavours of the ſaid Jo. Cheek and Tho. Smith the ſtudy of Tongues and other polite learning was firſt brought into requeſt in the Univerſity of Cambridge; and that alſo their rules and practices in them eſpecially in the Greek Tongue took ſuch deep root in their auditors, that by them it was propagated throughout that Univerſity and divers places in the kingdom. The laſt of which viz. Smith, ſeems to ſignify (2) that Oxford received his new pronunciation, as other places did, which is falſe; for the controverſy between St. Gardiner and him was whether αι was to he pronounced as ε, and οι, as ι; the former affirmeth the other denieth it; and 'tis true, for that pronunciation of dipthongs, αι as αι and οι as οι is not new but antient, as Neotericks

(1) Edit. Paris. apud R. Stephens 1568.

(2) In lib. i, de Pronunt. Linguæ Græcæ in Epiſt. ad Steph. Gardiner.

ſay

ſay (1), and the Oxonians always (as may be obſerved in their writings) retained from the beginning the antient pronunciation, and therefore did not receive it from him.

As for other parts of Learning at Oxford, a fair progreſs was made in them; politeneſs in the Latin Tongue did in a manner flouriſh, and at the coming of the noble generous Wolſey, the Degrees of Grammar and Rhetorick (which for a long time had ſlept, or elſe but ſeldom uſed) were revived. Divers proceeded in them, and performed their accuſtomed Exerciſes in thoſe Faculties, as the antient Statutes of the Univerſity obliged them. Muſick flouriſhed, and Degrees were alſo oftner taken in it than before, as it ſhall be elſewhere ſhewed. As for Philoſophy, it was reduced to a better method, but not controverted without ſomewhat of querks and unneceſſaries, for by the benefit of printing, the Students diſcovered their former errours, and their capacities were better directed for the receiving it, though their endeavours afterwards in the next King's reign, were ecclipſed by a cloud of ignorance that generally did overſpread England.

As for the ſtate of Divinity in the ſaid King's reign, I know not juſtly what it was. Scholaſtical, which was always before followed and eagerly embraced, was ſo much diſincouraged by the Viſitors in their laſt Viſitation (at what time they expreſſed their diſguſt of it) that they not only rejected it as ridiculous, but condemned the books thereof to baſe uſes. The Civil and Canon Laws were almoſt extinct, and few or none there were that took Degrees in them, occaſioned merely by the decay of the Church and power of Biſhops. All that I ſhall ſay of the generallity of Learning is, that it both increaſed and decayed in the ſaid reign of K. Hen. VIII, and did not recruit itſelf till about the middle of Queen Elizab. Cambridge was in the ſaid King's reign overſpread with barbariſm and ignorance, as 'tis often mentioned by ſeveral authors, a hint of which is alſo given by me before.

In Dec. this year were all Chantries, Colleges, &c. given in a Parliament then held, to the King; but ſome (2) reſiſting the paſſing of that Act were at length brought to yield. The King made an Oration himſelf in Parliament 24 of the ſaid month, thanking his ſubjects for the ſubſidy granted to him. And as for the Colleges and Chantries he did excellently moderate himſelf as to the taking of them into his hands, giving then very good counſel and advice to the Clergy and Temporality. The 13 of Febr.

(1) Jo. Cheek pronounced *v* like *u* and *c* like a Latin *B*.

(2) Papers of State at Whitehall.

following

following came a Letter from the Univerſity of Cambridge to the King, 'beſeeching him to defend their poſſeſſions from the covetous and greedy minds of thoſe who know not Learning, &c.' ſubmitting what they have to his Majeſty's diſcretion, who by many arguments hath ſhewed his love to Learning. The 19 of ſaid month the like letter was ſent to the King from the Univerſity of Oxford, and both were graciouſly received. In the ſame Parliament it was by Act ordered that Doctors of the Civil Law, although Lay-men, whether married or unmarried, might exerciſe all manner of Eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction to which they ſhall be deputed.

An. { Dom. 1546
38 Hen. VIII.

Learning very ſenſibly declining, the number of Scholars was very much decayed. Of hundreds of Halls that tradition and Record tell us have been in this Univerſity, but 8 now inhabited by Students were remaining, viz. Edmund Hall, St. Albans, New Inn, Hert, S. Mary's, White, Broadgates and Magdalen. Some of thoſe alſo were ſo empty, that they were now taxed (1) at a lower rate than formerly, having in one ten, (2) another 15 (3), and in a third 17 Students (4). The Colleges had no more in them than hardly thoſe of the Foundation or ſuch that received allowance from the liberality of their reſpective Benefactors. The diſſolution of Religious Houſes did ſo much diſincourage Scholars, that they fearing the utter ruin of learning betook themſelves to other employments. As for Proceeders this year I find but few, 13 only ſtood in the Act (5), viz. 10 in Arts and three in Divinity and Law. And whereas formerly, eſpecially in antient times, have been two, ſomtimes more, Acts celebrated in one year for Maſters, either in the end of Febr. or beginning of March, and in Sept. it ſo fell out that now and ſome years before was ſcarce one. The truth is, that though Cambridge had more Proceeders now than Oxford, yet a worthy perſon of that Univerſity (6) complaineth much of the paucity of Scholars there about this time. 'The Schools (ſaith he) were never more deſerted than now, never more ſolitary than now; they are reduced to ſuch a noted fewneſs of auditors, that for every Maſter that reads in them is ſcarce left an auditor for him, &c.' This paucity in both Univerſities was

(1) Reg. GG fol. 3 b.
(2) Ib. fol. 33 b.
(3) Ib. fol. 42 b.
(4) Ib. fol, 30 b.
(5) Reg. I fol. 110 a.
(6) Gualt. Haddon in Lucubrationibus ſuis edit. Lond. 1567, p. 12.

doubtleſs

doubtleſs the occaſion that made an Hiſtorian living in this King's reign (and to about the middle of Q. Elizabeth) report that both the Univerſities were not ſufficient to furniſh all the Cures in England; which in all probability may be true, if the premiſes be duly conſidered.

This year, if I miſtake not, the King who had lately forbidden Ockham's Dialogues, with other books to be read or peruſed by any, ſent to Oxford Mr. Edw. Leighton his Chaplain to take them out of all the Libraries therein.

As for the Colleges and Chauntries which I mentioned the laſt year, you ſhall hear more in a letter from Dr. Richard Cox, the Prince's Tutor, dat. the 12 Oct. this year, written to Will. Paget, Secretary. 'The diſpoſition (ſaith he) of the Colleges, Chauntries, &c. is now in hand, and you know the great lack in this Realm of Schools, Preachers Houſes, and Livings for impotent Orphans—Let a ſufficient number of Miniſters and Prieſts be eſtabliſhed, and however the world be ſet, let them have a living honeſtly, that beggerie drive them not to flatterie, ſuperſticion, old idolatry. This I ſpeake to you not diſtruſting of the King's Majeſties goodneſs, but becauſe there is ſuch a number of importunate wolves that be able to devoure Chauntryes, Cathedrall Churches, Univerſities, and a thouſand times as much—But for Christ's Paſſion help once to ſtay Impropriations (1). Our poſterity will wonder at us—the Realme will come into foule ignorance when the reward of Learning is gone.'

In another Letter to the ſaid perſon, dated the 29 of the ſaid month of Oct. I find theſe paſſages moſtly relating to the Univerſity of Oxford—He tells him that the Proclamation for burning of books hath been the occaſion of much hurt. 'For New Teſtaments and Bibles (not condemned by Proclamation) have been burnt, and that out of Pariſh Churches and good mens houſes. They have burnd innumerable of the King's Majeſties books concerning our Religion lately ſet forth, alſo his Primier wherby the Youth are utterlie deprived of Knowledge, and this alſo much contrary to his meaning and Command. They teach the old Latin with the old ignorance, and would that Printers ſhould print them again—The King's Majeſtie as of himſelf hath determined that the Civilians in Oxford ſhall be together in one College, and the Phyſitians and Chirurgians in another—The Heads of the Univerſitie be come to ſue to the contrary, with Letters to the Queen, my Lord Chancellour, my Lord great Maſter, and to you. I

(1) Of this he ſpeaks in another letter very earneſtly, averring that he hath ſpoke much and preached againſt them.

feare the ſuite will be to little purpoſe and not gratiouſe—I think you might do well to ſu for ſome Endowment for the Univerſitie, which is poore and hath ſcant 5[l]. by the yeare; wheras Cambridge hath fortie or fiftie. They have moſt humbly thanked the King's Highneſs for the Continuance of their Houſes with their Lands, and have deſired his gratious goodneſs for the confirmation of the ſame. I have travayled much for them, and I deſire you to uſe them according to your Wiſdom.'

An. { Dom. 1547 / 1 Edw. VI.

King Hen. VIII being dead, and Edward the VI his Son ſetled in his throne, great expectation there was in the Univerſity, what Religion would be profeſſed. The Rom. Catholicks, they expect theirs to be continued, the Proteſtants theirs to be ſetled. While theſe things were in doubt Dr. Joh. Harley of Magdalen Coll. (afterwards Biſhop of Hereford) preached (1) at St. Peter's in the Eaſt this laſt Lent, which immediately followed the death of K. Henry, and in his Sermon ſpake very boldly againſt the Pope, his party, and ſuch matters that he thought were ſuperſtitious, which, with his new doctrine, troubled ſome very much; but others that were inclined to a Reformation, were thereby comforted. But moſt of the Univerſity being as yet of the old ſtamp, the Commiſſary called him to queſtion, and afterwards hurried him up to London for a Heretick, to the end that he might undergo examination and puniſhment for what he had ſaid. But then, it being ſeen which way the ſcales would turn, let him looſe, and huſhed up the buſineſs.

Upon this thoſe that did incline towards a Reformation, did act very boldly in Oxford, doing thoſe things which the Law not as yet required or bid them do. They endeavoured to caſt out all ſuch things that they accounted ſuperſtitious from each Church and Chappel, and to bring an ill report on the Pope and his antient religion among the Vulgar in their common diſcourſes and preachments. So zealouſly, nay impertinently ſometimes did they act, that they were beheld by the Rom. Catholicks as men beſides their wits and nothing of reaſon to be found in them, even in all probability as the Quakers are now among us. So that it being generally known that a Reformation of Religion would be made and Proteſtancy ſetled, divers turned, among whom were Dr. Cole, Warden of New College, Dr. Raynolds, Warden of Merton Coll. Dr. Morwent, Preſident

(1) Humphredus in Vita Juelli, p. 69, 70, et alibi.

of

of C. C. Coll. Dr. Siddall and Dr. Curthopp, Canons of Ch. Church, ſome Governours of inferior Colleges and of the Halls; and ſeveral Fellows, but the moſt part of Societies refuſed (chooſing rather to turn out than alter their Religion) whereby the Univerſity was left empty.

But that ſome encouragement might be given to Learning, all Colleges, Hoſtles or Halls in each Univerſity, which were given to the King with Chauntries, free Chappels, &c. were now given back and continued (1). All Obits alſo in the ſaid Univerſities were given into his hands, to diſpoſe of and alter as he pleaſe for the relief of poor Students, ſome of which (very few GOD wot) were applied for that uſe; the reſt of which of no ſmall number were, by the avarice of unworthy men, converted either into money, or to a lay uſe, acting therein as the humour of thoſe times ran. All was fiſh that came to their nets, whether it was for a ſacred or prophane employment, not at all regarding to what uſe it was to be employed. That encouragement alſo which K. Hen. VIII gave to Learning, they diminiſhed, by retaining thoſe revenews in their hands which were due to the 5 Lectures by him eſtabliſhed. Whatſoever he gave, or his Son willingly conſented to be given, to the Univerſity, they unfaithfully diſpoſed of to another uſe, contrary to the pleaſures of them, who would have nothing decayed, but much encreaſed and amended by the Reformation of Religion now on foot. What prejudice the Univerſity and Scholars thereof ſuffered at this time, is too long to relate, being reſerved for another place near at hand. The Univerſity of Cambridge I am ſure endured great affliction by the withdrawing of Exhibitions, the King's liberality, and other encouragements for learning, as one of that Univerſity (2) much lamenteth in theſe words following, which, before I repeat, ſhall inſert ſome matters from him of both Univerſities in generall. 'If ye hadde anye Eyes ye ſhoulde ſe and be aſhamed that in the great aboundance of Landes and goods taken from Abbeyes, Colleges and Chauntryes for to ſerve the Kyng in all neceſſaries and charges, eſpecially in proviſion of reliefe for the pore, and for mayntenaunce of Learnynge, the Kyng is ſo diſapoynted that both the pore be ſpoyled, all maintenance of Learnyng decayed, and you only enryched. But for becauſe ye have no eyes to ſe wyth, I wyll declare that you maye heare wyth youre Eares and ſo perceyve and knowe, that where as GOD and the Kynge hathe bene moſt liberall to gyve and beſtowe, there you have bene mooſte unfayethfull to dyſpoſe and delyver. For according unto GODES word and the Kynges

(1) In the ACTS and STAT. at large as before.

(2) Thomas Lever in his Sermon preached about this time at Paul's Croſs on 1 Cor. cap. iv, ver. 1: edit: 2 vice 1573. This Sermon was preached [Dec. 14] 1550.

pleasure, the Universities which be the Scholes of all godlynes and vertue, should have bene nothynge decayed, but muche increased and amended by thys reformacyon of Religion.

'As concerninge GODDES worde for the upholding and increase of the Universities, I am sure that no man knowyng Learnyng and vertue doth doute. And as for thr Kynges pleasure it did well appeare in that he establyshed unto the Universityes all Privileges graunted afore hys time, and also in all manner of paymentes requyred of the Cleargy, as Tythes and Fyrst Fruytes, the Universities be exemted. Yea and the Kynges Magestye that dead is, dyd geve unto the Universities of Cambrydge at one tyme, two hundred poundes yerely to the Exibition & fyndyng of fyve learned menne, to reade and teach Dyvynitye, Lawe, Physycke, Greke and Ebrue.

'At another tyme xxx pounde yerely *in liberam et puram Eliemosinam*, in fre and pure almes. And fynally for the foundacion of a newe Colledge so muche as shoulde serve to buylde it and replenyshe it wyth mo Scholers and better lyvynges then anye other Colledge in the Universitye afore that tyme had.'

After this our Author proceeding to speak more particularly of Cambridge, wherein he had received his Education, words it thus.

'Howbeit all they that have knowen the Universytie of Cambrydge, sence that time that it did fyrst begynne to receyve these greate and manyefolde benefytes from the Kinges majestie, at youre handes, have just occasyon to suspecte, that you have deceyved both the Kinge and Universitie, to enryche youre selves. For before that you did begynne to be the disposers of the Kinges liberalitie towardes learnyng & poverty, there was in houses belongyng unto the Universitie of Cambrydge two hundred Students of Dyvynytye, manye verye well learned: Whyche be now all clene gone, house and manne, young towarde Scholers, and old fatherlye Doctors, not one of them left; one hundred also of an other sorte that havynge ryche frendes, or being benefyced men, dyd lyve of theymselves in Offices and Innes, be eyther gon awaye, or elles fayne to crepe into Colleges, and put poore men from bare Lyvynges. Those bothe be all gone, and a smalle number of poore godly dylygent Students now remaynyng only in Colleges, be not able to tary and contynue theyr studye in the Universitie for lacke of Exibicion and healpe. There be divers there, which rise daylye betwyxte four & fyve of the clocke in the Mornynge & from fyve untyll syxe of the clocke, use common praier wyth an exhortacyon of GOD's worde in a common Chappell, and from syxe unto ten of the clock use ever eyther prvvate studye or commune Leatures. At ten of the clocke they go to dynner, whereas they be contente wyth a penye ppece of bryefe amongest iiii, havinge a fewe porage made of the brothe of the same bryefe, wyth salte & otemell, and nothynge els. After this slender dinner they be eyther teachynge or learnynge untyll ṽ of the clocke in the Eveninge, when as they have a supper not much better then theyr dyner. Immedyately after the whyche they go eyther to reasounynge in problemes or unto sume other studye, untyl it be nyne or tenne of the clocke,

clocke, & there beyng without fyre, are fayne to walke or runne up & downe halfe an houre, to gette a heate on theyr feete when they go to bed.

'These be menne not werye of theyr paynes, but verye sorye to leve theyr studye: and sure they be not able some of theym to contynue for lacke of necessary exibicion & relefe. These be the lyvyng sayntes which serve GOD, takynge great paynes in abstinence, studye, laboure, and dylygence, with watchyng and praier. Wherfore as Paule for the Saynctes and Brethren at Hierusalem, so I for your Brethren and Saynctes at Cambrydge moofte humbly befeche you make youre Collections amongeft you rych Marchauntes of this Citye, (meaning London) and fend them your oblations unto the Univerfytye; fo fhall ye be fure to pleafe GOD, to comfort theym, & provyde learned men to do much good throughout all thys Realme. Yea and truly ye be detters unto them: for they have fowen amongeft you the fpirituall treafures of GODDES worde, for the whych they ought to repe of you agayne corporall neceffaries. But to returne unto them that fhould better have provyded for learnynge and povertye in all places, but efpecyally in the Univerfitves.'

Much more to the fame purpofe doth our Author treat of, which for brevity I omit. He himfelf was now or lately of St. John's College in the aforefaid Univerfity, and afterwards forced for confcience fake to leave his native Country in Qu. Mary's reign.

Now that the like misfortunes befell the Scholars of Oxford, 'tis not to be doubted; divers valid circumftances befides downright proofs fhew it to be fo. Their revenews, as they themfelves much complained, were leffened, their Exhibitions withdrawn as is before faid, their Patrons, from whom they received them, turned out of their Houfes and reduced to poverty. Upon the fight of thefe matters, and others likely to follow, far worfe, fome were almoft diftracted, others fo much refented them, that they either leaved their books, pined away with grief, fpent their times in deep melancholy, or wandered up and down difcontentedly. Some alfo, upon thoughts had that the times would never return, took upon them mechanical and fordid profeffions, fuch (it feems) fo bafe and vile, that they are now by no means to be mentioned.

As for the number of Scholars, can we think otherwife but that it was diminifhed, that their maintenance was withdrawn, and they forced as 'twere to graze on the common? No certainly, for thofe lands and goods taken from Abbyes, Colleges and Chauntries to ferve the King in all neceffaries and charges, efpecially for provifion and relief of the poor and cherifhing of Learning, were by bafe men juggled from and begged of him: which being afterwards grafped in Lay hands not eafily unclinched, could by no means be obtained again for fuch worthy acts of piety.

But

But now, to the intent that learned men may hereafter flouriſh for the propagating of the Goſpel, it was contrived (as it had been 1536) by the King and his Council (perhaps in the place of Exhibitions which were allowed by the Religious Houſes) 'that every Parſon, Vicar, Clerk or beneficed man having yearly to ſpend in benefices and other promotions of the Church, an hundred pound, ſhould give competent Exhibition to one Scholar: and for ſo many hundred more that he may diſpend, to ſo many Scholars more ſhould he give the like Exhibition in the Univerſity of Oxford or Cambridge, or ſome Grammar School; which after they had profited in good learning, were to be partners of their Patron's Cure and Charge, as well in preaching as otherwiſe in the execution of their offices, or might (if need ſhould be) otherwiſe profit the Common Weal with their Counſel and Wiſdom.' This was publiſhed this year among others of the King's Injunctions (1), and was the next enquired into, in the Viſitation of Canterbury Dioceſs, made by Cranmer's appointment, and in an. 1550 enquired into alſo in the Viſitation of the Dioceſs of London, and laſtly it was again put among Qu. Elizabeth's Injunctions in an. 1559: wherein 'tis ſaid that the Exibition given to a Scholar in the Univerſity by him that had an 100l. per an. in Eccleſiaſtical promotions, ſhould be 3l. 6s. 8d. yearly. Whether theſe injunctions were duly obſerved I find not. I doubt by the licenſe given to the Clergy to take wives, and the diſtractions in the King's reign, they were not obſerved.

An. { Dom. 1548 / 2 Edw VI.

It being now thought high time to make a Reformation of the Univerſity, which could not yet well be done, it was reſolved that Letters ſhould firſt be ſent in general to the Univerſity, and afterwards in particular to the ſeveral Societies, to give a ſtop to certain proceedings. Thoſe to the Univerſity dat. 4 Apr. this year ſpeak to this effect (2)—'This ſhall be to will and command you, that if there be any room vacant at this time, or hereafter ſhall fall vacant, either Maſterſhip, Provoſtſhip, Fellowſhip, or Schollerſhip, that yee nor any of you do proceed to any Election or Nomination of any Maſter, Fellow or Scholler, or attempt any act or acts, thinge or thinges, which ſhall be prejudiciall to our Viſitation, &c.'

By which Letter it was thought and ſuppoſed throughout the Univer-

(1) Injunct. 15. (2) & 6. 2.

ſity

ſity that the Execution of the Statutes of all Colleges was reſtrayned: whence it was that many diſorders enſued, as we ſhall farther tell you in the next year. The effect of the Letters to the ſeveral Colleges, which for the moſt part beared the ſame date, was, 'that they ſhould make no Election of Head, Fellow, Scholar or of other place within their Coll. or attempt any other Act, &c.' But Magdalen College being ſenſible of the great inconvenience of this, made their minds known to the King; wherefore Letters (1) dated 25 July following, ſigned and ſealed by the King's Council, were ſent to them to give leave 'to proceed to election of Fellows, Demyes, or other Scholars, leaſt the decay of Learning ſhould follow.'

At Exeter Coll. where they at this time (as always before) did chooſe a Rector every year, could not chooſe one this, becauſe of the aforeſaid command: wherefore ſending to Dr. Cox the Chancellor, then at Windſor, that he would be pleaſed (2) to give leave that they might chooſe one for this year, did by his Letters dat. 16 Oct. (3) deny it, and commanded them to continue their old. The year following they deſired the like favour of the Viſitors, but were denied, ſo that inſtead of chooſing a new Rector on the 17 Oct. according to Statute, they continued their former (4), viz. Will. More, B. of Div. who if he pleaſed might according to the Viſitors order be perpetual Rector.

But to go forward: The Archbiſhop of Canterbury and the reſt of the Prelates which co-operated with him, having proceeded far in aboliſhing many things that they accounted ſuperſtitious, reſolved in the next place to go forward with a Reformation in point of Doctrine. In order whereunto Melancton's coming was expected; but he not appearing, Letters were therefore directed by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury to Martin Bucer and Pet. Martyr, two great and eminent Divines among the Proteſtants, but more addicted to the Zuinglian, than to the Lutheran doctrines in the point of the Sacrament. Theſe being appointed to read in the Univerſities, the former in Cambridge, the other here, Martyr accordingly came over, and having ſpent ſome time with the Archbiſhop in his houſe at Lambeth, was diſpatched to this place about the beginning of this year, and in the Term following read in the public School of Divinity by the King's authority. He made his entrance on the Epiſtle of S. Paul to the Corinthians

(1) Reg. tertium Electionum Coll. Magd. fol. 14 a.
(2) Reg. 1 Coll. Exon. p. 46.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid. p. 50.

(in

(in which are extant divers Chapters making for the Controverſies of theſe times), to the end that by the doctrine of the ſaid Epiſtle the purity of the Church, which was now corrupted with all vices (as the Reformers now ſaid) might, if dexterouſly handled, be cured, and all abuſes and ſuch as they accounted Popiſh ſuperſtitions convinced (1).

At the ſame time there were in the Univerſity no ſmall number of Rom. Catholicks, of whom ſome took his Lectures, however they were, patiently, others again with great deſire frequented and admired them. Some of the ſaid Catholicks, eſpecially thoſe that were Heads of Houſes or Tutors, forbad their Scholars from going to them, and ſo for ſeveral months he continued his reading without any oppoſition. At length proceeding to ſpeak of the Supper of the Lord (2), which divers of the Univerſity had defended according to the old way, in writing, reading, preaching and diſputing, they (particularly Dr. Rich. Smith, his frequent Auditor) took eſpeciall cognizance of what he had ſaid in that point, and could not reſt till they had vindicated that which before they had ſaid and done. In order to this, they made known to their party, as well great as ſmall, how he had notoriouſly impugned the doctrine of the Antients, that alſo he made it his utmoſt endeavour to ſhake the eſtabliſhed ceremonies, and to prophane the holy Sacrament of the Altar, &c. At length all things being ready, they ſet up written papers in Engliſh on every Church door, to give notice to all perſons that the next day a diſputation was to be had with P. Martyr concerning the Preſence of Christ in the Sacrament. The time being come they retired to the Schools, took their ſeats, and (as the reformed writers (3) ſay) diſpoſed certain of their men in convenient places, that they ſhould be ready, if occaſion ſerved, to make a noiſe, tumult or ſtrife. Many alſo beſides were preſent, not only Students of Colleges and Halls, but alſo a conſiderable party of the Laity of the City, partly that they might ſee the event of the matter, and partly that they might aſſiſt the one or the other, if any tumult ſhould ariſe.

In the mean time, as P. Martyr, altogether ignorant of theſe matters (as the Proteſtants ſay, but the R. Cath. not) was preparing his Lecture

(1) The Story of Peter Martyr's reading on the Corinthians ſee in the 2d Part of Parſons's Conversion, p. 610. See more of him in the 2d Part of the 3d Treatiſe, p. 351, 354.

(2) Dr. Burnet in his 2d vol. of the Hist. of the Reform. of the Ch. of Engl. P. ii, B. i, 1549, p. 105, ſaith that Pet. Martyr 'read in the Chair concerning the Preſence of Christ in the Sacrament, which he explains according to the doctrine of the Helvetian Churches.'

(3) Vide in Vita et Obit. P. Martyris ante loc. commun.

for

for the uſual hour, ſeveral of his friends, moved at the unwonted gathering of the people, went to the place where he lodged, told what then paſſed abroad, and in fine adviſed him that he would keep within and not run into danger, adding withal that his adverſaries were prepared to encounter him rather with arms than arguments. To all which he anſwered that he could not be abſent from his office, and neglect that employment, which the King was pleaſed to beſtow on him; that he was never author of any tumult, as they themſelves could witneſs; and now being ready to read, he would by no means fruſtrate the expectation of many devout Students that waited for his coming to learn of, and not quarrel with him. No ſooner were theſe words ſpoken but he went to the Schools, accompanied with many of his faithful friends, and in the way met with the Servitor of Dr. Smyth, from whom he received a paper containing the challenge of his Maſter to diſpute with him, according to the ſame tenor publiſhed the day or 2 days before. Upon the receipt of it his friends did again and again intreat and beſeech him that he would return home and avoid while he may thoſe perils that were now ready to come upon him.

But notwithſtanding theſe perſuaſions, he perſiſted in his will, and went forthwith to his auditors in the Divinity School; where being ſetled in his pulpit, repreſſed as much as he could his adverſaries with a modeſt Oration, telling them withal that if they would have patience, he would frame himſelf for a diſputation, for the buſineſs that at preſent he was to do, was to read and ſatisfy his Diſciples with that part of doctrine which he promiſed them when he laſt left off. Then did thoſe (as 'tis ſaid) that admired his doctrine and eloquence before, now approve his conſtancy and fortitude; for though the noiſe of the Juniors and Lay-people of the adverſe party was much, yet he finiſhed his Lecture in that ſort, that there was little change of countenance, ſtammering of ſpeech, or faltering of tongue. His Lecture being ended, his adverſaries, particularly Smyth, called upon him to diſpute, but he excuſed himſelf by telling them that he was not prepared, neither could then well be, foraſmuch that they had done their endeavours to conceal their Propoſitions that were to be diſcuſſed, and that alſo they had not according to the wonted manner propoſed them before hand.

But they not admitting this excuſe, told him that he had made and read ſo many Lectures concerning the Sacrament of the Lord, that he could

not but be provided to make anſwer to whatſover was propoſed concerning it. Upon this Smyth propoſed one or two Arguments, which being urged to the quick, and followed with great applauſe of his party, Martyr drew back, and told them that he could not nor would not undertake ſuch a weighty matter without the King's Leave, ſeeing that it would tend to ſedition. Then they told him that a lawful Diſputation ſhould be performed, certain Queſtions alſo propoſed, Moderators appointed, by whoſe judgment the whole affair ſhould be governed, and laſtly that there ſhould be publick Notaries, who with all diligence ſhould write down whatſoever arguments, anſwers and opinions were ſpoken on both ſides; but theſe, as he ſaid, being not in a readineſs, and that alſo the time was far ſpent, he would not diſpute, neither in the leaſt proceed to the diſcuſſing of ſo conſiderable a matter.

Theſe excuſes not ſatisfying, his adverſaries eſpecially the juniors and vulgar ſort, began to make a tumult, but Dr. Wryght, the Vicechancellor, interpoſing himſelf, decided the matter thus, that P. Martyr and Dr. Smyth ſhould meet with their friends, whom they ſhould appoint, at his Lodgings in Durham Coll. and there appoint what propoſitions ſhould be diſputed on, the time, order, and manner how the Diſputation ſhould be managed, with other things. All which being heard by moſt of the Auditory then preſent, the Vicechancellor commanded the Bedells to remove the multitude, which being done, he goeth to the pew or pulpit where Martyr was, and taking him by the hands, leadeth him thence to his home, and by his authority diſperſeth the multitude.

Martyr being thus delivered from danger, came afterwards at the appointed time to the Vicechancellor's Lodging, accompanied with ſome of his friends, eſpecially Hen. Sydall and James Curthoppe, Canons of Chriſt Church, both at this time great defenders of the Proteſtant cauſe, though enemies to it in Qu. Mary's reign. Dr. Smyth alſo met him there, bringing with him Mr. Arthur Cole and Dr. Owen Oglethorpe of Magdalen Coll. with three other Doctors of Divinity. So that being all preſent, it was a long time controverted among them of appointing a ſet Diſputation. Martyr ſaid that it was equitable that he himſelf ſhould obſerve the ſame order in confuting their Opinions in diſputing, which he was wont to do in reading of his Lectures. Alſo he told them that he abhorred their ſtrange terms (as well barbarous as ambiguous) commonly received and uttered in the Schools (for Smyth it ſeems was accounted by the reformed party

party more a Sophiſter than Theologiſt), and therefore he would uſe only two, Carnaliter and Corporaliter, becauſe the Scriptures in deſcribing the Supper, make only mention of the fleſh and the body, not of the matter and ſubſtance. Yet notwithſtanding, leaſt they ſhould think to deceive him with any ambiguity, he ſaid he would accept of them though they ſhould be delivered in the terms of Realiter and Subſtantialiter.

There were then alſo divers diſſentions between them about other matters, but at length all things being agreed between them for a Diſputation to be had, the whole manage of it was, by the conſent of both parties, to be referred to the King's Council, but their hands being full of other matters, they referred it to certain Viſitors or Commiſſioners. At the ſame time alſo was the fourth of the nones of May appointed to be the Diſputation day, at which time the ſaid Viſitors, that were commiſſionated by the King to viſit the Univerſity, promiſed then to make their appearance in Oxford: but Smyth ſuſpecting that all things would not go right on his ſide, that authority would back Martyr more than him, and that ſome tumult would be raiſed, did prudently abſcond before the time came, and (as ſome deliver) conveyed himſelf to St. Andrew's in Scotland, and ſoon after to Lovaine in Brabant (1). Martyr was in his time an excellent Scholar, but not ſo much noted among his [party] as Smyth was with his; for the truth is, he was a right learned man, a profound Schoolman, exact diſputant, and every way, ſet aſide the lowneſs of his voice, as worthy of the Chair as Martyr.

What elſe occurs memorable this year is that on the 15 July the moſt noble Qu. Katherine, widow and laſt wife of K. Hen. VIII, was with great ſolemnity received into Magdalen Coll. (2) by the Vicechanc. and Scholars of the Univerſity, eſpecially by the venerable Dr. Owen Oglethorpe, Preſident, with the Scholars of that College, and there entertained with a moſt ſumptuous banquet, to the great honour of that Society. The 22 of Aug. next following the Counteſs of Warwick was with due ſolemnity received into the ſaid Coll. by the Preſident and Scholars thereof, 'quos, actis etiam gratiis humaniſſimis (ut generoſum ſui pectus plenius beneficio teſtaretur favoremque ſingularem) quadraginta ſolidis remunerare dignata eſt (3).'

(1) Burnet ſays in his Hist. of the Reform. of the Ch. of Engl. ut ſupra—'At Oxford, the Popiſh party did ſo encourage themſeves by the indulgence of the Government and the gentleneſs of Cranmer's temper, that they became, upon this head (Christ's Preſence in the Sacrament) inſolent out of meaſure.'

(2) Reg. 3. Elect. et Adm. fol. 13 b.

(3) Ib. fol. 15 a.

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3 Edw. VI.

But this by the by. The Diſputation (as 'tis ſaid) being thus put off, it was deferred to the latter end of the ſaid month of May (for the ſaid tranſactions were performed partly in the latter end of the former year and partly in the beginning of this), which being the time preſcribed by Cox the Chancellor and certain of the aforeſaid Viſitors, Martyr cauſed to be ſtuck up a provocation on the doors of St. Mary's church, 17 of the ſaid month running thus:

Doctor Smythus (ut in hac notiſſimum eſt Academia) ad diſputandum me publicè provocavit: Quod cum annuiſſem, et de queſtionibus unà conveniſſemus, tantumque expectaretur tempus idoneum, abiiſſe dicitur. Sed quoniam aſſeruit, me compluribus rem gratam facturum, ſi quod ab eo petebatur præſtitiſſem, ideo in gratiam Studioſorum pietatis, eaſdem quæſtiones quæ inter me et illum, ſi adeſſet, excutiendæ fuerant, publicè diſputare conſtitui, ſive cum eo, ſi adfuerit, ſive cum quovis alio qui ejus loco velit agere: Ac eas (Deo favente) me tam probaturum quam defenſurum recipio. Viſitatores autem Regii diem xxviii Maii diſputationibus futuris præſcripſerunt, et differendi nobis liberam poteſtatem fecerunt.

This being done there was great hurrying and noiſe about the Univerſity, for thoſe that were of the Popiſh party did all they could to aſſiſt them that were to diſpute with Martyr with arguments and books, and thoſe alſo of the other party, endeavoured the like for Martyr. All people therefore being full of expectation of the Viſitors coming, that they might ſee the event of the matter, appeared at length theſe following, viz. Cox the Chancellor, Holbech Biſhop of Lincoln, Heynes Dean of Exeter, Nevenſon Doctor of Law, and Moryſon Eſq. So that the Divinity School being made ready to receive them, they with the Vicechancellor and Bedells before them went from S. Mary's to that place in decent order, and being ſeated, Dr. Will. Treſham, Canon of Chr. Ch. and his aſſiſtants that were to carry on the work againſt Martyr, appeared and took their places. After that, Cox began with an oration relating to the buſineſs to be taken in hand; that being done, the Queſtions that were ſtuck up with Martyr's provcation were propounded, as they follow:

I. In Sacramento Euchariſtiæ non eſt panis et vini Tranſubſtantiatio in Corpus et Sanguinem Chriſti.

II. Corpus et Sanguis Chriſti non ſunt Corporaliter aut Carnaliter in pane et vino, neque, ut alii dicunt, ſub ſpeciebus panis et vini.

III. Corpus

III. Corpus et Sanguis Chriſti uniuntur pani et vino Sacramentaliter(1).

After this Martyr uttered a Proem, and after that a ſhort prayer: then Dr. Treſham ſpake an oration, wherein he told the Academians, that he willingly did put himſelf upon this Diſputation in the place of Dr. Smyth, not by his deſire, but merely out of his own pleaſure. That being done, Martyr oppoſed and Treſham anſwered, which was the work of the firſt day. The next, which was the 29 of May, Dr. Will. Cheadſey of Corp. Chr. Coll. appeared, and after the uſual ceremonies performed, learnedly anſwered on the ſame concluſions. The 30 day one Morgan Philipps, commonly called Morgan the Sophiſter, Maſter of Arts and Principal of St. Mary's Hall, oppoſed, and the next day Cheadſey oppoſed Martyr alſo; and ſo the Diſputation was concluded with an Oration of the Chancellor's.

To whom the Laurel was given, let others judge from their Diſputations that are (if true) printed, though that of Cheadſey is not altogether agreeable to the MS. which is in Corpus Chr. Coll. Library, given thereto by him if I miſtake not. The Proteſtant Writers ſay 'twas given to Martyr, the R. Catholick to their party; and that alſo Dr. Smyth put him to ſilence divers times before he left Oxford. The truth is, had not Cox the Moderator favoured Martyr, and helped him at ſeveral dead lifts, he had been ſhamefully expoſed to the ſcorn of the Auditory; but ſo it was that authority backed him and favoured little or nothing the other party. Much more I could ſay of this matter, but I forbear it, leaſt I ſeem partial(2). They were all in their times, as 'tis well known to Scholars, worthy perſons; Dr. Smyth and Dr. Treſham were not only ornaments to the Society of Merton Coll. wherein they had their chief education, but alſo with Cheadſey to the Univerſity. Mr. Morgan alſo, if you have a regard to his minority, was ſecond to none in the Univerſity, as his uſual performances did ſhew, having been always exerciſed in reading and diſputing, and ſometimes in preaching. All that I ſhall ſay is, that ſuch irreverence was before and at this time uſed by the generallity of the Proteſtant Theologiſts in their Diſputations, Preachings, Readings, and Diſcourſes concerning the Sacrament of the Body and Blood, as alſo by the vulgar in their common talkes, Rymes, Songs, Plays and Geſtures, which ſober and impartial

(1) The Queſtions in Engliſh may be read in Rob. Parſons his Review of publick Diſputations, p. 37. The Particulars of the Diſputation ſee there, p. 42, 43.

(2) —leaſt partiality be ſhewed in the narration.—The Diſputation was publiſhed 1549. See Juell's Life by Humphrey, p. 45. In the Memor. of Archb. Cranmer, lib. 2, cap. 14, is a full account of the Diſputation between Pet. Martyr and others.

ears

ears did abhor to hear, that an Act of Parliament (1) was a little before this time made to repreſs it, which being not rightly underſtood by the Academians, or elſe that they were too nice in the obſervance of it, came this Letter (2) to them from the Lord Protector and the King's Council.

'After our right harty Co'mendacions--Wheras the Kings Highnes by th' adviſe of us and the Lord Protector and other his Majeſties Cownſell hath ſett forth by Proclamation a certayne Peyne aganyſt thoſe which doth diſpute, argue, object or defyne certayne vayne and not neceſſarie queſtions concerning the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of the Lord, and againſt all ſuch as doth irreverently ſpeke or preach upon the ſame. This is to ſignifye and declare unto you that it is not his Highnes myend to ſtop and interrupt thereby your common and wont diſputations in Divinity, whether it be in thoſe matters or any other, neither at home in your Coledges nor yet in your common Scholes. But we do admoniſh and requyer you that both on that matier and other ſuch myſteries of God and his holy Scripture, altho it may be lawfull in your diſputations and problems to diſpute on whither part you will, yet to do the ſame with ſuch ſobriety, reverence and lowlynes of Spirit as becometh men of lernyng and knowledge, and Profeſſors of that moſt holy Art and Science. Thus wee bid you moſt hartily fare well. From Hampton Court the firſt of January an. 1549. Your lovyng freends.

In dors.

To our lovyng freends the Chanceller, Commiſſary and to the Schollers and Students of the Univerſity of Oxford.

E. Somerſet
W. Seint John
Jo. Ruſſell
T. Seymour
T. Cheyne
Antony Wyngfeld
W. Herbert.'

What I have farther to add is, that from this irreverence, uſed in the chiefeſt parts of the Nation, but eſpecially in London, aroſe thoſe vile and contemptible words, Hocus Pocus, uſed to this day by our juglers, in alluſion or deriſion to, 'Hoc eſt Corpus,' ſpoken by the Prieſt in the delivery of the Lord's Body to the Communicants. And to ſay the truth, it

(1) See Statute Book an. 1 Ed. VI. cap. 1.

(2) In Turr. Scholar. Oxon. in pyx. AA. nu. 37.

was

was but time that ſome Proviſion ſhould be made to ſuppreſs that irreverence and profaneneſs, with which the bleſſed Sacrament was at this time handled by two many of thoſe, who ſeemed moſt ignorantly zealous of a Reformation. For whereas the Sacrament was lately delivered unto ſuch Communicants in a ſmall round wafer, called commonly 'Sacramentum Altaris,' or the bleſſed Sacrament of the Altar, and that ſuch parts thereof that were received from time to time were hanged over the Altar in a pyx or box; thoſe zealous ones in hatred to the Church of Rome reproached it by the odious names of Jack in a box, Round Robin, Sacrament of the halter, and other names ſo unbecoming the mouths of Chriſtians (as one ſaith) (1) that they were never taken up by the Turks or Infidels, or as the Statute before quoted tells you 'by ſuch vile and unſeemly words as Chriſtians ears did abhor to hear it rehearſed.' And though Biſhop Ridley frequently in his Sermons had rebuked the irreverent behaviour of ſuch light and ill-diſpoſed perſons, yet neither he or any of the Biſhops were able to reform the abuſe (the quality and temper of the times conſidered); which therefore was thought fit to be committed to the power of the civil magiſtrate, the Biſhop being called in to aſſiſt at the ſentence.

This matter about the Sacrament you muſt note, was the firſt ſpirit of that Calvinian humour in England, that was miſliked by Cranmer (and other Divines at this time), who as Jo. Fox ſaith in one place (2) under K. H. VIII; 'that good Cranmer had not yet a full feeling of that doctrine,' but now or ſoon after, he with the current liked well of it, and allowed alſo by Fox (3) in ſuch of his Martyrs that call the Sacrament 'Wormes-meat, Idoll, &c.'

As for the Viſitation which I have mentioned before, was as followeth. The K. or Lord Protector and his Council having the year before made an enquiry into the ſtate of the Univerſity, and finding it altogether, or at leaſt for the moſt part out of order, as they pretended, and therefore, though accounted one of the fountains of the Nation, could not ſupply it with able and religious Theologiſts, reſolve to have it viſited. For which end they, by a Commiſſion (4) dated 8 May this year, authoriſeth John Dudley Earl of Warwick, Viſcount Liſle and great Chamberlain of England, Henry Holbech Biſhop of Lincoln, Nicholas Heath Biſhop of [Worceſter] William Paget Kt. Controller of the King's Houſhold, Sr. Will. Petre Kt.

(1) Pet. Heylin in Eccles. Restaurat. edit. 1674, p. 49.

(2) In his Book of Martyrs, p. 1115, and 1205. edit 1536.

(3) Ibid. p. 2548.

(4) [Ex Faſcic. Billarum ſignatarum 3 Ed. VI, part. 1 in Dom. convers.]

Secretary,

Secretary, Richard Cox Almoner and Tutor to the King, Simon Heynes Dean of Exeter, ſometime V. Chanc. of Cambridge, Chriſtopher Nevenſon LL.D. and Rich. Moryſon Eſq. or any ſeven, ſix, five, four, three, two, or one of them, to viſit the Univerſity 'in capite et membris,' as alſo the King's Chapel within the Caſtle of Windſor, and Wincheſter College. According to this Commiſſion the Univerſity is cited to appear in St. Mary's Church on 24 of the ſaid month; and ſo they did, as I ſhall further tell you anon. But ſo it was that all places which fell while this Commiſſion laſted, were at their diſpoſal, and none without leave from them could proceed to a ſtatutable election. Dr. Cox, it ſeems, was ſo buſy in placing his friends in Colleges, that though they were uncapable and altogether unfit for Scholarſhips and Fellowſhips, yet if he did but utter his mind, none dared to deny him.

Maurice Ley, an Iriſh man (1), he made by the King's authority Fellow of Exeter College, Edm. Coles Eſq. a Layman, and void of Academical Literature, was by him made Fellow of All Souls, George Cartwryght a Nottinghamſhire man, Scholar of Corp. Chr. Coll. though that County is not eligible there, John Edwards, if I miſtake not, into Oriel Coll. many alſo into Chriſt Church, of whom W. Whittyngham that rigid Calviniſt was one, Johan. Abulines an Helvetian another, and Hieronimus Philippides an outlander, a third, with others in ſeveral Societies, contrary to reaſon and Statute, which for brevity I paſs over. By the aforeſaid Letters of the King, mentioned in the beginning of the year 1548, the execution of the Statutes of all Colleges being reſtrained, none though never ſo great criminals could be puniſhed by the Heads or Officers of the ſaid Houſes, but by the Viſitors, whence it was that thoſe Juniors that were inclinable to reformation became ſaucy and inſolent to thoſe Seniors that they thought would not comply with this Viſitation, by affronting, confronting, and noſing them with intolerable impudence. Thoſe matters that the ſaid Viſitors were authorized by the King's Diploma to do, were:

I. 'Omnia et ſingula Collegia, Aulas, Hoſpitia, et loca alia quæcunque, exercitio Scholaſtico deputata, tam exempta quam non exempta ibidem conſtituta, eorumque Præpoſitos, Magiſtros, Gardianos, Rectores ſive Cuſtodes, ac Socios, Scholares, Studentes, Miniſtros et perſonas alias quaſcunque in eiſdem commorantes, deque ſtatu locorum ejuſdem Univerſitatis, nec non ſtudio, vita, moribus et converſatione, ac etiam qualitate perſonarum in eiſdem degentium ſeu miniſtrantium modis omnibus, quibus id

(1) Reg. 1 Coll. Exon. p. 42.

melius

melius et efficacius poterunt, inquirere et inveſtigare, criminoſos ac delinquentes, ſocordes ac ignavos atque culpabiles condignis pænis uſque ad dignitatum, ſocietatum et officiorum ſuorum privationem, aut ſtipendiorum, proventuum et emolumentorum ſuorum quorumcunque ſequeſtrationem vel quamcunque aliam congruam et competentem coercionem punire et coercere, atque ad probatiores vivendi mores modis omnibus quibus id melius et efficacius poterunt reducere.

II. Contumaces et Rebelles, cujuſcunque ſtatus et conditionis fuerint, ſi quos invenerint, tam per cenſuras Eccleſiaſticas quam etiam incarcerationem et recognitionem, acceptationem et quæcunque alia juris Regni remedia compeſcere.

III. Pecunias impendendas quotannis in exequias et convivia, in lectiones publicas vel privatas, ad alios uſus magis convenientes et in alias formas convertere.

IV. Pecunias autem in aliquo Collegio impendendas ex fundatione ejuſdem Collegii in Choriſtas, Cantores, et alias impenſas ratione quotidiani ſervitii (ut vocatur) Eccleſiaſtici: aut in pueros grammaticales ad alimentum, ſociorum vel Scholaſticorum ad Philoſophiam vel alias Artes diſcendas in eodem vel alio Collegio conſtituendas, convertere. Magiſtros, Præpoſitos, Præſidentes, Socios vel Scholares quoſcunque illis officiis indignos non proficientes, ſtatutis Collegii vel commodo Reipublicæ, et bonarum literarum id exigentibus expellere et amovere, et alium et alios in amotorum loco præficere et ſubſtituere.

V. Ceſſiones quorumcunque, Præpoſituras, Magiſteria, Præſidentias, Gardianatus, Societates ſeu officia in locis prædictis habenda, coram Viſitatoribus facta ſeu exhibita, auctoritate regia admittere, eaque vacare, et pro vacantibus diſcernere, et in loca ſic per ceſſionem aut alio quovis modo vacantia perſonas habiles et idoneas ſubſtituere.

VI. Collegia duo vel plura, ſive regiæ ſive cujuſcunque alterius fundationis fuerint (ſi Viſitatoribus ex utilitate Academiæ videbitur) in unum conjungere.

VII. Cantarias, nominaque Cantariarum in quocunque Collegio fundatarum earumque fundationes mutare, aliaſque appellationes illis imponere, et fructus, redditus, ac proventus dictarum cantariarum ad Scholarium exhibitionem aſſignare, ac dictæ Univerſitatis, ac Collegiorum et Aularum incorporationes, fundationes, ſtatuta, ordinationes, privilegia, compoſitiones, computos et alia munimenta quæcunque exigere et recipere, eaque

diligenter examinare et diſcutere, formas divinorum officiorum, diſputationum et publicarum lectionum, collationes quoque graduum et honorum qui eruditionis ergo proponuntur ſtudioſis mutare et in commodiorem rationem inſtituere.

VIII. Injunctiones et ſtatuta quæ Viſitatoribus pro commodiore ordine videbuntur idonea, perſonis in eiſdem degentibus nomine regio tradere, et vice et authoritate ſua eis inducere et aſſignare, pænaſque convenientes in eorum violatores infligere et irrogare, ſtatutaque, ordinationes, conſuetudines, compoſitiones (ſi quas compererint eiſdem contrarias ſive impugnantes) tollere et penitus annihilare.

IX. Juramentum obedientiæ et fidelitatis Regi et hæredibus ſuis debitum, deque renuenda, renuntianda, penituſque abneganda Epiſcopi Romani prætenſa uſurpata et ficta authoritate, et quæcunque alia juramenta ex ſtatutis hujus Regni præſtari requiſita ab omnibus infra loca prædicta inſtitutis exigere et recipere.

X. Congregationes et Convocationes Præpoſitorum, Gardianorum, Studentium et Miniſtrantium pro executione præmiſſorum aut reformatione quacunque facere, concire et revocare, cauſas etiam inſtantiarum examinare, et ſine debito terminare; ac omnia et ſingula alia quæ circa hujuſmodi Viſitationis, inquiſitionis ſeu reformationis totius Academiæ negotia ſive hic expreſſa fuerunt ſive non expreſſa, quæ neceſſaria fuerunt ſeu quomodolibet opportuna, facere et exequi.

Et quoniam ſtudium Juris Civilis (ſays the King in theſe his Letters patent) non ſolum jam aliquot annos deferbuiſſe in Academia noſtra Oxon, verum etiam propemodum extinctum eſſe nobis indicatum eſt, præcipuam vobis omnibus curam et ſollicitudinem imponimus, ut quibus poteritis viis et modis illud excitetis et amplificetis, cui ſtudio ut poſſitis amplius mederi, et fructu laboris ac diligentiæ juventutem ad illud accendere, pleniſſimam ac ſummam authoritatem per abſolutam et regiam noſtram poteſtatem vobis conceſſimus univerſum numerum in lege Civili ſtudentem in Collegio B. Mariæ vocatæ **The New College of Oxford**, in Collegium Omnium Animarum, et univerſum numerum in Artibus ſtudentium in Collegio Omnium Animarum, in Collegium prædictum B. Mariæ, commutandum, tranſferendum et conſtituendum, prout vobis commodiſſimum fore videbitur. Sic ut in Collegio Omnium Animarum tantum ſint qui legis Civilis ſtudio vacabunt, et in Collegio B. Mariæ prædicto, illi tantum ſint, qui artium et verbi Dei ſtudio poſthac ſemper incumbent.

Dedimus

Dedimus quoque vobis (alſo ſays the King) auctoritatem, Collegium Medicinæ in aliquo idoneo loco dictæ Univerſitatis conſtituendum, deputando aliquod unum Collegium illi ſtudio quodcunque vobis videbitur, et eos ſocios in illo Collegio Medicinæ deputando, qui ad Medicinam ſtudium ſuum velint convertere, ſi ad hoc per vos idonei judicabuntur, ſocios Collegii noſtri Medicinæ faciendum, eos vero qui nolunt ſequi illam artem, vel ad eandem minus idonei judicabuntur, in alia Collegia transferendum, vel penſiones Magiſtro ſive ſociis illius Collegii aſſignandum, &c.'

They having this large Commiſſion granted to them, ſome (particularly Cox) being then in the Univerſity, and others that came ſoon after began to ſit (according to a Citation) in St. Mary's Church 24 May. But before they would do any thing, they cauſed a Sermon to be there preached before them by Dr. Pet. Martyr. His Text was taken out of the 16 Chapt. of St. John, 'Verily, verily I ſay unto you, that whatſoever ye ſhall aſk the Father in my name he ſhall give it you.' On which after he had ſpent ſome time, he directed his words to the Viſitors, declaring to them the calamities of the times, which always from the beginning of the world were worſe and worſe. But now a Reformation which hath been deſired by pious men being come, it was hoped that all things would be ſet in good order, and that ſelect inſtruments would be raiſed that ſhould adminiſter diſcipline and inſtruct the Church and Schools, and continue the people in the ſervice of God, &c. And among other things, which he then delivered was this, that the Magiſtracy ſhould ordain good Laws, purge the Schools and Univerſities, becauſe they are the root or part of the Church where the hoſt of the Lord abideth, &c. And ſo going forward, he told them divers things not a little diſpleaſing to the Rom. Catholicks then preſent, and ſo concluded.

Afterwards they read their Commiſſion (moſt of the Univerſity being then preſent), and made a ſtrict enquiry into thoſe things contained therein. Further they would have proceeded, but the time for the Diſputation between Dr. Martyr and Treſham, Cheadſey and Morgan drawing near (the manner of which I have already told you) deferred their proceedings till that was quite done.

June 4, the Biſhop of Lincoln, Cox, Heynes, Moryſon and Nevenſon ſitting in St. Mary's Church again, did then in the place of the old Statutes of the Univerſity put new (1), and therein allowed more liberty to

(1) Reg. tertium Elect. et Admiſſ. Soc. et Schol. Coll. Magd. fol. 15 b.

all, eſpecially the Juniors, and commanded that they be religiouſly obſerved of all, whereby not only the whole frame of the Government was altered, but moſt of the cuſtoms relating to Religion changed (as much about this time other Viſitors did the like at Cambridge), and all things as the Rom. Cath. thought turned topſy turvy. The ſaid Statutes were afterwards called K. Edw. the VI his Statutes, or for brevity ſake the Edwardine Statutes, all which, or at leaſt ſome (though they much croſſed the old) remained in force till the new Statutes now in uſe were made. The next particular that they took cognizance of was, the ſtate of each College, then the number of perſons in them and of their manners, divers of which having been very active in oppoſing Reformation of Religion, would not ſtand to a Viſitation, but receded of their own accord, as particularly did ſome of New Coll. and Magdalen's. Others that had hitherto been accounted orthodox Preachers, and exact Diſputants for the Cath. cauſe, they ejected, or elſe ſilenced, and put into their places ſuch that were rigid Calviniſts. Alſo ſuch Readers and Moderators in each Society or Hall that bore good wiſhes to the old Religion they removed, and put in thoſe of a quite contrary temper. They then alſo preſcribed Injunctions for each College to be carefully obſerved, ſo that thoſe that were found to be of an evil life or ſlothful they turned them out, and were thereby made a ſcorn to the vulgar. What elſe they did I cannot juſtly ſay; ſure I am that though they deferred their Viſitation till the firſt of Decemb. 1550, yet Cox and one if not two more, who were conſtantly upon the place, did act ſtrange things, among which were theſe: 1. That he and Pet. Martyr being married, and had brought their wives into Chr. Ch. (being the firſt of all that did ſo) not only permitted the Canons to marry if they pleaſed, or any Head of College or Hall, but ſuffer women and idle huſwifes to enter into each Houſe (if the Head allowed it) to ſerve there, which act (beſides their permitting of bawling children to come among them) was looked upon as ſuch a damnable matter by the Catholicks that they ſtiled them whoores, and the Lodgings that entertained married women and children, Stews, and Conyburies. 2. His permitting and conniving at certain rude perſons to abuſe the R. Cath. Religion in ballads, libells, common diſcourſes, and in action: to make Surplices and Copes ridiculous, and to act the ſaying of Maſs like the mumbling of charms by an old conjurer. 3. In ſuffering them to noſe and impudentize the Doctors and Maſters of the old ſtamp without correction. 4. In permitting weekly corrections of the youth in every Houſe of Learning to ceaſe, to the great detriment of Education, but

reſtored

reſtored again (1) in the 1 of Qu. Mary. 5. In permitting them and any other to break faſting days, to revell in common houſes, and when all was done, nothing of confeſſion or repentance was to be made. 6. In permitting Preachers to rail and brawl againſt Religion and ceremony, and to make all things profeſſed by the R. C. to be deterred and avoided, not knowing that they thereby did injure the reformed religion in divers particulars.

The laſt of Febr. following the ſaid Cox, among other things, brought to Magdalen Coll. (2) four Injunctions, ſubſcribed at his ſuggeſtion, by 12 of the King's Council: viz. 1. That none ſhould be educated in Grammar Learning at the charges of the College. 2. That all thoſe ſtipends and other profits whatſoever, with which the Chaplains, Clerks and Choriſters are maintained, ſhould be converted into other uſes for the Univerſity. 3. That it ſhould not be lawful for any one to be Fellow of the Coll. above 20 years. 4. That they have an Iriſh Fellow, or one born in Ireland to be maintained as Fellow at the College charges, &c. Which Injunctions being received by the Preſident, there was a meeting forthwith called, and being publiſhed before the Fellows, the whole number reſented it ſo much, as being very dangerous, and in a manner tending to the ruin of their noble foundation, that they with one conſent appointed Mr. Will. Standiſh and Mr. John Redmayne of their Society to repair forthwith to London, and become humble ſuters to the King's Council to have thoſe Injunctions revoked. The news of theſe tranſactions being preſently ſpread throughout the Univerſity, the Citizens of Oxford (for ſo we muſt now call them)

(1) Vide Reg. 1. Coll. Exon. p. 59.

(2) Reg. 3 El. et Adm. Coll. Magd. fol. 17 b. The words of this Regiſter run thus: 'Octavo die Maii an. 1549 fatalis Commiſſio dirigitur, ſigillata pro Viſitatione Univerſitatis Oxon. Univerſitas autem citata eſt 24 die ejuſdem menſis. Quarto die Junii, Epiſcopus Lincolnienſis, Richardus Cox Regiæ Majeſtati Inſtitutor ac Eleemoſinarius, Simon Haynes, Rich. Moriſonus et Chriſtoph. Nevinſon, regii Delegati, ubi conſediſſent in Æde B. Mariæ ſacra pro veteribus Univerſitatis Statutis ſuffecerunt nova, eaque obtulerunt, necnon ab omnibus religioſe obſervari præceperunt. Quo etiam die, ſingulis Collegiis noviter præſcriptas injunctiones protulerunt, viſitationem diſtulerunt in primum Decembris qui futurus eſt an. 1550. Ultimo die Febr. ſequentis, Dr. Cox inter alia detulit (Coll. Magd.) Injunctiones quatuor, duodecim Conſiliariis ad ſuggeſtionem ſuam ſubſcriptas, viz. has infra ſcriptas, ſcilicet, Neminem ad Grammaticum ex bonis Collegii ali volumus: Omnia illa ſtipendia et alia commoda quæcunque quibus hactenus uſi ſunt Sacellani, Clerici, Pueri Cantores, convertuntur in alios uſus Univerſitatis: Ne cui liceat ultra vicenos annos in hoc Collegio ſocium eſſe: Hybernicum Socium ad bonas literas perpetuo ali. Quas quidem unanimi conſenſu Magdalenenſis Cœtus repudiaſſet tanquam Collegii ſui fundationi exitiales, Ludum Grammaticalem adeo celebrem diſſolventes, Cœtum Scholarium dirimentes ac diſcerpentes, ſexaginta plus minus Scholares detrudentes, etiamnum ac centenari inumeri antiquæ fundationis reliquias, i. e. Societatem conturbantes, ac jure ſuo ſpoliantes: conſultu viſum eſt univerſo Cœtui prædicto, duos tranſmittere ad Regium Conſilium, viz. Mr^um. Gulielm. Standiſh et Mag. John. Redman ſuppliciter oraturos Collegii cauſam, ſtudiorum et juventutis, et ſi qua poſſint ratione tum præſenti ſtatui ſuccurrant tum poſteritati in ævum conſulant. Quos Regii Conſiliarii (ut agnoſcas omni honore digniſſimos) non tantum benigniter audierunt, ſed etiam voti compotes clementer dimiſerunt.'

concerned

concerned themſelves ſo much in the matter, that a Council being called by the Mayor, they agreed among themſelves to have this Letter following ſent to the King.

'In moſt humble wyſe ſheweth unto your Majeſtie your moſt humble and bounden Oratours the Mayor, Burgeſſes and Comminaultie of your Citye of Oxford, that where your Highneſs now of late appoynted certayne perſons by your Commiſſion under your great Seale to be Commiſſioners of your Univerſitie of Oxford, to eſtabliſh and order certayne Statutes, Ordinaunces, Injunctions and Rules to be obſerved of all and ſingular Students, as well in the Univerſitye aforr ſayd, as anye Colledge, Hall and Howſes of Learning whatſoever they be within the ſayde Univerſitye, but farther in certayne other matters to doe any thinge or thinges, act or acts, as to them ſhould ſeem moſt expedient and conveniente for the livelye mantaynance, furtherance and increaſe of vertue and Learninge. So it is moſt excellent and mercifull Prince, that where your ſayd poore Oratours have allwayes had receaved and enjoyed by the meanes of your Colledges, founded by your Graces moſt noble progenitours ſingularie treaſure, help and commoditie for the education of theyre ſonnes, and in eſpeciallie the more parte of us being not otherwiſe able to bring up our children in good Learninge and to finde them at Grammar, whereby they may happily in tyme to come attayne to higher knowledge of the liberall Sciences of God's holy word, without the ayd and help of the Colledges trayning our children in good letters, ſome being called Schollers of the Howſes and ſome called Quiriſters, and yet learning their Grammar; your ſaid Commiſſioners by vertue of the aforr ſayd Commiſſion to them datied for the encreaſe of vertue and learning, have, among other injunctions unknowne to your Oratours, ordayned, decreed and appointed that none ſhould be found in Grammar or remayne Quiriſter within your ſaid Univerſitie at the chardges of anye Colledge, whereby there be in danger of caſting out of ſome Colledge thirtie, ſome other XL or L, ſome other more or fewer and the moſt part of them children of your ſaid poore Oratours, haveing of the ſaid Colledges meate, drinke, cloth and lodginge, and were verie well brought up in Learninge in the common Grammar Schoole at the Colledge of St. Marie Magdalen and ſoe went forward and attayned to Logicke and other Faculties at the chardges of the ſayde Colledge, and likewyſe of other Howſes, and little or nothing at the chardge of their parents after their admiſſion into any of the ſayd Colledges: Which thynge hath allwayes heretofor binn a great ſuccoure unto your ſayde poore Oratours, and now an utter undoeinge to the heavie diſcomfort

diſcomfort of us and our poſteritye and diminiſhing of your Univerſitie and the decaying therof, unleſs it may pleaſe your Highneſs of your paſſing clemencie to call backe the ſayd injunction, as well for the continuance of this onlie Schoole of all the Shire, as for the bringing up of our children and our poſterityes as is aforr ſayd; in conſideration whereof pleaſeth it your abundant goodneſs, with the adviſe of your moſt honorable Councell, the premiſes tenderly and graciouſly conſidered, to take ſome godly order for the education of our children and eſpeciallie of theyres, which, otherwiſe than by the helpe of the Colledge, be not able to finde them, &c. And youre ſaid Oratours ſhall dayly pray &c.'

This Letter being drawn up and carried by one Geffry to Standiſh and Redmayne aforeſaid, now at London, to the end that they might ſee it effectually delivered, they forthwith ſent back to the Mayor that he ſet the City Seal, with the arms thereof, to it, and ſend with it ſome other perſons, leaſt it ſhould be thought by the King's Council that the Letter was counterfeited by ſome of the Univerſity. All which being accordingly done, both parties were kindly received, heard and dimiſſed with accompliſhment of their deſire.

You muſt underſtand that many Grammar Schools in the Country and in ſome Cities were lately maintained with the revenews of Chauntries that belonged to thoſe Churches; wherein, or elſe in Chauntry Houſes the Prieſt taught. So that the Chauntries being diſſolved the Schools fell with them. But what advantage Cox could get by annulling the ſaid School of Magd. Coll. (unleſs he was ſet on by ſome of the Society) I know not. He would before this time have annulled that of New Coll. but hindred alſo, and what he did in his own Houſe I cannot tell. Such notorious actions being now common in the Nation, and therefore declared againſt by the generality of People, the King forthwith did by a Commiſſion under his broad Seal dat. 20 June reg. 2, authorize Sr. Walt. Mildmay, Kt. and Rob. Keilwey Eſq. that they take order for the maintenance and continuance of them, &c. Wherefore by virtue of the ſaid Commiſſion they iſſued out warrants ſoon after to the Auditors and Receivers of the revenews of augmentation and revenews of the Kings Crown in the reſpective Counties, and to either of them, denoting that whereas it appeared by a certificate from the Surveyor of Lands in ſeveral counties, that a Grammar School had been continually kept in ſuch places, with the revenews of ſuch Chauntries, and that the Schoolmaſter had his wages raiſed yearly thence, &c. that therefore by virtue of the ſaid Commiſſion it was appointed that

that the ſaid Schools ſhould continue, and that the Schoolmaſters have their ſtipends, &c. Whereupon ſeveral were continued, yet ſome were never reſtored, or at leaſt part of their revenews were imbeſiled, and thoſe ſo continued and renewed, the King did intitle himſelf to be their Founder. And hence it is that K. Ed. VI is ſaid to have founded many Schools.

As for the uniting of ſeveral Colleges into one, it was diſcuſſed among the Viſitors divers times, but it being urged, that though ſeveral of them were now poor, yet if Reformation of Religion did proceed as it had begun, they doubted not but that they would be enriched by Benefactors, and flouriſh with learned men (eſpecially foraſmuch that the K. had intentions to enrich them with Impropriations and ſeveral Lands which did lately belong to Abbeys) they deſiſted from proceeding in that point. 'Tis ſaid that Cox before mentioned, Dean of Chriſt Ch. was very zealous in this project, but how diſappointed it doth not abſolutely appear, unleſs it was by a majority. Had the nation been ſetled and not ſo much diſtracted at this time, the deſign without doubt would have taken place.

The Chauntries in Colleges which were to be converted into Exhibitions they performed in part, ſome being now and before taken away and applied to a contrary uſe, eſpecially thoſe in parochial Churches, whoſe Advowſons belonged to Colleges. As for the tranſlation of Artiſts from All Souls to New Coll. and Civilians thence to All Souls, I find it no where to appear, but that the Fellows of the ſaid Colleges continued in their places, neither alſo that they appointed a College for Phiſitians. For divers of them being diverted from attending the Viſitation by ſome urgent affairs of the Kingdom, the buſineſs which reſted upon the endeavours of two or three perſons (ſometimes only of Cox) could not well be brought to paſs without great labour and time. 'Tis ſaid that when the major part of the Viſitors met in Decemb. following they had other debates about it, but the clamours of thoſe Colleges coming thick upon them, they deſiſted.

Before I proceed any further, I ſhall take a ſtep backward and give you a relation of certain paſſages done before the ſaid Viſitors came, which are theſe. The party for a Reformation being confident of the turning of the times, proceeded very high in their actions againſt the Rom. Catholicks (eſpecially when by the King's Letters the Statutes of the Colleges were reſtrayned) both by affronting them openly and abuſing them privately among the vulgar. Some in their Sermons (though preached but ſeldom) rail'd at them, call'd them the imps of the whore of Babylon, dumb dogs, and

and ſuch that had the form of godlineſs but denied the power thereof, &c. Thomas Bickley, a young man of Magdalen Coll. not dreading the Act of Parliament, preſumed (1) on Whitſunday Even in the middle of divine Service, to go to the high Altar there, and before the face of a great multitude moſt irreverently to take away the Sacrament and to break it in pieces, to the great offence of many, whereof not a few were ſtrangers that came at that time to hear divine Service. Henry Bull alſo of the ſame Coll. did about that time with the help of Tho. Bentham openly in the Choir ſnatch the Cenſer out of the Prieſt's hands who was about to offer incenſe therein.

Beſides this alſo, one Tho. Willyams, a Bac. of Arts, pulled a Prieſt from the Altar after he had ſaid the Goſpel, and flung away his book; breaking thereby the Statutes and running himſelf into wilful perjury. Furthermore alſo, he with other young people not contenting themſelves with theſe zealous inſolencies, did borrow hatchets and went into the Choir and chopped in pieces ſuch books that were not bought for forty pound. And though theſe and divers other things were done out of all honeſt order, contrary to the Lord Protector's mind, to the high ſlander of the King's proceedings and hindrance of them, yet did there enſue many other inconveniences unſeemly for Students, eſpecially for young men, as breach of Statutes, utter contempt, contumacy, conſpiracy, diſſoluteneſs, diſſention and trouble. Had theſe things been done by the vulgar, they would have ſavoured as things done in their kind, but foraſmuch by Scholars, pretenders to reformation, was now accounted ſcandalous to moſt men.

As for other proceedings in Magdalen Coll. before the Viſitors came, I find them to have been very high (the Proteſtant party being more numerous than the Catholick) following therein the actions that Dr. Cox, Dean of Chriſt Church, did in his own Houſe. For though the Lord Protector did not command or deſire them to alter any ſpecial thing till further order, yet ſo forward (2) were the Officers of that Houſe (ſomething contrary to the mind of the Preſident) that they changed and altered moſt parts of divine Service. Inſtead of public and divine Maſs (whereunto the multitude reſorted) they appointed the order of the common and divine Service thereunto belonging in all points in the ſame order and form as was uſed in the King's Chapel. The other Maſſes, as Lady and Morrow Maſs, they

(1) In Turri Schol. in pyx. BB, Faſcic. 3. nu. 24. (2) Ibid.

ſtayed till either the Viſitation ſhould alter them, or elſe the King and his Council (who at this time had only authority to diſpenſe with their oaths) ſhould command them to the contrary. They laid aſide all manner of ceremonies, particularly that of the Font, and did not ſet up the Sacrament again after Bickley had tumbled it down. Such mad work was now and afterwards acted in that Society, that the Fellows in a congratulatory Epiſtle (1) to Cardinal Pole for his ſafe arrival into England, written 18 Cal. Januar. 1554, ſecundo Mariæ Reg. deſired him with great eagerneſs to 'be propitious to the College, which had lately ſuffered great damages, even to the loſs of their Society.' Many of the like actions were performed in other Societies, which I ſhould now repeat, but foraſmuch as they were done rather out of oppoſition and to pleaſe the Viſitors than out of conſcience; or rather out of a furious zeal than pure Religion, I ſhall paſs them by, and only ſay that the Academians for a time enjoyed that liberty which the Romans are affirmed by Tacitus (2) to have enjoyed without controul in the times of Nerva, that is to ſay, 'a liberty of opining whatſoever they pleaſed, and ſpeaking freely their opinions whereſoever they liſted.' Which, whether it were ſuch a great felicity as that Author makes it, may be more than queſtioned.

An. { Dom. 1550 / 4 Edw VI.

According to the former prorogation, the Viſitors met in Decemb. this year, and acted (or at leaſt ſome of them, of whom Cox was the chiefeſt) ſuch things that many of the preſent age abhorred, and poſterity blame by the effects they wrought. The antient Libraries, a glory to the Univerſity, as containing among them many rarities, the works of our own country men, beſides many matters obtained from remote places, were by them or their appointment rifled. Many MSS, guilty of no other ſuperſtition than red letters in their fronts or titles, were either condemned to the fire or jakes. Others alſo that treated of controverſial or ſcholaſtical Divinity were let looſe from their chains, and given away or ſold to Mechanicks for ſervile uſes. I have heard it credibly reported from antient men, and they while young from Scholars of great ſtanding, that among ſuch ſpoils brought out in public (in the Convocation Houſe, ſay ſome) (3) ſeveral copies of the Greek Teſtament were of the number, which, had

(1) In Reg. Coll. Magd. E fol. 96.
(2) Taciti Hist. lib. i.
(3) See more under the year 1546.

they

they not been underſtood by one wiſer than the reſt, had ſuffered the ſame fate; but let this report remain with their authors, ſure I am that ſuch books wherein appeared Angles, or Mathematical Diagrams, were thought ſufficient to be deſtroyed, becauſe accounted Popiſh, or diabolical, or both.

What was done to the public Library I ſhall elſewhere ſhew: as for thoſe belonging to Colleges, they ſuffered the ſame fate almoſt as the public, though not in ſo groſs a manner. From Merton Coll. Library a cart load of MSS and above were taken away (1), ſuch that contained the Lucubrations (chiefly of controverſial Divinity, Aſtronomy and Mathematicks) of divers of the learned Fellows thereof, in which Studies they in the two laſt centuries obtained great renown. So that they being thus taken away and at the diſpoſal of certain ignorant and zealous coxcombs, were condemned for a baſe uſe; yet ſome that were lovers of Antiquity, interpoſing themſelves, recovered divers of them from ruin; of ſuch was Garbrand Herks (2), by nativity a Dutchman, by trade a Stationer, living in S. Mary's Pariſh, one; who, with his Son, keeping them divers years, were at length bought by private perſons, and by them given to the public Library when reſtored by Sr. Thom. Bodley, they bearing at this time the names of their antient places to whom they had belonged. New College alſo had many loſt and others defaced; their painted windows alſo in the Chapel were commanded to be pulled down; but the College being not rich enough, as they pretended, to ſet up new, promiſed that they would when they were in a capacity. From the Library of Balliol Coll. no ſmall number were taken away; however about the ſame time they were partly ſupplied with others from Durham Coll. Library, of which four volumes of the Acts of the Council of Baſil were given thereto (if I miſtake not) by Dr. Walter Wryght, Guardian of that College after its diſſolution. As for thoſe that remained in the ſaid Library of Balliol, were the better part of them ſold by Rob. Perſons, Burſar of the ſaid College, before he changed his Religion, to buy Proteſtant books, which were the firſt as 'tis ſaid that were ever there. The Libraries of Exeter, Queen's and Lincoln were with others purged, but what their loſſes were I know not; in the mean time we may take this as worthy of obſervation, that what this generation did with ſcorn throw aſide, the following did gather up with care, ſuch is the inconſtancy of mankind.

(1) Ex relat. Mri. Joh. Wilſon Capellan. quondam Coll. Mert. æt. 80, 1665. Ille vero habuit ex relat. Mri. Allen ex Aul. Glouc. æt. 89 et ſupra, an. 1632.

(2) This of Garbrand Herks muſt be out; for they were taken thence by Dr. Tho. James.

The works of the Schoolmen, namely of P. Lombard, Th. Aquinas, Scotus and his followers, with Criticks alſo, and ſuch that had Popiſh Scholias in them, they caſt out of all College Libraries and private Studies; and this they did as an eye witneſs ſaith (1) 'quia iſtorum ſolida doctrina et methodica inſtitutione, hæreticorum populares non difficulter cerni et diſpelli ſciebant.' Not content with this, but they ſlandered thoſe moſt noble authors as guilty of barbariſm, ignorance of the Scriptures, and much deceit, and as much as in them lay did endeavour to damn their memories to eternity. And leaſt their impiety and fooliſhneſs in this act ſhould be further wanting, they brought it ſo to paſs that certain rude young men ſhould carry this great ſpoil of books about the city on biers; which being ſo done, to ſet them down in the common market place and there burn them, to the ſorrow of many, as well of the Proteſtant as the other party. This was by them ſtiled 'the funeral of Scotus and Scotiſts.' So that at this time and in all this King's reign, was ſeldom ſeen any thing in the Univerſity but books of Poetry, Grammar, idle ſongs and frivolous ſtuff. Such a general deſtruction was now and ſome years before, as well in both the Univerſities as religious places, that many precious monuments, and thereby the moſt ſubſtantial part of Antiquity and Hiſtory was, to the great prejudice of thoſe ſtudies, irrecoverably loſt. Learning alſo which now was low, and by conſiderable perſons deſpiſed, became a ſcorn to the vulgar, and eſpecially for this reaſon, becauſe books were dog cheap, and whole Libraries could be bought for an inconſiderable nothing. Such errors or rather impieties, were committed ſo unworthily by ſome in this kind, that John Bale, a man ſufficiently averſe from the leaſt ſhadow of Popery, and one that hated all Monkery with a perfect hatred, could not but complain of them to K. Edward VI that now reigned, and ſeriouſly lament 'ſo great overſight in the overthrow of Abbeys and Fryeries.' Covetouſneſs was now ſo buſy about private commodity, that a public ſpirit in ſo neceſſary and godly reſpect was not any where regarded. But concerning the general deſtruction of Libraries let's hear what the ſaid Bale ſaith (2):

'Never had we bene offended for the loſſe of our Lybraryes, beynge ſo many in nombre, and in ſo deſolate places for the more part, yf the chiefe monumentes and moſt notable workes of our excellent Wryters, had bene

(1) Sand. de Sciſm. Angliæ, lib. ii, et alibi. See in an. 1535.

(2) In his Preface to his Declarations on Joh. Leyland's laborious Journey and Search for England's Antiquities: Printed at Lond. 1549.

reſerved.

reſerved. If there had bene in every Shyre of England but one ſolempne Lybrary to the preſervacyon of thoſe noble workes, and preferrement of good Lernynge in our poſteryte, it had bene yet ſumwhat. But to deſtroye all without conſyderacyon is and will be unto Englande for ever a moſt horryble infamy amonge the grave ſenyours of other Nacyons. A great nombre of them whych purchaſed thoſe ſuperſtycyous manſyons, reſerved of thoſe Lybrarye Bokes, ſome to ſerve theyr jakes, ſome to ſcoure theyr candelſtyckes, and ſome to rubbe their bootes: ſome they ſold to the Groſſers and ſope ſellers, and ſome they ſent over ſee to the Bokebynders, not in ſmall nombre, but at tymes whole Shypps full, to the wonderynge of the foren Nacyons. Yea the Unyverſytees of thys realme are not all clere in this deteſtable fact. But curſed is that bellye, whyche ſeeketh to be fedde with ſuch ungodly gaynes, and ſo depelye ſhameth hys natural contreye. I knowe a merchaunt man, which ſhall at thys tyme be nameleſſe, that bought the contentes of two noble Lybraryes for XL ſhyllynges pryce, a ſhame it is to be ſpoken. Thys ſtuffe hath he occupyed in the ſtede of gray paper by the ſpace of more than theſe X yeares, and yet he hath ſtore ynough for as many yeares to come. A prodygyouſe example is this, and to be abhorred of all men whych love their Nacyon as they ſhould do &c.—Yea, what may bryng our Realme to more ſhame and rebuke, than to have it noyſed abroad, that we are deſpyſers of lernynge? I judge thys to be true, and utter it wyth heavyneſſe, that neyther the Brytaynes under the Romanes and Saxons, nor yet the Englyſhe people under the Danes and Normannes, had ever ſuch dammage of their lerned monumentes as we have ſeane in our time, &c.'

One (1) that lived in the reign of Hen. VI reporteth that the Kings of England were wont to maintain a great number of good writers within the Monaſteries of their foundations, to no other end but only to copy out the memorable works of old writers, eſpecially Hiſtorians and Chronyclers, that they might in their Libraries perpetually remain, appointing them alſo ſufficient ſtipends for their labour. This worthy example they had from time to time of their fathers and predeceſſors, but alas (ſaith our author) they now periſh, and come in great number to nothing for want of reviving. So that if they in his time periſhed, what would our Author have ſaid if he had lived in theſe times to ſee ſuch a pitiful deſolation? Certainly it could not otherwiſe but leave deep impreſſions of ſorrow in the hearts of

(1) Tho. Gaſcoigne 1 part. Dict. Theol. p. 485.

truly

truly pious men and good Scholars: yet a few there were at this time who would have gladly ſaved the moſt neceſſary monuments of the diſperſed remnant, but wretched poverty and biting indigence, which now was frequent among Students and lovers of Learning, would not permit them to ſhew to their country ſuch a neceſſary benefit. Martin Bucer [now Profeſſor of Divinity at Cambridge] came to Oxon this year [to viſit the Univerſity and Peter Martyr. He alſo preached at Chriſt Church (1).]

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What ſhall or can be more ſaid? All things at this time were, partly through the unreaſonable actions of the ſaid Viſitors, but chiefly by the preſent diſtractions of the Kingdom, in a very ſad condition both here and at Cambridge. The Scholars were reduced to an inconſiderable number in reſpect of former times, they chooſing rather to undergo miſery elſewhere, than lay at the mercy of ſuch whom they accounted no better than mad men. The Colleges, and eſpecially the antient Halls, either laid waſte, or were become the receptacles of poor religious people turned out of their cloyſters: the preſent Halls, eſpecially thoſe of Edmund and New Inn, were void of Students. The benefactions which Scholars did enjoy through the piety of good men, were taken away, either by pretended authority or connivance, their liberties and privileges invaded and borne down by the Citizens who (as the Townſmen of Cambridge) took all opportunities to trample upon them, now or ſuddenly ready to fall. Much of their preſent maintenance and the main hopes of their future preferment were taken from them, at leaſt in their opinion, when they ſaw moſt or all the revenews of the Colleges given to the King, as they had been before to his father, ſome Biſhopricks actually diſſolved, and the whole juriſdiction inclining to a ruin.

This did ſtrike them with ſuch a panick fear, that parents thereby were juſtly deterred from beſtowing upon their children that ingenious education, attended with ſo great charges and ſmall hopes. Such that were already entred upon that way, were forced to quit their profeſſions and betake themſelves to another kind of life: examples of this, we have, not only many in Oxford but ſome in Cambridge, for I find one houſe of Learning there pitifully complaining that the great dearth of things, and the little charity of men had driven away more good wits thence than were left in the whole

(1) V. Vitam Juelli per Humph. p. 42.

Univerſity.

Univerſity. The words are part of a Letter (1) from S. John's College to the Duke of Somerſet, Lord Protector. In which there are ſo many other things conſiderable, that I cannot forbear to treſpaſs ſo far upon the Reader's patience, as to exhibit ſomewhat more to the ſame purpoſe. Having repreſented to his honour two other domeſtick calamities peculiar to that Houſe, they deſcend to a third, of which they ſay—'diu nos preſſit, in miram anguſtiam compegit, et in extremam conditionem non nos ſolum ſed reliquos omnes ſtudioſos detruſit. Quæ illa eſt? Duriſſima caritas omnium rerum vendibilium. Augetur pretium omnium, pecunia noſtra non augetur. Quomodo olim duodecim denariis, nunc non licet vivere viginti.—Qui authores ſunt tantæ miſeriæ? Dicemus, et Domino monente ac demonſtrante dicemus. Sunt illi qui domum ad domum conjungunt, qui rapinas pauperum congerunt, qui fructum eorum rariſſimè comedunt. Hæc dicit Dominus per Eſaiam Prophetam, nos apertiùs loquemur. Sunt illi, qui hodie paſſim in Anglia prædia Monaſteriorum graviſſimis annuis reditubus auxerunt. Hinc omnium rerum exauctum pretium: hii homines expilant totam Rempublicam. Villici et coloni univerſi laborant, parcunt, corradunt, ut iſtis ſatisfaciant: hinc ſinguli coguntur ſingulis imponere, et univerſa Reſpub. graviſſimè premitur. Hinc tot Familiæ diſſipatæ, tot Domus collapſæ, tot communes menſæ aut jam nullæ, aut in angulos et latebras concluſæ. Hinc (quod omnium miſerrimum eſt) nobile illud decus et robur Angliæ, nomen inquam Yomannorum Anglorum fractum et colliſum eſt. Et hæc etiam miſeria maximè redundat ad authores ejuſdem. Quotuſquiſque enim eſt Mercatorum Londinenſium, (hii homines hanc miſeriam mirificè concitârunt) qui non anguſtiùs, tenuiùs, et preſſiùs hiis temporibus vivit, quàm cùm paſſi ſunt alios homines vivere?—In nullam partem Reipub. majori impetu invaſit hoc malum quàm in rem literariam: reliqui homines ita liberi ſunt ut poſſint quærere ſibi vitam: ſtudioſi non quærunt, ſed quæſitam recipiunt: quæ ſi augetur, hoc fit non operâ illorum, ſed bonitate aliorum. Poſtremò, debet pecunia noſtra, aut major eſſe, quod cupimus; aut caritas rerum minor eſſe, quod per te fore ſperamus; aut fructus ſtudiorum minimus erit, quod maximè omnium metuimus.—Hæc tanta caritas rerum et hæc nulla charitas hominum intra hos paucos annos expulit ex hoc uno Collegio plura optima ingenia, quàm nunc ſunt perfectè docti viri in tota Academia: nec ſolùm expellit præſentes, ſed aufert unà etiam univerſam abſentium ſpem.'

(1) In Com. Epiſt. Rogeri Aſcham. See in Rog. Aſcham's Schoolmaster, [ed. 1589] fol. 48 b. [ed. Upton, 1711, p. 168.] See alſo in Preface to the true Subject by Sir John Cheek.

This

This and much more to the ſame purpoſe from that learned Society of S. John's. Divers if not all Houſes of Learning in Oxford lamented in the like manner, being not only deprived of thoſe that were ordinary, but eminent, Students. The Grammar Schools in Oxford which had nurſed up many hopeful plants for the ſupply of the ſaid Colleges were decayed, and thoſe alſo remaining, which had revenews belonging to the Rectors of them, but very little encouraged. Nay many Grammar Schools in the country that were founded of a godly intent, were, by the greedy covetouſneſs of thoſe entruſted by the King, taken away, whereby a ready way to barbariſm was opened, as ſome years after it appeared, when Prieſts, that were children, and otherwiſe utterly unlearned, were enjoined to peruſe once or twice the Chapters and Homilies which they were to read, to the intent that they might the better perform them to the clearer underſtanding of the people (1).

On the Ides of Decemb. it was agreed (2) by the Dean and Chapter of Chriſt Church that all Altars, Statues, Images, Tabernacles, Miſſalls and other matters of ſuperſtition and idolatry (as they now called them) ſhould be removed out of the Cathedral, and from other Churches under their patronage; which being ſoon after (not without ſome rigour) performed, other Colleges and Churches followed. And let me tell you, ſuch ſcorn was by them and other Reformers ſhewed towards theſe things, and to ſuch vile uſes were they put, and conſequently made ridiculous, that they having been in great veneration with the people, many ſtood at a maze and bleſſed themſelves: ſome faltered in their religion, and inclined to Atheiſm, and others began to be deſperate and did not in the leaſt care what would be the event of things, becauſe it could not lay in their power to remedy them.

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And therefore I conceive that upon the very ſight of theſe deplorable actions done in places of Religion, Learning and virtue for theſe four years

(1) An. 1551, Jun. 15: Dr. Morwent, Preſident of C. C. C. with ſome of the Fellows of that Houſe were committed to the Fleet, for uſing upon Corp. Ch. day other Service than that appointed in the book of Service. About the ſame time Letter was ſent to the ſaid College, ſignifying the ſame, and appointing Mr. Juel to govern the ſaid Coll. in the abſence of the ſaid Preſident. So in K. Edward's Council Book. An. 1551, Dec. 22: Dr. Treſham committed to the Fleet. (Anth. Harmar, alias Hen. Wharton's Specimen of ſome Errors and Defects in the Hist. of the Reform. of the Ch. of Engl. by Dr. Burnet: Lond. 1693, at p. 157.

(2) Reg. Adm. Elect. &c. Æd. Ch.

behind,

behind, and the barbarous inſolencies upon treaſures of good Letters and Libraries, both here and generally throughout the Kingdom, could not but impreſs in ſerious apprehenſions a deep contemplation of the approaching funerals of moſt kinds of Learning, and make them take their long leaves of the Univerſity, as, in very truth, they for the moſt part did. Inſomuch that the Schools being unfrequented, four or five of them which joined to the Divinity School (on the ſouth ſide as it ſeems, and which belong'd to ſome Colleges) were bought by certain Citizens, by them pulled down, and their ſcites made gardens: and leaſt they ſhould loſe the leaſt profit of them, ſold the tiles and timber of, or elſe furniſhed their own houſes with, them. The Schools of Arts which were rebuilt all under one roof by Thom. Hokenorton, Abbat of Oſney, in the time of Hen. VI, were uſed by Laundreſſes to dry their clothes: for Quadrageſimal and certain other Diſputations being taken away by the ſaid Viſitors, and Declamations appointed in their ſtead (performed for the moſt part by Dr. Cox his appointment in Chriſt Church Hall, purpoſely to draw the Univerſity thither) was the chief reaſon why they were unfrequented; but Sir John Maſon being choſe Chancellor of the Univerſity this year, reſtored the ſaid Diſputations, thinking that the Schools would thereupon be frequented; howbeit in the Lent following there were but ſixteen Determiners in the Univerſity. The truth is, though the whole number of Students were now a thouſand and fifteen (1) that had names in the Buttery books of each Houſe of Learning, yet the greater part were abſent, and had taken their laſt farewell.

There were none that had any heart to put their children to School, any farther than to learn to write, to make them Apprentices or Lawyers. The two wells of learning (ſaith one) (2) Oxford and Cambridge, are dried up, Students decayed, of which ſcarce an hundred left of a thouſand; and if in ſeven years more they ſhould decay ſo faſt, there would be almoſt none at all: ſo that the Devil would make a triumph, whilſt there were none learned to whom to commit the flock.

As for the remnant, who were moſtly of the reformed party, eſteemed the uſual and antient exerciſes ridiculous, and the terms whereby they were expreſſed ſophiſtical and vain, and Degrees alſo antichriſtian, for which reaſon moſt of them continued in that eſtate they were at preſent. Others would not go to the expence or charge of a Degree, becauſe all their hopes of

(1) Ut in GG fol. 68 a.

(2) Bern. Gilpin, in his Sermon preached at Court 1552, [ed. 1630, p. 23.]

preferment were blaſted; another party would have proceeded, but could not for want of moneys or Exhibitions, now ſtop'd or employed for another uſe. So that all theſe things conſidered, we cannot otherwiſe conclude but that they were now poſting to ignorance and barbariſm, as indeed they were, when the generality of Scholars were now and divers years after very illiterate: one example of which you ſhall take for all. It was aſked a Preacher (1) in Mr. Jewell's Dioceſs, in the beginning of Q. Elizabeth's reign, 'why and wherefore were the Schools of Oxford ſuffered to go down, and ordinary Diſputations in Logick and Philoſophy left off in K. Edward's Days?' It was anſwered by the ſaid Preacher, who was then a Student there, 'by Dr. Cox's endeavours.' This anſwer among others he openly gave in a Viſitation of part of Saliſbury Dioceſs, when he could not anſwer, when he was aſked (purpoſely, as we ſuppoſe, to amuſe him) what caſe was decenter.

But why ſhould I diſcourſe of the ſhutting up of School doors, the contemning of Diſputations and Degrees, the deſpiſing of Univerſities themſelves, now commonly called the ſtables of Aſſes, Stews and Schools of the Devills; why of the ſolitary nakedneſs, bare walls and lack of Students? It was the Viſitors doings, it was their meaning, they granted it, they rejoiced at it, and for ought that I ſee, 'twas their intent to baniſh all good learning and knowledge from them. If we have a regard to the ſtate of other matters in the Univerſity, we ſhall find them in a very ſad condition. The public treaſury, which conſiſted of plate, moneys, jewels, &c. given by divers Benefactors for the uſe of Scholars, was ſpent and loſt, partly by theſe Reformers and partly by others, when they took their leave of the Univerſity. The Muniments imbeſel'd and waſted, eſpecially thoſe granted by Popes. Several of the Regiſters loſt, and the remainder of the Cheſts, founded by divers of a pious intent to relieve Scholars in neceſſity, and to encourage their ſtudies, rifled and left empty, and all things relating to good order, ceremony, decency, &c. turned topſy turvy.

What ſhall I ſay of the troubles between the Univerſity and certain of the Citizens of Oxford, occaſioned by the inſolence of one Edward Forman, a buſy Layc? who, becauſe Martiall and Rogers, the Proctors, had entred his houſe in their night walks in June and July, to correct miſdemeanors there committed, did with the Mayor of the City and his Officers indict them (2) of rape, felony, and I know not what. The truth is, this fellow

(1) See ſomething of this matter in the [Lat.] Oration of Pet. Frarin againſt the unlawful Inſurrections of the Proteſtants beyond the Seas: tranſlated into Engl. by Jo. Fouler: printed at Antwerp, 1566.

(2) I fol. 130 b: GG fol. 64 a, &c.

with

with his comrades did ſo entrench upon the Liberties and Privileges of the Academians in ſeveral reſpects (the particulars of which are now too many to relate) that they were forced to ſupplicate Dr. Cox (1), their Chancellor, and Goodrick, Biſhop of Ely, Lord Chancellor of England, to ſtand on their ſide and defend them; who, had they not procured Letters (2) from the Lords of the Councel to be directed to the Citizens on the behalf of the Academians (which ſpoke, it ſeems, in defence of the Proctors night watch, and K. Hen. IV his Charter De Seneſcallo, touching the not indicting Scholars before any foraine Judges) they had been ſhamefully liable to their malice and revenge.

Having now done with the unhappy time in ſeveral reſpects of K. Edward VI, I ſhall conclude with ſome plain Engliſh Verſes (3) made in the reign of Qu. Mary by Will. Forreſt, Preiſt, wherein ſeveral things being related by him of Dr. Cox before mentioned (of which our Author was partly an eye witneſs) I cannot conceal without ſome injury as well to myſelf and the Reader. They go thus—

'Then, worthye is Learnynge of preferment,
and of all Degreeis to be magnyfied,
for Learnynge rendrethe the lowe excellent
and the excellent wyttye to bee tryed,
learnynge and wiſedome togeathers allyed,
as freendys and kynne of conſanguynytee,
they neadys ſhall woorke to muche utylitee.

Admyxted withe Grace, I meane as no leſſe,
for Scyence (Sainte Paule ſaith) the mynde doth inflate:
Of ſcyence hath many had plentyouſneſs,
and voyde of Grace, hath proved farre ingrate,
uſynge their learnynge after dyvylliſche rate, Of Doctor Cox.
as Doctor Cock withe a Combe thearto ſett,
throughe fleſchelye ffolye, cawght in the Dyvyllis nett.

Whois noyſome, curſed, and dyvylliſche ſubvertinge,
by hym, as in his uttermoſte powre laye,
of godlye ordre, althyngis conſyderynge,
from that was goode to the contrarye waye,
I can none otherwiſe of conſcience ſaye,
to vertue hee was an utter enemye,
as (to his ſhame) his facts doth teſtifye.

(1) FF fol. 131 b, 132.
(2) I f. 213 a.
(3) In the Life of Catharine the firſt Wife of K. Hen. VIII, by Will. Foreſt, cap. 7. MS. ut ſupra.

Abhorringe his Order of sacrede preeisthod
a whoare he tooke hym, wife cowlde he take none,
for contrarye bowe, he made unto God,
when, of his mynysters, hee tooke to bee one:
but, for he wolde not to the Dyvyl alone
he wrought (by all meanys) others to entrappe
with hym (for eaver) to curse their mishappe.

He wroughte by his holye stynkeinge Martyr
Peter, that Paule his breath cowlde not abyde,
(for that, like Sathans true knyght of the Martyr
his holye doctryne, hee heere falcyside)
that whoe (of Preests) in maryage was not tyde,
he was afflicted, tormopled and tosse
to loss of lyvynge or some other cosse.

Peter the stynkinge Martyr.

So much abhorred this vagynge berlet,
all signes of godlye conversation
that wheare so a Preeiste withe shaven Crowne he met
he shooke hym uppe withe detestation.
And in Oxforde his Ordynation
was, whoe so theare a Crowne on hym did sytt
his College he shoulde, for his crownys sake amytt.

This was a worthye famous Doctor,
this was a man worthie of preampnence
this was a Christian true Professor,
this was a man of right intelligence:
the Dyvyl hee was; I say my conscience
he was (I saye) an erraunt cursed Theeif
his acts declare, yee neade no ferdre preeif.

Hee robbed the Churche of Frydyswis (I say) Christ Church.
of Chalyces, Crosses, Candylsticks withe all
of sylver and gylte, both preacious and gaye
withe Coapis of Tyssure, and many a riche pall
dedycat to GOD above eternall.
And other Collegis may hym well curse
for thorowe hym they are farre peat the wursse.

He was choase Chauncellour for fawts amendinge,
hee mended (indeade) from good to the badde.
Hee was a Chauncellour of the Dyvyls sendinge,
neaver was Towne, that such another hadde.

So

So made he ordynaunce that a prowde Ladde
withe men right reverende myght shewe hym
and went dysguysed yn Ruffyan rate.

Yee set them all cleane oute of Discyplyne
and sawe them setteled in heynous heresye:
Yee let them (at will) wickedlye inclyne
hee nothynge to vertue did edyfie
but, what to goode ordre was contrarye.
So wrought hee, that (trulye) to make reporte
as the Deane was, so weare the more sorte.

Dr. Cox was Dean of Ch. Ch.

So I wische not Frydiswise to florische
in sort, as that Cox example theare left,
But, true ordre of Scholars t'accomplische,
of whiche (wyckedlye) he sawe them bereft,
Suche wise indued, and withe grace fullye fefte,
as nowe I theare noate, by signes I doo see,
I wische their furtheraunce, the most that may bee.'

Thus you see what character this Author (who seemeth to be too zealous for his own party) giveth of Dr. Cox; which though too severe, yet perhaps not altogether true, seeing that many of the reformed Writers speak honourably of him (1).

An. { Dom. 1553 / 1 Mariæ Reg.

And now, Reader, having given you a brief relation of the unhappy transactions of the University in the reign of K. Edw. VI, I shall speak of the affairs acted in the time of Q. Mary, who obtaining the Crown, Religion and Learning put on another face (fancy it if you please to have been so as at the Restauration of K. Ch. II) in some things for the better, in some for the worse. All those observations and oaths that were put upon each Society by the King and his Council to be performed and taken in the admission of every Head and Fellow, especially that of renouncing the Pope, were now commanded to be taken away, and all things to be as antiently before any thing of Reformation began. This in particular was given in

(1) Heylin in his Hist. of the Ref. of the Ch. of Engl. 1553, ult. Ed. VI; tells us that K. Ed. VI his memory is made mention of in Oxford, among the Scholars for his Benefaction to the University, which he thinks was for the confirmation of some endowments, and for the excepting of taking away all Chauntries, Colleges, and Free Chapels, &c. which K. H. VIII had ordered to be taken away, notwithstanding Dr. R. Cox of Ch. Ch. had written a judicious Letter not to do it.

command

command (1) to Magdalen College, there having been more affronts lately committed againſt the R. Catholicks than in any other Society. Divers Cuſtoms alſo that were taken away and aboliſhed, were through the forwardneſs of the Univerſity and City reſtored: for they, as it well appears, did in ſo ſhort a time bring their endeavours to an iſſue, that the Queen taking notice of their good affection to the old cauſe, would have held a Parliament here about the latter end of this year, to gratify both the Corporations by the reſort that might be amongſt them; but her mind afterwards changing, it was held at Weſtminſter.

At the ſame time Thom. Cranmer, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, was from being a priſoner in the Tower of London, ſent to Oxford, there to be called in queſtion by the Queen and Parliament for what he had acted in relation to Religion in K. Edward's days; but the Parliament not meeting as I have ſaid, the Univerſity took ſuch cognizance of him, that by his open maintaining hereſy (as 'twas now called) while he was there, and defending the cauſe of the Sacrament, was by their public cenſure pronounced a Heretick, and his books heretical. But of this matter you ſhall hear more hereafter.

As for the Univerſity, the Queen not only requited it by reſtoring the Schools and recalling (2) and ſetling the antient Statutes, but alſo (for ſome other reſpects beſides) by beſtowing (3) on it divers Benefices, as the Rectory of South Petherwyn in Cornwall, which lately belonged to the Priory of St. Germans in that County; the Rectory of Seyſton in Leiceſterſhire, lately belonging to the Priory of Ulveſcroft in the ſame county; the Rectory of Holm Cultram, with the Chapel of Newton-Arloch, in the county of Cumberland, lately belonging to the Monaſtry of Holm Cultram. Theſe revenews ſhe granted by her Charter dat. xi May an. reg. 1°. The beginning of which I ſhall here ſet down, becauſe it ſpeaketh ſomewhat of the ſtate of the Univerſity in K. Edward's reign, her immediate Predeceſſor.

'Regina omnibus ad quos preſentes literæ pervenerint ſalutem. Graviſſimorum hominum teſtimoniis ad aures noſtras perlatum eſt, ac certiſſimis quibuſdam rationibus nobis quaſi ob oculos poſitum, noſtram illam Academiam quæ Oxonii ſita eſt, alterum totius regni lumen, olim bonarum literarum omnium celeberrimum emporium, ſic et temporum injuriâ afflictam eſſe, ut penè inculta jaceat, et inopiâ harum rerum quibus dignitas omnis ſuſtinetur adeo oppreſſam eſſe, ut extincta jam penè et quodam quaſi ſquallore

(1) Reg. Actorum Societatis Coll. Mag. fol. 4 a, et 6 a.

(2) Reg. I, fol. 138 b.

(3) Pat. de an. 1 Reg. Mariæ, part. 6: Et in ciſta Munimentorum Univerſit. Ox. in (Theſ.) C. C. Chriſti. [In Turr. Schol. pix. long. 23: et Hari Mem. f. 137 a.]

contabuiſſe

contabuiſſe videatur. Publicas enim illius Scholas, in quibus olim fiebat ſtatis quibuſdam et ſolennibus diebus frequens diſcentium concurſio, vaſtatas et in privatos hortos converſas: publicum theſaurum direptum: ornamenta publica ablata, et publica vectigalia ita tenuia, imò ita ferè nulla eſſe accepimus, ut neque publicis uſibus aliquâ ex parte ſufficiant, neque publicarum cauſarum defenſioni et injuriis propulſandis reſpondeant. Nos igitur Academiam illam quâ contemtâ et deſertâ nec orthodoxa fides [mire ab hereticis convulſa et labefacta] defendi, nec in rebus controverſis veritas erui, nec certè in Repub. juſtitia adminiſtrari poteſt, penè oppreſſam et jacentem erigere atque excitare, illiuſque ſquallorem depellere, et inopiam noſtrâ munificentiâ ſublevare ad regium munus noſtrum pertinere exſtimantes, ut poſthac habeat quo et ſuas Scholas erigat, erectas [tueatur] perpetuis ut ſperamus futuris temporibus, et ſe ſuaque privilegia adverſus quarumcunque injuriarum procellas defendat, &c.'

Now what impreſſions the coming in of the Queen made on certain perſons in Oxford, were not little. The Proteſtant party were much dejected at it, being vexed by the Rom. Cath. with divers affronts acted againſt them, even as the Proteſtants in K. Edward's days had ſerved them. The R. Catholicks left no ſtone untouched which they thought might advance or reſtore their Religion. They celebrated Maſs in divers Churches, ſet up the Sacrament and other ceremonies uſed among them: they brought up corrections in moſt Colleges, to the end that the youth might be reduced, after their great liberty taken in the late times. The Proteſtants alſo not knowing juſtly how matters would be ordered before the Parliament ſate, read, though very faintly, the Common Prayer Book in Engliſh, lately eſtabliſhed. So that during a certain interval two Religions were practiſed in the Univerſity. But the Queen being ſetled, and her mind as to Religion known, the Heads and Governors took order that a gratulatory Epiſtle ſhould be ſent to her in the name of the Univerſity, as the faſhion formerly uſed to be at the coming in of a new Prince. Mr. Jewell of C. C. Coll. was, as a perſon well ſeen in the Latin Tongue, choſen (1) by them to pen it, but with ſuch a deſign as the Reformed ſay, that either the refuſal thereof ſhould incur danger from them that were his enemies, or the doing it expoſe him to the diſpleaſure of his friends. But ſo warily did he perform it, and in ſuch general terms, that his foes miſſed their mark, and the Letter (after it was peruſed by Dr. Treſham the Commiſſary and certain Doctors) was ſent to the Queen and kindly accepted.

(1) Humphredus in Vita Juelli, p. 79.

Not

Not long after, when certain Viſitors came to the Univerſity, Pet. Martyr left Oxford and his preferment there, and ſoon after Dr. Smith was reſtored to it; but before he went, Dr. Treſham, who (as I have told you) held ſome points againſt him, took now the benefit of the times in cauſing thoſe of his Houſe (Ch. Ch.) and ſeveral others in the Univerſity, to put ſome public ſcorn upon him. So that Martyr finding it not ſafe to be here, retires to Lambeth, where he was ſure of as much ſafety as that place could give him. A conſultation it ſeems had been held by ſome of the more zealous ſpirits for his commitment unto priſon, but he came into England (as 'twas well known) upon the public faith, which was not to be violated for the ſatisfaction of ſome private perſons. It was thought fit therefore to diſcharge him of all further employment, and to licenſe him to repair in peace; which being granted, none was more forward (1) to furniſh him with all things neceſſary for his going out of England than the new Lord Chancellor, Steph. Gardiner, whether in honour to his Learning, or out of a deſire to ſend him packing, ſhall not now be queſtioned. So that I ſay he being quite gone, ſuch an alteration was diſcerned in Oxford, that it was wonderfull to many to behold. That place which was always full at his Lectures (the auditors for the moſt part writing from his mouth) few or none were now to be ſeen there, they being either diſperſed or privately retired; St. Mary's and other Churches, which were frequented to hear him and ſeveral of the reformed party, were now by them forſaken.

Among thoſe of his admirers, ſeveral were of Magdalen Coll. Chriſt-church, Corpus Chriſti, and others, who being yet in the Univerſity, great expectation there was how they would ſhew themſelves, and what would become of them when the Viſitors of certain Colleges came. Whilſt they were big with expectation, Steph. Gardiner, Biſhop of Wincheſter, ſent Commiſſioners to viſit the Colleges belonging to his patronage, viz. New College, Magdalen, and C. C. Coll. of which Commiſſioners Sir Rich. Read Kt. (2) and Dr. Walt. Wryght, Archdeacon of Oxford, were the chief. At New Coll. ſome were turned out, others left their places of their own accord, and the ſervice of Maſs which had cauſed ſo much controverſy between the Fellows in K. Edward's days was reſetled with a puniſhment to be inflicted on thoſe that did not duly and religiouſly obſerve it.

After they had done ſeveral things there, which do not clearly appear (3) they went to Magdalen Coll. 26 Octob. where after examination of divers

(1) Heylin.
(2) D. C. L. and ſometime Fellow of New Coll.
(3) See in the Bp. of Winton's Reg.

of

of the Fellows concerning their behaviour in K. Edward's time againſt the Rom. Cath. which appeared very notorious, ſeveral of them were turned out. Dr. Haddon the Preſident, who was ſcarce warm in his place, quitted (1) it without any more ado, chooſing rather to loſe his dignity and preſent ſubſiſtence than to retain them againſt his conſcience, and ſo conſequently offend God. Mr. Thom. Bentham then Dean, being commanded by Sir Richard Read to correct the junior Scholars for their abſence from Maſs, ingenuouſly confeſſed his hearty ſorrow for his compliance in the time of Hen. VIII, and conſtantly averred before them, that he would not heap ſin upon ſin, adding further, that he eſteemed it not equal to puniſh that in others which he himſelf had willingly and knowingly committed, and thereupon was turned out of his Fellowſhip. Thomas Bickley and Henry Bull, of whom before, were alſo ejected, together with John Fox, Laur. Humphrey, Michael Rennyger, John Molins, Authur Saul, Pet. Morwent, Hugh Kirke, Luke Purefoy, and others, all zealous, if not violent, Proteſtants. Ten Fellows and 14 Demies were this year ejected, and 16 Fellows the next, beſides thoſe that voluntarily left their places; which great vacancy cauſed ſo great a ſcarcity of Prieſts and Deacons that none (as 'tis ſaid) could be found, who would ſay Maſs in the College Chapel, no Clerk alſo or Choriſter to anſwer, no Fellow to hear it, no Altar to celebrate it, and finally no ſacred Veſtments to be found in caſe a Prieſt or Deacon was; and therefore the Viſitors themſelves, as they ſay (which I hardly believe), ſaid Maſs, and performed thoſe ceremonies belonging thereto; thoſe alſo of the younger ſort that would not come and hear them, they cauſed to be whipt or put out of Commons (2).

One Sir Aldworth of that Houſe behaving himſelf, ſome time after this we are now upon, very contumelioufly againſt the Prieſts then there, and accuſed alſo that he came tarde to Maſs in the Exequies of Hen. VI, and of other matters, was commanded (3) that every day for a conſiderable time 'interſit Miſſæ matitunali, et genibus flexis ad columnam auſtralem in templo mediate orationi operam daret ut illius prava opinione et malis moribus læſi, reſipiſcentiæ et novæ pietatis exemplo ſanarentur.'

From Magdalen Coll. they went to Corpus Chriſti, of which Rob. Morwent was Preſident; who, with one of the ſenior Fellows, Henry Walſh, boaſting to Dr. Wryght, how that in all the time of K. Edward they had carefully preſerved in private all Ornaments, Veſſels, rich Copes, Cuſhions,

(1) In Vita Juelli, ut ſupra, p. 71, 72.
(2) Reg. Actorum Coll. Magd. fol. 8 a, 12, 13, 15, &c.
(3) Ibid. fol. 13 b.

Plate, Candleſticks, &c. belonging in the reign of Hen. VIII to Catholick ſervice, the Doctor anſwered (1) that, though they had ſo done, yet the greateſt ornament of all they had loſt, meaning Mr. Jewell, who willingly quitted his place when the Viſitors appeared. In what condition they found that Coll. was ſuch as if no Reformation at all had been there. So zealous were many of the Catholicks (of whom Mr. Rob. Harriſon was one) to promote and re-eſtabliſh their Religion, that they omitted nothing that might ſeem favourable in the Viſitors' eyes. Thoſe yeſterday that had viſibly nothing, the next wanted nothing for the celebration of Maſs, all utenſils required for it being ready at hand. 'Tis ſaid that when Pet. Martyr, who was now leaving Oxford, heard the little bell ring to Maſs, [he] ſighed and ſaid, that 'that bell would deſtroy all the doctrine in that College, which he before had through his and Jewell's labours planted therein.' What the particular number were that they expelled thence I know not. Sure I am that divers returned to their places, who before had left them in K. Edward's days, and about 18 or 20 Scholars were elected, this and the year following, to ſupply thoſe places that were now vacant by this Viſitation.

An. { Dom. 1554 / 2 Mariæ Reg.

Upon the departure of Martyr, divers Scholars left the Univerſity and went beyond the ſeas; of whom ſeveral of Magdalen College were of the number, namely John Fox, Thom. Bentham, afterwards Biſhop of Coventry and Lichfield, Thom. Bickley, afterwards Warden of Merton College and Biſhop of Chicheſter, Arthur Saul, John Molins, Archdeacon of St. Paul's in the Reign of Qu. Elizab. Laur. Humphrey, Michael Rheneger, &c. From Corpus Ch. Coll. departed John Jewell, as anon ſhall be told you, then Will. Cole, afterwards Preſident of that place, both accompanied by Rich. Bartye a Hampſhire man by birth, ſometime Scholar of that Houſe, afterwards a ſervant in the family of Katherine dau. and heir to the Lord Willoughby of Ereſby, the fourth wife of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, who died 37 Hen. VIII, after whoſe death ſhe married the ſaid Rich. Bartye, by whom ſhe had iſſue Peregrine Bartye Lord Willoughby (2), and a daughter that was married to Reg. Grey Earl of

(1) Vita Juelli, ut ſupra, p. 75.

(2) [Anceſtor to Bertie Duke of Ancaſter, and alſo Bertie Earl of Abingdon. Richard Bertue was admitted B. A. of C. C. C. May 3, 1537, (Ath. Oxon. v. 1, c. 689) and was ſon of Thomas B. Eſq. Conſtable of Hurſt Caſtle, in the Iſle of Wight, in the time of Hen. VII, whoſe Grandfather Philip, in 1154 coming over from France with Hen. II, that King, for his valour reſtored him to his antient patrimony at Bereſted in Kent; being deſcended from Leopold B. Conſtable of Dover Caſtle under K. Ethelred.]

Kent.

Kent. All which I ſay going into voluntary exile continued there till the beginning of Qu. Elizabeth. From Merton College went John Parkhurſt, [afterwards Biſhop of Norwich] from Ch. Ch. Chriſtoph. Goodman, with many others from that and other Colleges, particularly John Woolton, afterwards Biſhop of Exeter, from Braſnoſe. Some went to Frankfort, others to Straſburge, and ſome to Geneva; but they diſſenting, ſetled elſewhere and were headed by one Will. Whittyngham lately an Oxford Student, of whoſe actions there and elſewhere beyond the ſeas, much may be now ſpoken, but being partly reſerved for another place, I ſhall go forward.

As for Jewell he continued in Oxford ſome weeks after, in the Hall then called Broadgates, whither his Scholars and admirers following him (1), he with great pains and labour inſtructed them in Religion and Learning. Among them were Roger Prynne and Edw. Anne, the laſt of which having, through the zeal he bore to reformation, made a copy of verſes againſt the Maſs, Mr. Walſh the Dean of Corpus Ch. (of which Coll. Anne was a Scholar) whipt him in the Common Hall, giving him a laſh for every verſe. Afterwards being ejected, or leaving the College of his own accord, was, upon ſorrow for his former errours and compliance with the preſent times, choſe firſt Chaplain, then Fellow of All Souls. Mr. Jewell had not long reſided in Broadgates, but he at the approach of certain inquiſitors, appointed by Dr. Martiall, Dean of Ch. Ch. did out of fear and on a ſudden ſubſcribe: after which was done, he left Oxford and went to London, and at length to Frankfort, where being ſorry for what he had done, publikly recanted in a Congregation there.

About the ſame time, or rather before theſe things were done, hapned that notable Diſputation between certain Doctors and others of both Univerſities on the one part, and Thom. Cranmer, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Nich. Ridley, lately Biſhop of London, and Hugh Latimer, ſometime Biſhop of Worceſter, on the other: the particulars of which, as alſo of their death and ſufferings, being fully related already by John Fox, I ſhould now paſs by, but becauſe the buſineſs was very memorable and that I am unwilling to break the courſe of Hiſtory, I ſhall give you the briefeſt relation of it I can.

The ſaid Biſhops being diſcharged of their impriſonments in the Tower of London about the 10 March laſt paſt, to which they had been committed by ſeveral warrants, were conveyed to Windſor, where abiding a

(1) Vita Juelli, ut ſupra, p. 77.

little time, were about the 10 Apr. this year brought to Oxford, and at firſt put altogether in the Town priſon called Bocardo, but ſoon after diſperſed, that is to ſay, Cranmer to remain there, Ridley in the houſe of Edm. Iryſh, Alderman of the City, and Latimer, as I think, in that belonging to one of the Ballives. Some time before their coming to theſe parts, the Cantabrigians having received a command from their Chancellor, Dr. Steph. Gardiner, Biſhop of Wincheſter, that they ſelect the moſt able Diſputants from among them to go to Oxford, and there to join themſelves with others to diſpute with the ſaid Biſhops, called a Convocation 10 Apr. where conſulting about the matter made choice of theſe following.

John Young, D.D. Vicechancellor of that Univerſity and Maſter of Pembroke Hall.
John Seton, D. D.
Richard Atkynſon, D. D. Provoſt of King's Coll.
Will. Glynne, D. D. } Maſters or Heads of } Queen's, St. John's, Chriſt's } Coll.
Thom. Watſon, D. D. }
Cuthb. Scot, D. D. }
Thom. Segewyke, } D. D.
Alban Langdale, }

Afterwards in the ſaid Convocation they drew up Letters to be ſent by the ſaid Doctors to Oxford, to acquaint the Members thereof what had been done by them; which being then dated and ſealed, they came to Oxford three days after, and lodging themſelves at the Croſs Inn, the Commiſſary or Vicechancellor preſented them gifts by the hands of the Bedells, and certain of the Doctors went to welcome and confer with them what was to be done. The next day was a Congregation held by the Regents, where firſt of all the Cambridge Letters (1) were read, beginning thus: 'Gravi nuper et turbulenta tempeſtate (ſicut vos ſcitis et experti eſtis Reverendi in Chriſto Fratres) Eccleſiæ noſtræ horribiliter jactatæ ſunt. Tetra etenim ſeditioſi erroris, &c.' Which being done, and the Regents granting, upon a Diſpenſation that was read, that the Cantabrigians ſhould be incorporated, were forthwith preſented by Dr. Owen Oglethorp. That ceremony alſo being concluded, was held a ſolemn Convocation in St. Mary's Chancel concerning the buſineſs forthwith to be taken in hand:

(1) Reg. I, fol. 142.

which

which being concluded, all the Doctors and Maſters went in a ſolemn proceſſion to Quatervois and thence to Chriſt Church, where they heard divine Service, and ſo they went to dinner: afterward they, with ſome others, in number 33, that were to diſpute with the Biſhops, met in our Lady's Chapel on the north ſide of St. Mary's Church, and thence going into the Chancel placed themſelves in a ſemicircle by the high Altar. Soon after was brought in Cranmer, then Ridley, and laſt of all Latimer, to ſubſcribe to certain Articles then propoſed, but they all denied them.

Monday 16 Apr. the Vicechancellor and Doctors met at Exeter College, and thence went to the Divinity School there to diſpute with the Biſhops on theſe Queſtions

1. 'Whether the natural body of CHRIST be really in the Sacrament, after the words ſpoken by the Prieſt or no?'

2. 'Whether in the Sacrament, after the words of the conſecration, any other ſubſtance doe remain, than the Subſtance of the Body and Blood of CHRIST?'

The Doctors alſo of Oxford that were to diſpute on the ſaid Queſtions, beſides the ſaid Cambridge men, were theſe

Hugh Weſton, D. D. Rector of Lincoln Coll. who ſeemed to be Prolocutor or Moderator.
Will. Treſham, D. D. Canon of Ch. Ch.
Hen. Cole, LL. D. lately Warden of New College. [and cr. D. D.]
Owen Oglethorp, D. D. Preſident of Magdalen Coll.
John Harpsfield, D. D. lately of New Coll.
Will. Pye, D. D. lately of Oriel Coll, now Dean of Chicheſter.
Will. Cheadſey, D. D. lately of Corp. Ch. Coll.
Rich. Smyth, D. D. Canon of Ch. Ch.
John Smyth, Provoſt of Oriel and Marg. Profeſſor.
Rob. Ward, one of the ſen. Fellows of Merton Coll.
John Fecknam, B. D. lately Dean of Paul's, now Abbat of St. Peter's at Weſtminſter, created D. D. 1556, without any Exerciſes done for that Degree.

Theſe with the Cambridge Doctors and others being all ſetled in their reſpective places, and the Moderator in that lofty Profeſſor's Chair not long ſince demoliſhed, Cranmer was firſt of all brought in and ſet oppoſite to him in the Reſpondent's place, and the Mayor of the City, who brought him thither, with him. The next day was brought in Ridley, and the third

third (Apr. 18) Latimer, and ſo the Diſputations were ended (1). The third day after, the ſaid Doctors meeting in St. Mary's Church, the Biſhops were aſked again whether they would ſubſcribe to the Articles before mentioned; but they refuſing, were ſolemnly pronounced no members of the Church, and were forthwith remitted to their reſpective priſons.

The next day the Cantabrigians going away, the Univerſity of Oxford ſent an anſwer to their Epiſtle (2), dat. xi. cal. May, beginning thus—'Accepimus literas veſtras Viri graviſſimi, et Fratres in Christo chariſſimi, dilectionis veſtræ erga noſtræ Academiæ cetum univerſum teſtes luculentiſſimas. Quibus in literis quod Deo inprimis Opt. max. &c.' As for the Diſputation and all paſſages therein, it was fairly written by Roger Marbeck, Bach. of Arts of Ch. Ch. and ſent to London to the Lord Chancellor of England, to be by him peruſed. The ſeditious Letters alſo concerning the ſaid Diſputants and Diſputations, written by Mr. George Shepeſide, brother in Law to Ridley, and alſo Ridley's Epiſtle and Aſperſions, and his Diſputations ſlanderouſly written (for ſo they were accounted by the ſaid Doctors) were brought in and burnt. To conclude, Ridley and Latimer being kept Priſoners till 16 Oct. 1555, were then brought to that place where they were to be burnt, that is to ſay over againſt Balliol Coll. where now ſtand a row of poor cottages; a little behind which, before this time, ran ſo clear a ſtream under the Town wall, that it gave the name of Canditch (candida foſſa) to the way leading by it, and by that name it is ſo known to this day. There I ſay being brought ſuffered death with courage for the Religion they profeſſed, in the preſence of the chief Magiſtrates of the Univerſity and City, with multitudes of Scholars and Laicks. Cranmer at that time being in Bocardo, aſcended to the top thereof to ſee the ſpectacle, and kneeling down prayed to God to ſtrengthen them.

The 21 March following the ſaid Cranmer, after a great deal of trouble in his further examination, and prompting him to recant by two Spaniſh Fryers, was brought to the ſaid place and there burnt: at which time when Cranmer took leave of ſome of his Friends ſtanding by, went to ſhake by the hand one William Elye of Braſnoſe (afterwards Preſident of St. John's Coll.) his acquaintance, but he drawing back, ſaid 'it was not

(1) In this whole Diſputation, as Ridley wrote of it, there was great Diſorder, perpetual ſhoutings, tauntings and reproaches, ſo that it looked liker a ſtage than a School of Divines, and the noiſe and confuſion, with which he had been much offended when he was in the Sorbon, were modeſt compared to this. Dr. Burnet's Hist. of the Reform. part. vel vol. ii. an 1554, p. 283.

(2) Reg. I, fol. 142 b.

lawful

lawful to ſalute Hereticks, and eſpecially ſuch an one as falſely returned unto his opinions, that he had forſworn, &c.'

So far in brief concerning this moſt noted memorable. Now by the way, having made mention of two Spaniſh Fryers, I ſhall in this place, as moſt proper, ſpeak further of them. Pet. Martyr, as I have told you, being gone, and by his doctrine had much weakened the Romiſh cauſe in this Univerſity, it was thought fit by the Qu. and Cardinal Pole, that ſome active and able men of the R. Catholicks ſhould be ſent thereto, to ſtrive all manner of ways to undo and contradict all what Martyr had done. Wherefore upon the coming in of Philip Prince of Spain, and his marriage with our Queen, two or more Fryers that came with him were appointed to be the men. The firſt was Petrus a Sotho, D. D. of the Order of S. Dominick, incorporated here in the ſame Degree 14 Nov. 1555, and died at the Council of Trent(1), in the month of April 1563. He was looked upon as a famous Theologiſt, and had obtained eminency among the learned for his books written againſt Johannes Brentius, a noted Heretick among the Catholicks, publiſhed at Antwerp, an. 1552. The ſecond was Johan. de Villa Garcia or Garcina, commonly called by the Proteſtants Johannes Fraterculus, of whom you may ſee more in my ſecond Book in the Catalogue of Reg. Profeſſors of Divinity. Both which were learned men, and were not continually wanting in their Lectures, Diſputations, Preachments, and common Diſcourſes, to ſpeak againſt and violently confound the opinions of the Hereticks, for ſo the Proteſtants were by them ſtiled. There was alſo one Frater Antonius Reſcius or Raſcius very forward againſt them, who for his many Sermons, Diſputations, and Lectures had in the Univerſity of Paris and Oxford, was admitted with us to the reading of the Book of Sentences, that is, to the Degree of Bac. in Divinity .... July 1558. Whether this be the ſame with Fryer Richard mentioned by Mr. Fox in his Diſcourſe of the Recantation and burning of Cranmer Archbiſhop, I know not. To theſe may be added, as ſome are pleaſed to averr, Fr. Barthelmew Carranza of Miranda, a Spaniſh Fryer alſo of the Order of S. Dominick, and afterward Archbiſhop of Toledo; but finding no mention of him in our Regiſters, as of the former three, I cannot be of their opinion. However theſe that I have mentioned tarried with us till Q. Mary died, and then Religion being about to alter, they were forced as 'twere to leave the Univerſity and go to their reſpective homes.

(1) Can. et Decreta Conc. Tridentini, edit. per Phil. Chiffletium, Antw. 1640.

Another

Another matter alſo that I muſt remember in this place is that when Cranmer was diſputing with the Doctors of Oxford and Cambridge, Dr. Weſton ſhould ſay that he, in his Book of the Sacrament, had falſified the ſaying of St. Hillary in theſe words, vero for vere: but Cranmer being not then able to reſolve the matter becauſe he had not his book about him, neither was it there, one William Holcot, a Commoner or Sojournour of Univerſity College, did after the Diſputation carry to him the ſaid Cranmer in Bocardo priſon, a book to ſhew that he was in the right concerning the aforeſaid matter; but Holcot being ſeized on by the Baillives, and carried to Dr. Weſton and his Colleagues, was forthwith ſent to the ſaid priſon, and afterwards to avoid the fire ſubſcribed to the Articles; and, as Mr. Fox ſaith (1), that 'though then he was an Apoſtata, is yet now a penitent Preacher.'

To give a further explanation of which words, and upon what account he was a Preacher, as alſo ſomething by the by of the perſon, I ſhall ſay this, viz. That he was deſcended of an antient and gentile family of his name living at Barcote, in the pariſh of Buckland in Berkſhire, and was heir to the Manors of the ſaid Barcote, Buckland, Bodicote, and Scarſwell. His chief academical education was received in Univerſity College: from which place though he did often abſent himſelf, yet as occaſion offered he would retire thereto now and then, to improve his knowledge in Theological ſtudies. In the beginning of Edw. VI, when Preachers were very ſcarce in the Nation, he, with other gentlemen that were learned, obtained licence to preach in any Church in England, and ſo, though a meer Layman, he would appear in various pulpits in London and in his own county, wearing a velvet Bonnet, a damaſk Gown, and ſometimes a Chain of gold or ſilver about his neck. In the beginning of Q. Mary, when he could no longer preach, he retired ſeveral times to his College, and there did live privately; but about the middle thereof, being deſirous to propagate his name (having no brother, only ſiſters living), he took to wife Elizab. the daughter of William Newcommen, of Salowbye in Lincolnſhire, Eſq. and relict of Rob. Taverner of Arnois in Lamborne, in the County of Eſſex, Eſq. Surveyor general of the King's woods beyond the River Trent. Her I ſay, he taking to wife, became intimate with Rich. Taverner (of whom I ſhall ſay more in an. 1563) elder brother to Robert before mentioned, and a zealous Lay-preacher in the reign of Ed. VI and beginning of Qu. Elizabeth.

(1) In his Acts and Monum.

He

He had great acquaintance and reſpect with and from the Proteſtant Divines, and was intimate with Biſhop Jewell, and might (had he pleaſed) have had great Spiritualities conferred on him in the beginning of Qu. Elizabeth, but being not minded to enter into Orders, pleaſed himſelf after his own way. For the truth is, living often in London, and ſometimes at Arnois before mentioned, he would give the printed Catechiſms in the Book of Common Prayer to children, as he walked in London ſtreets, to learn without book, and would after call out thoſe children and examine them, and for their encouragement would give to the poorer ſort of them money, ſilk points, ribbands, &c. He had harmleſs whimſies in his head, for wherever he travelled, he cauſed his winding ſheet to be carried with him, wrought over with ſeveral colours of ſilk with his own hands, together with ſeveral Eſcocheons of Arms. The preface to his Will written with his own hand, contained a ſheet of parchment, and by it he willed that his heart ſhould be buried in the Church of Buckland by his Anceſtors, and his body in the new Church-yard of the Spittle at London; and 'tis reported, 'twas the firſt corps that was there laid. He died without iſſue an. 1575 (1), ſo all his Lands deſcended to the children of his ſiſters married to the knightly families of Feteplace and Yate.

This year Anthony Garnet, A. M. and Fellow of Balliol Coll. being to be arraigned for felony or ſuſpicion thereof, before the Steward of the Univerſity in the City Gildhall, according to a Privilege in that kind that had been long before granted to the Univerſity, the Baillives out of ſpite, that they might have the trial of him themſelves and perhaps Felons Goods, ſhut the doors of the ſaid Hall againſt the Steward when he came there to hold his Seſſion (notwithſtanding he had a Commiſſion (2) from the K. and Queen to try him); upon which the Univerſity impleading the Citizens in the Star Chamber obtained a certain Decree againſt them, which I ſhall mention in the year following.

An. { Dom. 1555
3 Mar. Reg.

The Queen having now a regard to the Privileges of the Univerſity, confirmed them (3), as well antient as of a later Grant, and cauſed a

(1) Q. in his Will 1570. See Monumental Notes from Buckland Church. But ſee in Sheldrake, p. 66.

(2) In pyx. PP in. Turr. Schol. Faſcic. 14: 2: et in Scrin. Civ. Ox.

(3) Pat. 2 et 3 Phil. et Mar. part. unic. in Dom. Converſ. et in pyx. long. I. in Turr. Schol. nu. 3. [dat. Weſtm. 18 Oct.]

Decree (1) to be made in the Star Chamber by the Lords of the Council for the ingreſs of the Chancellour and Maſters of the Univerſity into the Gildhall, to keep their accuſtomed Court Leets and other Seſſions, under pain of 200l. if it were denied by the City. About the ſame time an Act of Parliament (2) was made that no Purveyors or Takers ſhould take or bargain for any victuals or grain within 5 miles of Oxford, againſt the will of the owners; the which though a great Privilege, yet K. Hen. VIII did before grant it for 20 miles.

Much about the ſame time alſo ſhe cauſed them to be exempted (3) from thoſe two ſubſidies raiſed this year, ſuppoſing that by the ſaid exemption and other favours, which ſhe had lately beſtowed, the Univerſity might recruit itſelf, which before had been almoſt loſt. So great a Benefactreſs and friend ſhe was to us, that ſeveral Articles and Covenants were made this year in order to the perpetual celebration of her memory, as alſo that of her huſband King Philip, to be performed by the Members of the Univerſity and their ſucceſſors for ever, the particulars of which being large I ſhall now omit, and proceed to ſomewhat elſe.

This year there was ſo great and almoſt unheard of ſcarcity (4) of Wheat in Oxford, that ſeveral Societies being ſcarce able to live (for the Act of Proviſions was not yet publiſhed) had leave from their Governors to go into the country to their reſpective homes, to remain there till ſuch time that bread-corn was more plentiful.

An. { Dom. 1556 / 4 Mar. Reg.

The next year Cardinal Pole, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, minding to reform the Univerſity of Oxford (to the Chancellor of which, he had lately given power (5) to reconcile perſons under his juriſdiction to the Church of Rome, as alſo power to abſolve Hereticks from crimes and the guilt of Apoſtacy) gave Commiſſion by the Legatine authority he did enjoy to divers reverend perſons for that purpoſe. The names of them were,

James Brokes, Biſhop of Glouceſter.
Nicholas Ormanet, reported by John Fox (but falſe) to be the Pope's

(1) Reg. Decret. Cameræ ſtellatæ, Term. Paſch. 1 et 2 Phil. et Mar. p. 135: et in Reg. I. fol. 149: et in pyx PP. faſc. 14.
(2) Harus in Privilegiis, fol. 196. Will. Raſtall in his Collections of Statutes, edit. Lond. 1574, f. 599.
(3) Out of the Statutes of Parl. at large, printed 1587.
(4) Reg. Coll. Magd. ut ſupra, fol. 12 a.
(5) Ut in pyx. MM in Turr. Schol. nu. 22. [Dat. Lambeth, 1555 pridie Martis.]

Datary.

Datary. (1) In a writing about this time he is thus ſtiled 'Nich. Ormanettus Patavinus Archipreſbyter plebis Bodoleſini Viennenſis dioc.'

Rob. Morwent, Preſident of Corpus Ch. Coll.

Henry Cole, L.L.D. Provoſt of Eaton College by Windſor, created about this time D. D. without exerciſes done for it.

Walter Wryght, L.L.D. Archdeacon of Oxford, with ſome others, whoſe names I cannot yet learn.

As for Brokes he was a man for Literature not vulgar, for Eloquence not to be contemned, for his manners and curteſy to be beloved and reſpected, though much changed, and perhaps weakened as to his Religion, by the variety of theſe times. In Ormanet nothing was more notable than his intolerable arrogance, in which he did ſo much excel, that nothing could be imagined more. He was accounted by the Proteſtants a very haughty and ſupercilious perſon; but by the Roman Catholicks a ſevere, pious and prudent perſon. He was by the favour of P. Pius V made Biſhop of Padoua an. 1570, in which See ſitting 7 years he died full of praiſe and years. Cole was of a moroſe nature, and had ſo great an opinion of his own learning that he could not afford any for others, and angry ſometimes he would be, to hear others commended, eſpecially if his juniors. Morwent was an old and frugal father, a ſtrong defender of his age againſt thoſe that diſreſpected it, a good Governor, but leſs fit to vindicate the controverſies of Religion and doctrine. As for Wryght, he had in him many ornaments of nature and learning, a very good man, but much changed alſo by the variety of times.

They began their Viſitation about the 20 of July, and the next day the ſaid Ormanet, who was Doctor of the Civil Law of the Univerſity of Padoua was incorporated (2). After which and other ceremonies were paſſed, they, ſitting in St. Mary's Church, took an account of the ſtate of all Colleges and perſons in them, and endeavoured, as much as in them lay, to reſtore all things to their former eſtate, not only in matters of Religion, but human learning and other things, which were much decayed. About 30 Articles alſo had they given to them by the ſaid Cardinal, whereby they were to enquire into all matters relating to the Univerſity, and to put interrogatories to the Commiſſary, Proctors, Heads of Houſes and others, concerning various matters done in the late times. All which being too numerous and large to be inſerted, I ſhall only give you the two firſt, which run thus—

(1) Dr. Burnet, in his Hist. of the Reform. ſaith that Ormanet was the Pope's Datary for England. So Godwin de Præsul. Angliæ in Card. Pole.

(2) Reg. I. fol. 161 b.

I. 'An fundationes, ſtatuta et laudabiles conſuetudines Univerſitatis et ſingulorum Collegiorum et Aularum ab omnibus et ſingulis quos ea tangunt obſerventur: Et ſi negativè reſponderint, exprimant ſpecialiter quæ non obſervantur et qua de cauſa.'

II. 'An tempore Schiſmatis aliquid ſtatutum ſit, vel uſu introductum fuerit, quod Canonicis obviat inſtitutis et antiquis fundationibus, ſtatutis, privilegiis et conſuetudinibus deroget: et ſi affirmativè reſponderint, exprimant ſingulariter, quæ fuerint introducta, et qua de cauſa, &c.'

Thoſe perſons that were active and forward in the late times, thoſe they ejected. All the Engliſh Bibles alſo that they could find, and all Commentators on it in the ſame language, which were for their number almoſt infinite, they burnt in the common market-place, in the doing of which Cole, one of the ſaid Viſitors, ſhewed himſelf very zealous. All books alſo that made for the Proteſtant Religion, were, if in Libraries, caſt out, if in Scholars ſtudies, or in the houſes of lay perſons, burnt; and they themſelves that retained them either ſeverely puniſhed, or if Scholars, expelled. Such a cloſe and ſtrict enquiry made they after Hereticks, as they called them (of which ſome were yet remaining in the Univerſity), that they were forced either to diſſemble or fly into corners. I have heard that the houſe of Garbrand Herks, a Dutchman (drove out of his country for Religion ſake), now or lately called Bulkley Hall in St. Mary's pariſh, was a receptacle for the chiefeſt of the Proteſtants, where, for their privacy, they exerciſed their Religion in a large cellar belonging thereto.

What other particulars the Viſitors inſiſted on, I know not. Of this I am ſure, that after they had given an account to the Cardinal of their proceedings, and eſpecially of the imperfection of the Statutes of the Univerſity, it hapned not long after that, upon the reſignation of Sir John Maſon of his Chancellorſhip of the Univerſity, the ſaid Cardinal, by an unanimous conſent, was choſen into his place, which being done, he ſoon after ſent to Dr. Raynolds the Vicechancellor a book of Statutes (1) to be uſed and obſerved by the Academians, till ſuch time that certain Delegates for each Faculty ſhould fully diſcern what of them was to be obſerved and what not. Thoſe that examined them were Heads of Houſes and publick Readers, that is to ſay, four for Logick and Philoſophy (2), five for the Civil, two for Canon Law, five for Phyſick, and four for Divinity. After they had made a full examination of them, they were by the Chancellor's command (3), and the Convocation's authority, to be by all obſerved and kept

(1) In E [A 161 Bodl. Lib.] p. 83, &c.
(2) I 163, b.
(3) Ib. 166 b.

without

without the leaſt omiſſion. Upon this ſome that were curious in their Religion (on which the Statutes did much inſiſt) left the Univerſity rather than obey them. Others alſo that lived more at liberty in Halls (concerning the Government of which there were alſo Statutes made) departed alſo rather than be tied up to ſtrict diſcipline, and loſe that liberty which they enjoyed in K. Edw. days. So that by the number that was lately turned out, and others alſo about this time, the Univerſity loſt ſome good Scholars.

There being now a great ſcarcity of Maſters in the Univerſity, it was decreed (1) and appointed on the 25 June, that for the ſpace of one year to come, all the Bachelaurs of Art then in the Univerſity might take the Degree of Maſter at two years ſtanding compleat. Alſo ſuch a ſcarcity of Doctors of the Civil Law was now among us, that it was forced to be diſpenſed with (2) that Dr. Thom. Darbyſhire, who was licenſed to proceed in that Faculty 17 Febr. the laſt year, might undergo the place of Doctor in the Depoſitions of Rob. Weſton, who was licenſed to proceed in the ſaid Faculty 8 July this year. There was alſo great ſcarcity of Divines, as it appears in our Records for 1557 and 1558.

While theſe things were doing, the Viſitors were incited to take into their conſideration the manners and life of one Catherine Cathie, or Dampmartin, the late wife of Dr. Peter Martyr, who died about 4 years ago, and was buried in the Cathedral of Chriſt Church, near to the reliques of St. Frideſwyde. They therefore, after divers matters were finiſhed relating to the government of the Univerſity, ſummoned divers perſons before them, ſuch as were known to have been of her acquaintance, to the end that if they could find any thing of her, ſavouring of hereſy, they might take up her body and commit it to the fire: but they miſſing their deſired deſign, becauſe the ſaid people pretended they underſtood not her language, and therefore could not tell what Religion ſhe had profeſſed, ſent word to the Cardinal of all the particulars of their inquiſition: in which, though little was found that ſhe might ſuffer, yet the Cardinal ſent his Letters (3) dat. 7 Nov. to Dr. Marſhall, Dean of Ch. Church (one of an eager diſpoſition, and ſeldom, as the Proteſtants ſay, of a ſedate mind) telling him that foraſmuch that Catherine Cathie, of deteſtable memory, who had profeſſed herſelf the legitimate wife of Pet. Martyr, a Heretick, though he and ſhe had before marriage entered into ſolemn vows of Religion, and that ſhe had lived with

(1) Reg. I ut ſupra, f. 160 a.
(2) Ibid. f. 161 b.
(3) GG fol. 91 b. [Dat. in Palat. Reg. apud S. Jacobum prope Weſtm.]

him

him in Oxford in curſed fornication, when he denied the truth of the Sacrament, and that alſo after her death ſhe was buried near the ſepulchre of that religious virgin St. Frideſwyde; he ſhould according to his diſcretion deal ſo with her carcaſs that it ſhould be far enough caſt from eccleſiaſtical ſepulture.

Upon the receipt of this Letter, the Dean ſoon after commanded certain men to dig her up and bury her in the dunghill next to his ſtable, which command they accordingly performing, the body remained there about 5 years, and then, Q. Elizabeth being ſettled, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Biſhop of London, and others commanded ſome of the Houſe to remove her; but Mr. James Calfhill being then Subdean, took the care of the buſineſs on himſelf; and ſtraightway going to the place where ſhe had been caſt, cauſed his ſervants to dig up the body: which being viewed, ſome fleſh with whiteneſs thereon was found remaining (though the bones by time and too much moiſture were disjointed), and putting it into a coffin, repoſed it for the preſent time in the Cathedral, till opportunity ſerved when ſhe might be buried again with ſolemnity.

In the mean time Mr. Calfhill made ſearch for the Reliques of St. Frideſwyde, which were ſuppoſed to have been taken from the repoſitory (where they had for hundreds of years reſted) and hid by ſome of the Catholicks till occaſion offered when they might with ſafety be conveyed away. At length finding them in the obſcureſt place of the Church carefully put up in two ſilken bags (the colour of them inclining through time and too much handling to black) put them in the ſaid coffin where the bones of P. Martyr's wife lay, with an intent to bury them ſoon after together. At length the appointed time being come, which was the third of the Ides of Jan. an. 1561, the people, by notice given, came, and after an Oration uttered at her grave in her praiſe, mixt with divers ſcoffs at the reliques of St. Frideſwyde, ſhe was then the third time interred, and the next day being Sunday, Mr. Rob. Rogerſon, of Ch. Church, ſpake very honourably of her in his Sermon to the people. Thus then was an end put to this buſineſs, and to the reliques of S. Frideſwyde, which before were ſo religiouſly kept by the Canons of the Priory bearing that name, together with that tradition, that 'if the ſaid reliques were removed from their proper place, the ſtructure of the Church would forthwith fall and be diſſolved.' All that I ſhall further deliver is, that when they were thus buried and coupled together, a certain Scholar made this Epitaph—

'Hic jacet religio cum ſuperſtitione.'

An.

An. { Dom. 1557 / 5 Mar. Reg.

To let paſs the controverſy about the election of the Maſter of Univerſity Coll. referred to the Chancellor and Proctors of the Univerſity intereſted therein, as alſo the finiſhing (1) the Viſitation by Dr. Ormanet and Dr. Cole, I ſhall proceed to give ſome account of the ſtate of Learning in this Queen's reign. That then therefore it was in a mean condition, I doubt it not, and that alſo the generality of the people were not hearty friends to it all her time and in the beginning of Qu. Elizabeth, 'tis evident to thoſe that converſe with the private writings of theſe times and in Hiſtories afterwards publiſhed. The Magiſtrates now had a greater care to the enriching and well ordering of the Univerſity, as alſo for the eſtabliſhment of the Catholick Religion, than for the retrieving of Learning. What ſhall we ſay of Divinity, when the School thereof was ſeldom opened for Lectures? for which reaſon the ſalary of the Margaret Lecture was converted (2) for the reparation of the public Schools. What ſhall we ſay of Theological Exerciſes done therein, when there was now ſuch a ſcarcity of Divines (eſpecially Doctors, not above three in all) that none could, according to the Statutes oppoſe (3) any that had intentions to proceed in that faculty? What ſhall we ſay of preaching, when Sermons were ſo rare, that ſcarce one in a month was delivered throughout the whole City; and what alſo of other Lectures in the Schools, when the Readers themſelves were hardly able to perform a Lecture, or at leaſt through negligence omitted them? The Greek tongue alſo was ſo rare, that it was ſcarce profeſſed in public or private by any body. That ſurfeit in Religion which the people took in the late King's reign, did open the eyes of the vulgar ſo much, that that good eſteem for learning which was formerly had by the generality, could ſcarce be now recovered ſo much as to be entertained by ſome. Though the antient Religion was reſtored, and all things went as formerly, and to the beſt apprehenſions were like to continue ſo, yet the ill report of learning now current (eſpecially that which was antient and vulgarly received by our Academians) deterred many from meddling with it. In Divinity not above 3 proceeded in 6 years; in Civil Law 11, and in Phyſick 6. In Arts alſo not above 18 in one year, 19 in another, 25 in a third, and 28 in a fourth. To be ſhort, as the number was ſmall, ſo

(1) Vid. in I, 166.
(2) Ib. 141 b.
(3) Ib. fol. 144 a, 176 b.

Learning

Learning was generally low (notwithſtanding the former encouragements) yet not ſo much but that in this Queen's reign we had ſeveral Students that were eminent for Logical and Philoſophical Diſputations, performed in ſome Houſes of Learning and ſometimes in the public Schools. The names of them and their reſpective Colleges you ſhall have, as I find them chiefly in the obſervations of a certain Academian living in this age.

In New College were many, of whom one John Raſtall and Edw. Bramborow were the chief, and they alſo accounted good Grammarians.

In Oriel were Will. Allyn and John Herniman. The former a very ſubtile diſputant, but not without ſophiſtical querks vulgarly uſed in his time, he having been pupil and great admirer of Morgan the famous Sophiſter of Oxford, mentioned under the year 1549. He left the Univerſity in the beginning of Qu. Elizab. and at length became Cardinal of S. Martin in Montibus.

In Merton Coll. were 1, David de la Hyde, at whoſe appearance in the Schools place was preſently given. He was alſo very well ſeen in the Latin and Greek Tongues and excellent in ſpeaking Orations, eſpecially in that made before a conſiderable auditory in his College Hall, eſteemed very witty and ingenious according to the humour of this age. The ſubject was 'de ligno et fœno' made in praiſe of Mr. Jaſp. Heywood, about this time King, or Chriſtmas Lord (1) of the ſaid Coll. being it ſeems the laſt that bore that commendable office. That cuſtom hath been as antient for ought that I know as the College itſelf, and the election of them after this manner. On the 19 of Nov. being the Vigil of St. Edmund K. and Martyr, Letters under ſeal were pretended to have been brought from ſome place beyond ſea, for the election of a King of Chriſtmas, or Miſrule, ſometimes called with us of the aforeſaid College, Rex fabarum. The ſaid Letters being put into the hands of the Bachelaur Fellows, they brought them into the Hall that night, and ſtanding, ſometimes walking, round the fire, there reading the contents of them, would chooſe the ſenior Fellow that had not yet borne that office, whether he was a Doctor of Divinity, Law or Phyſick, and being ſo elected, had power put into his hands of puniſhing all miſdemeanors done in the time of Chriſtmas, either by impoſing Exerciſes on the juniors, or putting into the ſtocks at the end of the Hall any of the ſervants, with other puniſhments that were ſometimes

(1) Here take occaſion to ſpeak of the Chriſtmas Lords in every antient College in Oxon, and the innocent ſports then uſed. V. New Coll. in Cat. MSS. p. 371. Chriſtmas Lord at Magd. Coll. v. Heylin's Diary, an 1617 et 1619 et 1620. V. Notes from Greg. Higgs's Book.

very

very ridiculous. He had always a chair provided for him, and would ſit in great ſtate when any Speeches were ſpoken, or juſtice to be executed, and ſo this his authority would continue till Candlemas, or much about the time that the Ignis Regentium was celebrated in that College. As for the ſaid Hyde he was expelled his College in the beginning of Qu. Elizabeth, and went afterwards into Ireland, where he became an exquiſite and profound Clerk, expert in the Mathematicks, and an able Antiquary. Secondly, Jaſper Heywood before mentioned, as well an able Poet as Diſputant. He left the College the year following, and became Fellow of All Souls; which place he leaving at the Reformation of Religion in Qu. Elizab. reign, turned Jeſuit, in which Order he lived and died. He was the ſon of John Heywood, that eminent Poet in the reign of Hen. VIII. Thirdly, there was alſo of the ſame Houſe one John Wolley, much noted in the Univerſity for his quick parts, eſpecially in ſpeaking and diſputing. He was afterwards a Knight, of the privy Council to Qu. Elizab. Secretary of the Latin tongue, and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

In All Souls were Peter Johnſon and Franc. Babington. The laſt was this year Proctor and ſoon after Rector of Lincoln Coll. and Margaret Profeſſor.

In Balliol Coll. were Rob. Wode, and another whoſe name I cannot yet learn, both noted Sophiſters.

In C. C. Coll. were Rich. Edwards and William Mugge: the firſt of which became afterwards an eminent Comedian and Muſitian, as I ſhall elſewhere ſhew.

In Lincoln Coll. were Anthony Atkyns (afterwards of Merton Coll.) and Chriſtop. Hargreve, inferior to none of thoſe preceding; courted alſo as well by ſeniors as juniors for their fluent and quick Diſputations.

As for Magdalen Coll. and Chriſt Church, they were hiſſed out of the Schools as men of no ground in Diſputations, though good Rhetoricians.

Durham and S. Bernard's College laid void, and were kept for Dr. Wryght's and Dr. Kennall's Bachelaurs, called by the waggiſh Scholars of theſe times, 'The two Kennells of Hounds and Grayhounds,' till ſuch time as Sir Thomas Pope and Sir Thoms Whyte repaired and endowed them, having before been ſhamefully ſpoiled and ruined. Other Scholars there were of no ſmall account, but having been in this ignorant age too much admired by the vulgar Students, did through a high conceit of their parts (as being as they thought at the higheſt ακμη of learning) put a ſtop to their improvement, and at length became ſottiſh and of no uſe. A matter

not only common in ſeveral ages, but in this, as may be beheld by the curious in obſervation.

This year raged a peſtilential diſeaſe in Oxford, to the killing of ſome and the driving away of many: the cauſes of which proceeding from the eating of green fruit, the Commiſſary commanded that none ſhould be ſold in the Market or elſewhere in Oxford.

An. { Dom. 1558 / 6 Mar. Reg. / 1 Elizab.

Queen Mary dying (1) and Q. Elizabeth coming to the Crown, great alterations were made in the minds of all perſons in Oxford. The R. Catholicks expected continuance in, and the Proteſtants reſtoration of, their Religion. One party ſeemed ſorrowful, the other joyful for the delivery of the remnant from death or impriſonment. In ſome Colleges thoſe that were hearty well-wiſhers to Proteſtantiſm were puniſhed by the Catholicks for exerciſing their tongues too much againſt them, and maintaining ſuch tenets that were as yet held by them heretical, eſpecially thoſe that were concerning the Sacrament of the Altar. In other Colleges where the Proteſtants had ſuffered much in the late Queen's reign, by expulſion, puniſhments, and I know not what, did now and ſoon after upon their return (particularly thoſe of Magdalen Coll.) (2) ever and anon puniſh the Catholicks, either for their ſpeaking againſt the great perſonages of the Kingdom, or for the ſhaving the upper part of their heads, or that they endeavoured to continue the ſaying of Maſs. Upon this, two Religions being now as 'twere on foot, divers of the chiefeſt of the Univerſity retired and abſented themſelves till they ſaw how affairs would proceed, while others of the Proteſtant Religion, or incliners thereto, were not deficient in promoting their own cauſe.

But leaſt the uſual duty of the Univerſity ſhould be wanting, Dr. Treſham, the Cancellarius natus (for Cardinal Pole, the Chancellor, was lately dead) ſummons (3) a Convocation to conſult about a gratulatory Epiſtle to be ſent to the Queen, which matter being deſired by the whole Houſe, and afterwards drawn up by one appointed [by] them, Dr. Treſham, Dr. Raynolds, Warden of Merton Coll. Dr. Wryght, Dr. Thom. Whyte,

(1) For Qu. Mary's Character, ſee Dr. Burnet's Hist. of the Reform. vol. vel part. 2, lib. ii, p. 370, an. 1558.

(2) Reg. Act. Coll. Magd. ut ſupra, fol. 21 a et b, 24 b.

(3) Ibid. in Reg. I, ut ſupra, fol. 178 b, 179 a,

and

and the junior Proctor went not long after to the Queen, and, in the name of the whole Univerſity, preſented it, with gloves, to her: both which ſhe accepting very kindly, was pleaſed to intimate to them, that ſhe would be a future friend to the Univerſity. And as ſhe ſaid, ſo it partly appeared this and the next year; for in a Parliament then held, ſhe cauſed an Act (1) to be made for the reſtitution of the firſt fruits nomine Decimæ; wherein it was enacted, that all Grants, Immunities, and Liberties given to the Univerſity of Oxford and the other of Cambridge, or to any College or Hall in either of them, or the Colleges of Eaton or Windſor by K. Hen. VIII, or any of the Queen's Progenitors or Predeceſſors, or by Act of Parliament, for or touching the releaſe or diſcharge of the firſt fruits or Tenths or any part thereof, ſhould always remain in their full ſtrength and virtue. Then alſo about the ſame time, when a ſubſidy of two fifteens and one tenth of the Temporals of England were granted, the Univerſities were exempted.

Though I have ſaid before, that many were ſorrowful for the death of the Queen, yet not a few were joyful, which was not only expreſſed in private among the Proteſtants, but ſhortly after far more openly by the ringing of bells in Oxford on S. Hugh's day, on which Q. Mary died and Q. Elizabeth was proclaimed. The manner how it came to paſs I ſhall now relate, as a matter not altogether impertinent in this diſcourſe. St. Hugh's day being formerly a gaudy day at Lincoln College, it hapned that in the year 1561 certain of the Fellows thereof went after dinner on that day for recreation ſake to ring at their Church of All Saints. Mr. Joh. Wayte was then Mayor of the City, and dwelled in that pariſh, who being much diſpleaſed with their ringing (for he was accounted a great Preciſian) came to the Church to know the cauſe of their ringing. At length being let in by the Ringers, who had ſhut themſelves in, demanded of them the cauſe of their ringing, charging them with Popery, as if they had rung for a Dirige for Qu. Mary, becauſe ſhe died upon that day. The moſt part anſwered that they did it for their exerciſe, but one among the reſt very readily anſwered, that they did not ring for that purpoſe, but for joy that Q. Elizabeth was proclaimed on that day. Whereupon the Mayor going away ſatisfied cauſed St. Martin's bells to be rung, and as many others as he could command. From hence the cuſtom grew in Oxford to ring on that day during her reign (for ſo alſo it appears in the Rolls of ſeveral pariſh

(1) In the Acts or Statutes at large, as before.

Churches accompts; wherein this ſtile runneth, 'Item to the Ringers on St. Hugh's day' —) as alſo on the days of Coronation and Births of Kings and Princes, which yet remaineth (1).

An. { Dom. 1559
1—2 Elizab. Reg.

The year following the Queen minding to have the Univerſity viſited, did firſt upon ſeveral deſires made to her, ſend Letters (2) to the Earl of Arundell, Chancellor of the Univerſity, dat. 27 May this year, whereby ſhe commanded him that he ſignify to the Univerſity, that ſhe meant ſhortly to viſit it by certain diſcreet perſons; and for that purpoſe ſhe further commanded him that he enjoin all manner of Heads and Governors that they proceed to no Election, nor alter any Officers but ſuch as are of neceſſity, nor make any alienations of lands, poſſeſſions, &c. until the Viſitation was ended. About the ſame time alſo, upon divers complaints made from ſeveral Colleges of the hard uſage of the Proteſtants by the R. Catholicks, did firſt ſend Letters to divers Heads of Colleges and their chief Officers, that they favour the 'Cultores Chriſtiani Religionis' in all public and private affairs: ſecondly, that they make no Elections of Head, Fellows, or Scholars, or mutations of Officers ('his exceptis' (ſaith ſhe) 'quæ ad terrarum ſuarum neceſſario munitiones expectant') nor that they make alienations, or change of their poſſeſſions till the Viſitation was finiſht.

Soon after, namely about the latter end of June, ſhe ſent certain Viſitors that they might make a mild and gentle, not rigorous reformation. Their names were,

Richard Cox, Biſhop of Ely, who before had been Viſitor in K. Edward's days.
John Lord Williams of Thame, who died 14 Oct. this year.
Sir John Maſon Kt. [ſometime Fellow of All Souls Coll. and now Chancellor of the Univerſity.]
Sir Thomas Benger Kt. of Great Milton in Com. Oxon.
William Kingſmyll Eſq.
John Warner, Dr. of Phyſic and Archdeacon of Ely [alſo Warden of All Souls Coll. where ſee more of him.]

(1) In the latter end of this year (1558) ſeveral Articles were ſent to the Univerſities from the Convocation of the Clergy, containing matters flat againſt Reformation, which were ſubſcribed by moſt of the Univerſity. See Dr. Burnet's Hist. of the Reform. vol. ii, 1559, lib. iii. p. 388.

(2) Reg. 3 Electionum Soc. et Semicom. Coll. Magd. fol. 34.

Walter

Walter Wryght, LL. D. Archdeacon of Oxford.
John Watſon [M. A.] Chancellor of St. Paul's (1)
Robt. Bynge Eſq. &c.

The particulars on which they were to inſiſt I find not, only this, that they were to confer what places fell void. However no ſooner they entred upon their Viſitation but they purged all College Chapels of ſuch utenſils that they thought ſuperſtitious, as they did at the ſame time the Churches of each Pariſh in the City, their Commiſſion extending to them alſo. Thoſe alſo that were ejected or left their places in Qu. Mary's reign, they reſtored. The Statutes of K. Edward VI they brought into uſe, and thoſe of Cardinal Pole they for the moſt part annulled. So moderate they were, and ſo equally, as 'twas thought, did they perform all things, that the Univerſity ſent great thanks to the Queen (2) for giving the Viſitors ſo moderate a Commiſſion—'tua Celſitudo Legatos ad nos mittere dignata eſt, viros præclariſſimos: qui non ſolum authoritate regia intermiſſa reſtituerent, diſſipata componerent, collapſa reſtaurarent, ſed etiam paterna manſuetudine, omnes iſtius Scholæ ſtudioſos ad obedientiam eorum quæ Regni decretis conſtituta ſunt, allicerent potiùs et invitarent, quam vi et minis cogerent, et compellerent, &c.' The Proceeders alſo in each Faculty had a Diſpenſation (3) granted to them from being bound to that oath which concerned certain concluſions condemned at London (I mean thoſe of William Ruſſell before mentioned) till ſuch time as the Viſitors ſhould determine what to be done in that matter, becauſe it ſeemed to repugne the Statutes of the Kingdom.

The chief perſons that were this year or ſoon after removed from their reſpective places, or forced as 'twere to reſign (not that I ſhall take notice of the reſignation of the E. of Arundell, Chancellor of the Univerſity), were theſe.

Dr. Rich. Martiall, Dean of Ch. Church, who refuſing the power of the Viſitors, was ſeized on, carried up to London and impriſoned. See more of him in Ch. Ch.

Dr. Will. Tresham, Canon of the ſaid Church, for refuſing the Oath of the Queen's Supremacy. He retired afterwards to Bugbrook in Northamptonſhire (of which Church he was Rector) and died there in the year 1569.

Dr. Rich. Smyth, Canon of the ſaid Church. He was afterwards

(1) [*J. Watſon* was ſometime Fellow of All Souls Coll. afterward Archd. of Surrey; Dean of Wincheſter; Doctor of Phyſic; and Biſhop of Wincheſter.]

(2) FF fol. 131 a.
(3) Reg. I fol. 185 b.

Dean

Dean of St. Peter's in Doway, where he died 1563. An eminent Writer, and a ſtrong champion for the Catholick cauſe.

Dr. Tho. Raynolds, Warden of Merton College [and Dean of Exeter] who being deprived by the Queen at Hampton Court 4 Sept. his place was pronounced void 3 days after by the Lord Williams, Dr. Wryght, and Dr. Thomas Whyte in the Warden's Lodgings before certain Fellows of that Coll. He died ſoon after in priſon, at or near Exeter.

Thom. Coveney [D. M.] Preſident of Magd. Coll. deprived for his not being (as it ſeems) in holy Orders, as alſo for his hard uſage of ſome of the Fellows this year.

Dr. Will. Cheadsey of C. C. Coll. not only ejected his Preſidentſhip, but alſo his Canonry of Ch. Ch. In the firſt ſucceeded Will. Bocher [B. D.] of that Coll. ſettled therein by certain of the Viſitors; in the other by Mr. Robt. Banks, who in Qu. Mary's reign had been turned out for being married. [He was alſo Archdeacon of Middleſex, but ejected, and ſucceeded by Alexander Nowell, D. D. He died in the Fleet Priſon, in 1561.]

Mr. Will. Wryght, Maſter of Balliol College, in whoſe place the Viſitors admitted Dr. Babington [Fellow of All Souls College.]

Mr. John Smyth, Provoſt of Oriel, who being a moderate man, was ſuffered to enjoy his Headſhip the longer: but as for his place of Margaret Profeſſor, they diſpoſed of it this or the year following [to Francis Babington D. D. aforeſaid.]

Mr. Hugh Hodgson, Provoſt of Queen's Coll: either deprived of, or left his place two years after.

Mr. Henry Heronshaw, commonly called Henſhaw, Rector of Lincoln College, ſuffered to reſign. [He was ſucceeded by Dr. Babington aforeſaid.]

Thomas Slythurst [B. D.] Preſident of Trinity College; in whoſe place was admitted by the Viſitors authority one Mr. Yeldard, who having before fled the land for Religion ſake, became afterwards a wanton, as a vain libel ſcattered abroad ſome years after this falſely reported. For though it hath theſe verſes following on him, yet Dr. Kettle, his ſucceſſor in the ſaid Preſidentſhip, did always report him to have lived a ſevere and religious life.

'And him whom conſcience once did cauſe
For deadly vice away to flye,
Now being trap'd in the ſame clauſe
With *Yelding* voice doth errour crye.'

[Mr.

[Mr. Slythurſt was alſo Canon of Windſor, and died ſoon after in the Tower of London.]

Alexander Belsire [B. D.] of St. John's, not only ejected his Preſidentſhip, but Canonſhip of Ch. Ch. [He retired to his Rectory of Hamborough near Oxford, and died there in 1567.]

Mr. Will. Elye, who ſucceeded him in St. John's, ejected alſo before he was ſcarce warm in his ſeat. [He remained in priſon ſeveral years at Hereford, and died very aged 1609.

Mr. Will. Martiall, Principal of St. Albans Hall, forced to leave his Principality within few years after this.

Fryer John de Villa Garcia, commonly called by the Proteſtants Johannes Fraterculus, the King's Reader of Divinity.

George Etheridge or Edrych [M. A. and B. M. Fellow of C. C. C.] the King's Profeſſor of the Greek Tongue.

James Dugdale, Maſter of Univerſity College, was ejected alſo by the Viſitors two years after this, in whoſe place came Thom. Key or Kay, Rector of Tredington in Worceſterſhire [and lately Fellow of All Souls Coll.] one that had hitherto conformed to all changes. A very good Scholar, but obnoxious in ſome reſpects to the wits of his time. Had Pitſeus known how he had run with the times and was now ſetled a true Proteſtant, he would not without doubt have put him into his book De illuſtribus Angliæ Scriptoribus (1), but rather have attributed to him the name of Apoſtata, as to thoſe he doth that from R. Catholicks became Proteſtants.

An. { Dom. 1560 / 2—3 Elizab.

As thoſe before mentioned were ejected, or would by no means ſtoop, or take the Oath of Supremacy, ſo on the contrary many there were that conformed, eſpecially for a certain time till they ſaw how matters would be determined. The chiefeſt of theſe perſons was Dr. Walt. Wryght, mentioned before, one that had been divers times Commiſſary of the Univerſity, and now was of the number of Viſitors. He it was, when being one of thoſe deputed by the Biſhop of Wincheſter to viſit Magdalen College, that ſhewed himſelf the moſt moderate of them all, ſeeking to appeaſe the rigour then uſed, even as far as he durſt appear. Blind he was in one eye, but very acute and clear-ſighted in mind, and a quick judge in difficult matters. The truth is though his running with Q.

(1) In Æt. 16, nu. 979.

Mary's

Mary's time could not well be excuſed by the men of theſe times, yet for his forwardneſs in one particular lately acted he was by them much commended, and that was that preſently after the Coronation of Qu. Elizabeth he laid open his errors, which he thought he had committed in Qu. Mary's reign, and with a low voice but ſtrong arguments in a Sermon that he delivered in All Saints Church confuted (as Dr. Humphrey a zealous Calviniſt tells (1) us) the chiefeſt of Popiſh Tenets, commended alſo the Proteſtants Liturgy, the Celebration of Prayers and Sacraments now uſed in the Engliſh Church. The year after this, being much decayed in body, fell ſick, and within 8 days after died (2) much lamented by divers of the Univerſity, to which he before had always been a ſerviceable ſon, and ready to do officious turns thereto. Then was there alſo Dr. Thomas Coveney before mentioned, Dr. Thomas Whyte of New College, and others. Mr. Thomas Neale alſo, the King's Hebrew Profeſſor, muſt not be forgotten, who though he conformed yet in his heart he was a R. Catholick, and therefore mentioned with praiſe among the Writers of that Religion by Jo. Pits in his book De illuſtribus Angliæ Scriptoribus.

In the next place I muſt proceed to ſpeak of the Fellows and Scholars of ſeveral Colleges that were either removed from or elſe left their places about theſe times for not conforming or acknowledging the Queen's Supremacy. New College having the greateſt number of theſe, I ſhall mention firſt; and thoſe are William Knott M. of A. afterwards LL. Dr. John Catagre, LL. B. Thomas Butler, LL. D. Rob. Pointz, A. M. afterwards a learned Writer beyond the ſeas, Rob. Fenne LL. B. who ſhortly after ſuffered for his religion exile, impriſonment and other miſeries. Joh. Fenne his brother being ejected alſo, or elſe not enduring to ſtay in the College became a Schoolmaſter in St. Edmunds Bury, which place ſoon after he being forced to quit went to Lovaine in Brabant, and there lived obſcurely to about the year 1613. John Fowler B. A. receded alſo to the ſame place, and there profeſſed the Art of Printing. John Hardy a Civilian, John Noble B. A. and Thom. Darrell, both removed by the Biſhop of Wincheſter's Chancellor. Richard Whyte B. A. afterwards went to Doway, and there lived in great repute, leaving behind him a report of his eminencies in various ſorts of learning. Edw. Atſlow (3) Dr. of Phyſic, and

(1) In Vita Juelli, p. 76.

(2) Sanders in his Book de Viſib. Monarch. Eccl. p. 690, ſaith that Dr. Wright died within 8 days after the Sermon was preached, as a judgment that befell him for ſpeaking againſt the Pope's Supremacy.

(3) *E. Atſlow* was about theſe times Phyſician to the Duke of Norfolk, and racked in the Tower of London on his account. [MS Note in the Marg. of the Author's Lat. Copy in Aſhm. Muſ.]

Luke

Luke Atſlow M. A. his brother; the laſt of which was removed becauſe he would not take holy Orders upon him according to the Statute. He went afterwards to Rome, where he became intimate with and beloved of Father Perſons. Joh. Raſtall, M. A. Joh. Mundin a Civilian, a Dorſetſhire man by birth, removed not this but ſome years after by the Biſhop of Wincheſter in his Viſitation of this College. He went afterwards beyond the ſeas, and was made a ſeminary Prieſt, after which coming into England was entrapped by one Hammond a Lawyer on Houndſlow Heath, in his journey from Wincheſter to London, and being delivered up to Secretary Walſingham, was by him examined and committed to priſon; afterwards being convicted according to the law againſt Seminaries, was with 4 other Prieſts, namely George Haddock, James Fenne, Thom. Emerford and John Nutter, executed at Tyburn 12 Feb. 1582-3. Will. Norwood, Tho. Shelley, Joh. Ingram and John Buſtard, all ejected for refuſing to come to divine Service. Owen Lewes, or as ſome call him Lewes Owen, left the Coll. alſo being LL. B. and going to Doway became Regius Profeſſor there, and in the year 1588 Biſhop of Caſſana in Italy. John Hanyngton Bac. of Arts and Fellow left the College as it ſeems of his own accord, and going beyond the ſeas came (1) to an untimely death, either at Rome or Padoua, about the year 1566. Will. Pomerell Bac. Div. one of the Chaplains of the ſaid College. He went afterwards into Ireland and became noted for ſome parts of Learning, &c.

From St. John's College, John Bavant, Ralph Wyndon, Leonard Stopes and Hen. Shaw, Maſters of Arts and Fellows. Will. Wyggs and Jonas Meredith, Bachelaurs of Arts and Fellows, were turned out, or elſe voluntarily left their places. All which being about this time or ſoon after made Cath. Prieſts, were among others ſeized on and impriſoned in Wiſbich Caſtle in Cambridgeſhire. What was the end of them, unleſs exile, I know not. 'Tis ſaid that Wyggs was then killed by the hand of a Gentleman his fellow priſoner there, upon ſome queſtion then diſputed between them. However it be (perhaps he was only wounded) ſure I am that one Will. Wyggs was executed for being a Seminary Prieſt at Kingſton in Surry, firſt Oct. an. 1588. There was alſo of the ſame Houſe one Thom. Bramſton, alias Brimſton, who after he had lived ſome years with Dr. Joh. Fecknam, the laſt Abbat of Weſtminſter, went beyond the ſeas, where he died about the year 1608. What the names of others of the ſame College were I find not.

(1) Fox in his Book of Martyrs, ſub an. 1558.

From Merton College Rob. Dawkes, David de la Hyde, and Anthony Atkins, Fellows, were expelled for refuſing the Oath of recognition of the Queen's Superiority.

From All Souls Mr. Holland the Warden, Thom. Dorman, Thom. Dolman and others. The firſt died at London in priſon this year; the other two, who were Fellows, went beyond the ſeas, and took on them, among other Engliſh exiles, holy Orders.

From Corp. Ch. Coll. I find as yet but two. The firſt was Will. Shepery, afterwards eminent at Rome for his excellent gifts in the Tongues. The other was James Fenne, brother to thoſe two Fennes before mentioned, who was not only put by his Bachelaur's Degree for refuſing the Oath of the Queen's Superiority, but alſo his Fellowſhip: after which he retired to Gloceſter Hall, moſtly repleniſhed about theſe times with perſons of his opinion, where taking into his tuition certain young men, was at length forced to fly thence. Afterwards he went into Somerſetſhire, the place of his nativity, in which and in other parts ſuffering much for his Religion, was in the concluſion executed at Tyburn for a Seminary Prieſt (though at his trial it could not be proved that he was one) 12 Feb. 1584.

From Magdalen Coll. ſome were ejected, others again voluntarily left their Fellowſhips; for a ſupply of which 7 Probationers were this, and 12 the next year choſen, and ſo for ſeveral years after a conſiderable number. One Mr. John Wryght, Fellow, putting himſelf a little too forward againſt the preſent Government, was (1) enjoined ſome time after this by the Preſident and Fellows that he ſhould not for a month's time 'publicè ad populum Oxonienſem vel privatim in Collegio abſque vi, dolo et fuco ſententiam et judicium ſuum exponeret de Sacrificio Miſſæ et de Primatu Elizabethæ Reginæ &c.' but he as it ſeems not obeying, was for that and other faults ſoon after expelled, or at leaſt ſuffered to reſign.

From Lincoln College were many, who being of inconſiderable note, I ſhall paſs them by. However ſome of them afterwards became eminent among thoſe of their profeſſion beyond the ſeas.

From Trinity divers alſo ejected, or elſe quietly departed. Among them were Leonard Fitz-Simons, Thom. Scot and Thom. Ford, the laſt of which being afterwards made a Seminary Prieſt or Jeſuit, was (as 'tis ſaid) executed at Tyburn 20 or 28 May, 1582.

From Oriel divers abſented themſelves, and therefore their Fellowſhips were pronounced void. Of theſe were Mr. Will. Allyn, of whom before

(1) Reg. Act. Coll. Magd. fol. 29 a.

ſub

ſub an. 1557, Joh. Herniman another, and I think Pet. Whyte an Iriſhman.

There were others alſo of the remaining part of Colleges either expelled or forced to reſign; but having no certain knowledge of their names, I muſt be forced to paſs them by (1).

An. { Dom. 1561 / 3—4 Elizab.

So that by the ſaid Viſitation which yet continued, the Univerſity became empty and Learning low. Exerciſes alſo were ſeldom performed, and Proceeders conſequently were few. In the Act laſt year was none (2) in Divinity and but one in the Civil Law, three in Phyſic and eight in Arts, and in the Act this year not one (3) in Divinity, Law or Phyſic. The Students alſo were ſo poor and beggarly that many of them were forced this and the year following to obtain Licenſe (4) under the Commiſſary's hand to require the Alms of well-diſpoſed people. And indeed the want of Exhibitions and charity of religious people was ſo much that their uſual ſaying now was

'Sunt mutæ Muſæ, noſtraque fama fames.'

Some alſo that tarried behind, that had but a ſmattering in, or good wiſhes to the R. Catholic Religion, would rather hazard themſelves beyond the ſeas, than venture to undergo divers inconveniences here; foraſmuch as not only all formality, ceremony, decorum, &c. were vaniſht or become ridiculous, but all things beſides tended to the ruin of their religion. Some there were that would have willingly ſhewed themſelves in writing, ſpeaking, or doing for the advancement of their Religion; but authority being ready to overtake them, could not with eaſe obtain their deſigns. An inſtance of one paſſage acted the year following for the moſt part relating to the advancement of Popery ye ſhall hear anon, while I ſpeak of ſome difference between the Academians and Citizens concerning Liberties.

(1) 1560—About the beginning of that year Qu. Elizabeth 'had cauſed the Engliſh Liturgy to be tranſlated into Latin, uſing therein the pen and diligence of Walt. Haddon (as ſome ſuppoſe) —And being tranſlated, it was commended by her Letters Pat. 1 Apr. not only to all Colleges and Halls in both the Univerſities, but alſo to the Colleges of Eaton and Wincheſter, to be uſed by them in their ſeveral and reſpective Chapels. And ſhe cauſed further ſome ſelected Hymns to be added to it for ſome particular occaſions, but moſt eſpecially to be ſung in Funerals and ſolemn Obſequies; which not being warranted by the Statute of the year preceding, were therefore authoriſed with a non obſtante.' Heliyn's Hist. of the Reform. p. 303.

(2) Reg. I, ut ſupra, fol. 192 b.

(3) Ib. fol. 200 a.

(4) Reg. GG fol. 262 a et alibi.

The Univerſity having been much troubled and hurried up and down by the changes of Religion in the days of K. Edw. VI, Q. Mary and Q. Elizabeth, and altogether buſied about ſetling the private ſtate of their Foundations, Corporations, Colleges, procuring Mortmains and the like, had in the mean time ſuffered the public ſtate thereof, as to Liberties and Privileges, to run in ſome manner to ruin. Upon which the Citizens now being, thinking or at leaſt pretending, that at this change of Religion all things would be extinguiſhed, and ſo conſequently they no more obnoxious to the Univerſity, hoped to ſwallow down not only the amercements, but the Court-Leet itſelf, and go away with all. For it muſt be known that, among other enormities committed by the Citizens of Oxford this and ſome years before, Thom. Ryley and John Hartley, Baillives, ſhewing themſelves active againſt the Univerſity Officers, when they came to hold their Court-Leet in the Gildhall, and in not impannelling a jury of Freemen for that purpoſe, were called into queſtion by the Commiſſary for it, but they, not without ſaucineſs maintaining what they had done, (knowing the Univerſity was in a low condition) were on the 10 Nov. this year (1) diſcommoned in a Convocation held by the Regents and non Regents, in which condition they remaining till 10 Dec. following, were then, after an humble ſubmiſſion made by them, reconciled (2) to the Univerſity. But to ſay no more of this matter, and to paſs by various contempts caſt upon the Scholars by the Citizens about this time of Reformation, I ſhall ſpeak of the inſtance before mentioned.

An. { Dom. 1562 / 4—5 Elizab.

A ſpirit of ſedition having began to ſhew itſelf the laſt year upon a rumour of the coming of the Pope's Nuntio, the Abbat of Martinego, into England, (not much leſſened by the Seſſion of the Council of Trent, in which it was verily thought that ſome proceedings would be had againſt the Queen) certain ſeeds thereof, which a little before had been ſown, began firſt to ſhew themſelves in a petit Rebellion (ſo by the Reformed it was now accounted) in that eminent nurſery of good wits, Merton College, which by its ſmall beginning, did give occaſion to many to ſuppoſe that ſome matter of great concernment was in agitation. The brief ſtory of the matter was thus.

(1) Ib. in I fol. 198 a. (2) Ib. fol. 199 a.

The

The Wardenſhip of that College being vacant by the reſignation of Dr. James Gervaſe about the beginning of Jan. laſt, the Fellows proceed to Election, but inſtead of chooſing three, according to the Statutes, to be preſented to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury (now Parker) who according to the antient manner is to approve of one, and he to be admitted Warden, they diſſent and nominate five perſons, of which two or three were never of the Houſe. But all the ſaid five perſons the Archbiſhop refuſing, (becauſe by their diſſention there was a devolution made to him) he unworthily confers the Wardenſhip upon a ſtranger called by the name of John Manne, ſometime Fellow of New College in Oxford, whoſe coming to that of Merton for admiſſion being not till the latter end of March this year, the government of that College continued ſtill on Mr. Will. Hawle then Subwarden, who being ſufficiently known to be inclined to the Roman Catholic Religion, was not wanting in the vacancy to retrieve certain cuſtoms, now by the Reformed accounted ſuperſtitious. Among ſuch was the ſinging certain Hymns in the College Hall round the fire on Holyday evenings and their Vigils, enduring from the Vigil of All Saints to the evening of the Purification: which cuſtom being before annulled in Dr. Gervaſe his time, the Pſalms of Sternhold and Hopkins were appointed in their places, which do to this day continue. But ſo it was that when Mr. James Leech one of the junior Fellows had took the book into his hand ready to begin one of the ſaid Pſalms, Mr. Hawle ſtept from his place, offering to ſnatch the book from him, with an intent, as 'tis ſaid, to caſt it into the fire, adding moreover that neither he or the reſt would dance after his pipe. Which action of his and others in Vindication of the Roman Catholic Religion gave encouragement and opportunity to the men of that party to take upon them and exerciſe their authority on the juniors that had not been trained up in their way.

Soon after the new Warden comes to Oxford, and the next day being the 30 of March this year, came (1) with Dr. Babington the Vicechancellor, Dr. Whyte Warden of New College and others to Merton College gate, where meeting him certain of the Fellows, gives them Letters under ſeal from the Archbiſhop of Canterbury Patron of that College, that he ſhould be admitted Warden thereof; but the Fellows not agreeing at that time to give anſwer to his deſire, deferred the matter till the 2^{d} of April: which day being come, he appears again at nine of the clock in the morning

(1) Reg. Prim. Actorum Societat. Coll. Mert. fol. 328 b.

accompanied

accompanied with the before mentioned perſons, Hen. Noreys of Wytham Eſq. and Anthony Forſter of Cumnore Gent. but coming to the College gate, they found it ſhut by the general conſent of the Fellows. At length after he and his company had tarried there awhile, ſends for Mr. John Broke, one of the ſenior Fellows, deſiring to let him in and admit him; he therefore being of a baſe and falſe ſpirit opens the gate by ſome means or other and admits him. At whoſe entrance the Fellows were ſo enraged, that Mr. Hawle, as 'tis reported, gave the new Warden a box on the ear for his preſumption to enter into the gates without his leave.

Theſe things being done, of which the Archbiſhop had notice ſoon after, ſends a Citation (1) to the College that the Fellows be ready and all preſent in their Chapel May 26 following, and ſo de die in diem, to be viſited by him or his Vicar general. That day being come they appear, and after examination of divers matters (the Vicar firſt admitting Mr. Manne to his place) relating as well to the former proceedings, as of the ſtate of the Houſe, he removed (2) Mr. Hawle from his Fellowſhip, publickly admoniſhed his party, encouraged the young Scholars, curbed thoſe that he thought were inclined to the Catholic Religion, and countenanced thoſe of the reformed party. As for Hawle, who was accounted a good Phyſician of his time, receded to Univerſity College, where abiding in great diſcontent, died on the 19 day of Decemb. following, and as for the chief of his party, were either before or ſoon after diſperſed. Roger Gifford perceiving a ſtorm to be at hand, when the citation was ſent to the College, reſigned his Fellowſhip (3). John Potts and Ambroſe Applebye, two others envied by the new Warden after his ſettlement, were under pretence of perjury expelled (4) the year following, and hard it went with Tho. Benyer, who had been a great oppoſer of the Warden's Admiſſion. After which time Potts, who had found favour went to Lovaine, and other parts beyond the ſeas, with a Pupil of his called Arthur Faunt, who by the great improvement he received under his Tutor, became a noted Jeſuit under the name of Laurentius Arturus Faunteus, and for his learning and example of life much reſpected in Poland, where he moſtly lived. Broke, who had been falſe to his truſt, was expelled (5) two years after for defrauding the College while he was Burſar; and laſtly as for the Warden, he was accounted by ſome a noted man of his time, for he was not only made Dean of Glouceſter by the Queen, anno 1565, but by her ſent Embaſſador into Spain after Goſeman

(1) Ibid. fol. 329 a.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid. f. 330.
(4) Ib. f. 333.
(5) Ib. f. 336, &c.

or

or Gooſeman de Sylva, Dean (as it is ſaid) of Toledo had been ſent hither by the King of that country. Of which Embaſſadors the Queen uſed merrily to ſay, that 'as her brother the King of Spain had ſent to her a Gooſman, ſo ſhe to him a Man-Gooſe.' Thus were the endeavours of the Roman Catholics of Merton Coll. quelled, the which if not looked after in due ſeaſon, might have riſen to a conſiderable matter: for it was verily thought that other Houſes of learning would have ſhewn themſelves what they were in heart upon this opportunity, if the Mertonian deſign had taken place.

About this time, if I miſtake not, a Bill paſſed in Parliament that Biſhops, Chancellors and Commiſſaries ſhould be henceforth Bach. of Laws at the leaſt: ſo that whereas lately the Faculty of Law was much diſreſpected and neglected, received now encouragement.

An. { Dom. 1563 / 5—6 Elizab.

This year a violent Plague broke forth, being the dregs of laſt year's miſchief, diſperſing thoſe that were remaining in the Univerſity to the damage of Learning tho' now at a low ebb. What by this ſickneſs, reformation of Religion, ejectment and voluntary departure of divers Scholars, the Schools, conſidering former times, were, as I may ſay, left empty, and little of Exerciſes performed in them. If Learning now had not been decayed, that Injunction of Queen Elizabeth (1) would not have been publiſhed about this time; by the authority of which, ſome Miniſters were enjoined to peruſe Chapters and Homilies ſeveral times, to the end that they might read to the better underſtanding of the people. Had they been thought ſufficiently diſcreet, it would not have been judged neceſſary (2) that Prieſts and Deacons ſhould not take to their wives any manner of women without advice or allowance firſt had, upon good examination, by the Biſhop of the Dioceſe and two Juſtices of the Peace, as from very good grounds it appears: and further alſo if the Latin Tongue had not been in a manner forgotten, it would not have pleaſed Queen Elizabeth a little before this time (3) to appoint all Prayers and other divine Offices to be ſaid and anſwered in that language, to the end that it might become the more familiar among us.

(1) Injunct. 53.
(2) Injunct. 29.
(3) Pat. 2 Elizab. quæ præfiguntur Lib. Latinarum Precum et aliarum Ceremoniarum Eccleſ. Angl.

Preachers

Preachers I am ſure were ſo rare, that there were but two in the Univerſity that preached on the Lord's Day (yet not conſtantly) to the Academians: thoſe were Mr. Thomas Sampſon, Dean of Chriſt Church, and Dr. Lawrence Humphrey, Preſident of Magdalen College. Nay Sir Henry Saville hath often reported to certain intelligent perſons, that have told me the ſame, that when he came firſt to the Univerſity about 1561 there was but one conſtant Preacher in Oxon, and he only a Bachelaur of All Souls College (1). Theſe I ſay preaching for the moſt part to the Academians, their puritanical Doctrine took ſuch deep root among their Auditors, that it could never be quite extirpated. When Mr. Sampſon left the Univerſity, and Dr. Humphrey often abſent upon occaſions, and none left perhaps to execute the office of preaching rightly, Richard Taverner of Woodeaton near Oxford, Eſq. did ſeveral times preach in Oxford, and when he was High Sheriff of this County (which was [a few] years after this) came into St. Mary's Church out of pure charity with a golden chain about his neck, and a ſword as 'tis ſaid by his ſide (but falſe without doubt, for he always preached in a damaſk gown) and gave the Academians, deſtitute of evangelical advice, a Sermon beginning with theſe words:

'Arriving at the Mount of St. Mary's in the Stony ſtage (2) where I now ſtond, I have brought you ſome fyne Bisketts baked in the oven of Charitie, carefully conſerved for the chickens of the Church, the ſparrows of the Spirit, and the ſweet ſwallowes of Salvation, &c."

He was ſometime of Cardinal College in Oxford, afterwards Mr. of Arts, and at length Clerk of the Signet to K. Hen. VIII and K. Edw. VI, from the laſt of whom he obtained Letters (though a mere layman) to preach the Word of God in any Church of his Majeſty's Dominions. A good ſcholar he was of his time, but an enemy not only to the Catholic Religion, but to the ceremonies of the Church of England now in their infancy.

Merton College, which before had bred up divers good preachers, being now deſtitute of one, did, two years after, chooſe a Maſter of Arts named Edmund Bunny into their Society, which perſon being then and eſpecially afterwards an eminent Preacher, and one that was ready upon all occaſions to aſcend the Pulpit, many were pleaſed to ſay that he was troubled with the Divinity ſquirt.

(1) Andrew Kingſmyll as I ſuppoſe [Bach. of Laws elected Fellow of All Souls Coll. from that of Corp. Chr. in 1558.]

(2) [St Mary's Pulpit was then of fine carved Aſhler ſtone, joining to the upper pillar of the ſouth ſide of the body of the Church; which Pulpit was taken away when Dr. John Owen was Vicechanc. about 1654, and a framed Pulpit of wood was ſet on the pedeſtall that upheld the frame of ſtone. Ath. Oxon. vol. I. c. 144.]

An.

An. { Dom. 1564
6—7 Elizab.

To paſs by other matters relating to the premiſes, we ſhall proceed to thoſe things we find memorable this year. The Univerſity therefore being now, as ſeveral years before, defective of good and orderly government, care was taken about it after this manner: viz. that Diſpenſations and Graces which were corruptly beſtowed (1) on ſuch not worthy of them, or elſe not in ſuch manner as ought to be, ſhould not be granted, eſpecially to thoſe that proceeded in Divinity, Law, or Phyſic, without ſufficient oath and teſtimony that they had performed in good order the Exerciſes requiſite for them. The next matter was, that ſpecial care ſhould be taken, what public Lectures and ſcholaſtical Exerciſes ſhould be accounted neceſſary; and therefore for that purpoſe the Proctors were deſigned (2) to chooſe out certain perſons of every Faculty to determine it; but what they acted therein ſeems to me that they quite aboliſhed certain of the ſaid Exerciſes becauſe that either they were thought ſuperſtitious or ſophiſtical, or at leaſt ſomething of that nature in the performance of them.

Not long after the Univerſity made ſeveral Statutes (3) againſt the exceſs of apparel that was uſed by all ſorts of Scholars, namely that 'no Head of a Houſe, Graduat or Scholar, having either living of a College, Scholar's Exhibition, or ſpiritual promotion within any College or Hall, ſhould weare any ſhirt with ruffs either at the hand or collar, except it be a ſingle ruff without any work of gold, ſilver or ſilke, and that not above an inch deep. Alſo that none of the ſaid perſons ſhould wear any falling collar which falleth more than an inch over the Coat or other garment. That they ſhould not weare any cut hoſen or hoſes, lined with any other ſtuff to make them ſwell or puff out. Then alſo that they have but one lining, and that lining cloſe to the legge, and that they put not more cloth in one pair of hoſe than a yard and an half at moſt, and that without buttons, lace or any gard of ſilk. That they ſhould not openly wear any dublet of any light colour, as white, green, yellow, &c.' which orders were impoſed on the ſaid perſons, with mulcts to the breakers of them.

Order alſo was taken (4) that a Matriculation book ſhould be provided, wherein Scholars and privileged men ſhould be entred, and what

(1) Reg. I, f. 207 b, &c.
(2) Ib. fol. 200 a.
(3) Reg. KK fol. 5 a et b.
(4) Ibid. fol. 6 a. See the beginning of Lib. Matric.

each perſon ſhould pay at the time of his Matriculation. According to which order a book was provided, the old one being loſt or conveyed away in the late times of Reformation. The public alſo Statutes of the Univerſity were reviſed (1) explained and amended, and all matters relating to learning reformed and corrected. Such means were now and the year after uſed by the care of the new Chancellor, the Earl of Leyceſter, that nothing was wanting to the recovery of the Univerſity, now and of late fell into great decay. It is alſo to be noted that there being a peſtilential diſeaſe in the Univerſity in ſummer time, the act was intermitted (2) and none was kept till the 19 of Febr.

An. { Dom. 1565 / 7—8 Elizab.

All that I find memorable this year is, 1. That certain Statutes having been made for the reformation of the Univerſity (the particulars of which I cannot now tell you) were read and confirmed (3) in a Convocation held 11 May. 2. That the late Decree, that the Maſters of Arts ſhould continue in their neceſſary Regency for two years, was confirmed in a Convocation held 24 Oct. in which aſſembly one Richard Hanſon, a Citizen of Oxon, was for his inſolent contempt ſhewed to the ſenior Proctor diſcommoned (4), but on the 31 of the ſaid month was upon his ſubmiſſion reſtored for a time. 3. That the Comitiæ or Acts were to be always for the future on Monday next following the 7 of July; ſo that whereas we uſed to have two Acts formerly in one year, now for the future but one was to be kept. This was ordered (5) on the 4 of March. 4. That great Congregations, wherein certain matters of the Univerſity uſed to be performed, were by order (6), made Mar. 9, to be acted in Convocations. Other matters concerning theſe great Congregations were acted the next year in May, which for brevity I paſs by.

An. { Dom. 1566 / 8—9 Elizab.

The Univerſity being pretty well recruited and ſetled with good government (howbeit not repleniſhed with learned men for the reaſons before expreſſed) it pleaſed Queen Elizabeth to viſit it in her Progreſs taken this

(1) Reg. KK, fol. 11 a.
(2) Ib. f. 7 b.
(3) Ib. f. 11 a, 15 a, &c.
(4) Ib. fol. 14 a et b.
(5) Ibid. fol. 20 b.
(6) Ibid. fol. 21 a.

year.

year. At Cambridge, ſhe had been there two years ago joyfully received (1) and entertained with Comedies and Tragedies, and then, or a little before, would have come to Oxford, but her intention being diverted by the dregs of a Plague then remaining there, deferred her coming till this year. Of which and her entertainment, I find it thus recorded.

Aug. 27, Creations made for thoſe perſons who were appointed by the Convocation to diſpute before the Queen (2).

The 29 of Aug. being Thurſday, which was two days before her coming to Oxford, the Marquiſs of Northampton (Parre), Dudley Earl of Leyceſter[Chanc. of the Univ.]Lord Strange, Lord Sheffield, Lord Paget, Barons, Sir William Cecil one of the Secretaries of State, Sir Nicholas Thogmorton, and others came to Oxford to ſee what proviſion was made by the Univerſity for the entertainment of the Queen. Dr. Kennall the Vicechancellor, and the Heads of the Univerſity rode to meet this honorable company, appointing the Scholars to ſtand in order within Ch. Ch. Quadrangle to receive the Earl of Leyceſter, Chancellor of the Univerſity, and the reſt of the Nobility that ſhould come with him: but before, and at the entrance of theſe Noblemen, it rained ſo vehemently that they entred ſtraightway into Dr. Kennall's Lodging. However, as it was before appointed, one Mr. Thomas Pottes of that Houſe made an Oration to the Earl of Leyceſter, and Mr. Robert Benſon another to the Secretary. Both which being ended, the Secretary, after he had talked with Mr. Pottes of the cauſe why Ariſtotle in his Politics wrote de Monarchia, being (as he ſaid) at that time no Monarchy in the world, entred into further talk concerning the Privileges of the Univerſity of Oxford, and then forthwith they went to dinner.

Afterwards three Bachelaurs of Ch. Ch. were called in to diſpute upon this Queſtion, then preſently propoſed by Mr. Secretary:

'An divitiæ plus conferant ad doctrinam proſequendam quàm paupertas.'

Which being handled very well to their content, they departed about 3 or 4 of the clock in the afternoon to Woodſtock.

The 31 of Aug. being Saturday, the Earl of Huntingdon, Earl of Leyceſter, and other perſons of quality went to the Schools in the Morning, and heard Dr. Humphreys, the Regius Profeſſor, read to his great commendation in the Divinity School, and after that certain diſputations in that Faculty.

(1) See in a Book intit. 'Regina literata, ſive de adventu Elizabethæ Reg. ad Acad. Cant.' edit. Lond. 1568. [Reprinted in Q. Eliz. Progreſſes, &c. collected by Nichols, 4to Lond. 1788; vol. 1, under the year 1564.]

(2) [Ath. Oxon. v. 1. c. 727.]

In the evening came the Queen with a noble retinew from Woodſtock, and at the uttermoſt part of the Univerſity Liberties, near Wolvercote, the Earl of Leyceſter, Chancellor, four Doctors in their ſcarlet habits, namely, Kennall the Vicechancellor or Commiſſary, Humphrey, Preſident of Magd. Coll. Godwyn Dean of Ch. Ch. and Whyte Warden of New Coll. with 8 Maſters that were Heads of Houſes, in their habits, met the Queen; and after obeyſance done to her, the Chancellor of the Univerſity, who before her received the Staves of the three Eſquire Bedells then preſent, delivered them up to her; but ſhe no ſooner had received, but gave them up again to the Chancellor, and he forthwith to the Bedells. After this was done an Oration was ſpoken before her by Marbeck the late Orator, now Provoſt of Oriel Coll. beginning thus: 'Multa ſunt divinæ erga nos bonitatis,' &c. (1) which being finiſhed the Queen ſaid to him, 'We have heard of you before, but now we know you.' The Spaniſh Embaſſador named Goſeman (2), then with her, ſaid alſo, 'Non pauca multis ſed multa paucis complexus eſt.' Then the Queen gave him her hand to kiſs, as ſhe did at the ſame time to the Vicechancellor, Doctors and Maſters; but while Humphrey was doing that compliment, the Queen ſaid, 'Dr. Humphrey methinks this gown and habit becomes you very well; and I marvel that you are ſo ſtraight laced in this point—but I come not now to chide (3).'

Theſe things being done, ſhe and her Nobility, with the Chancellor, Doctors, Maſters, and Bedells before her, rid towards Oxford; and being within half a mile of it, the Mayor, named Thomas Willyams, with the Aldermen, and certain Burgeſſes, to the number of thirteen, received her Majeſty. He then in the firſt place delivered up his Mace to her; which ſhe forthwith returned again; then he ſpake an Engliſh Oration, and preſented in the name of the whole City a Cup of Silver, double gilt, worth 10l. and in it about 40l. in old Gold. This gift was the firſt in money that ever, as I can yet learn, was preſented to a Prince; for at the coming of any one to the Univerſity before this time the cuſtom was, that the Citizens ſhould give them five Oxen, as many Sheep, Veales, Lambs and Sugarloafes; but this numerus quinarius was now altered by Sir Francis Knollys the City Steward, and converted into money, which yet continueth.

Afterwards entring into the City in a rich chariot about 5 or 6 of the clock at night, one Robert Deale of New Coll. ſpake before her at the

(1) [Harl. MSS. 129, f. 63. See Nichol's Col. ut ſupra, 1566, p. 33.]

(2) Dedicus Goſemannus de Sylva.

(3) The Queen reflects upon Dr. Humphrey for his preciſeneſs.

North

North Gate, called Bocardo, an Oration in the name of all the Scholars, that ſtood one by one on each ſide of the ſtreet from that place to Quatervois: which being finiſhed, ſhe went forward, the Scholars all kneeling and unanimouſly crying, 'Vivat Regina;' which the Queen taking very kindly, anſwered oftentimes with a joyful countenance, 'Gratias ago, gratias ago.'

At her coming to Quatervois (commonly called Carfax) an Oration was made in the Greek Tongue by Mr. Lawrence the King's Profeſſor of that language in the Univerſity; which being finiſht, ſhe ſeemed to be ſo well pleaſed with it, that ſhe gave him thanks in the Greek Tongue, adding, that it was the beſt Oration that ever ſhe heard in Greek, and that 'we would anſwer you preſently, but with this great company we are ſomewhat abaſhed: we will talk more with you in our Chamber.'

From thence paſſing by the Bachelaurs and Maſters, that ſtood in like order as the Scholars, and in their Formalities, ſhe came to the Hall door of Chriſt Church, where another Oration (1) was ſpoken by Mr. Kingſmyll, Orator of the Univerſity, whom ſhe thanked, and ſaid, 'You would have done well had you had good matter.'

After this ſhe entred the Church (the Students of Ch. Ch. ſtanding orderly in their Surplices crying 'Vivat Regina') with a canopy carried over her by Dr. Kennall, Dr. Humphrey, Dr. Thomas Whyte, and Dr. Rich. Barber. On the right ſide of the Choir was made a Travys for her to ſay her Prayers, where being ſetled, Dr. Godwyn, the Dean, ſaid Prayers of thankſgiving to God for her proſperous arrival at Oxford. In the middle of which Service was an Anthem, called Te Deum, ſung to Cornets; which being done, ſhe departed thence to her Lodgings through Dr. Weſtphaling's Garden.

There were ſet upon the gates and walls of Ch. Ch. where the Queen was to paſs by, ſeveral Copies of Verſes in Latin and Greek, and at the great gate a long ſcroll of Verſes ſtuck up, made by Dr. John Piers. Among others, theſe were made by Dr. James Calfhill, one of the Canons.

'Inclyta fœminei Virgo quæ gloria ſexus
Et generis decus et gentis Regina Britannæ
Grata venis nobis, perfectaque gaudia portas,
Imperfecta tui ſubiens monumenta parentis.'

The firſt of Sept. being Sunday, Dr. William Overton of Magd. Coll. made an Engliſh Sermon in the Cathedral of Ch. Ch. in the forenoon; and in the afternoon there Mr. Thomas Harrys of New Coll. where for

(1) [Ibid. p. 12.]

the

the reception of the Queen was a Travys erected a conſiderable height from the ground, juſt oppoſite to the Pulpit. In the afternoon ſhe was preſent, but in the morning abſent upon ſome indiſpoſition of body. At which time being in her privy chamber, there was brought into her preſence a very pretty boy named Peter Carew (ſon as I think of Dr. Carew, late Dean of Ch. Ch.) who making an Oration to her in Latin, with two Greek Verſes at the end, pleaſed her ſo much that ſhe forthwith ſent for Secretary Cecyll to hear it; who being come, ſhe commanded the boy to pronounce it again, ſaying before he began, 'I pray God, my fine boy, thou mayſt ſay it ſo well as thou didſt to me juſt before.' Which being done according to her wiſh, ſhe with Cecyll and divers eminent perſons then preſent were much taken as well with the Speech as with the Orator. At night was acted in Ch. Ch. Hall, upon a large ſcaffold erected, ſet about with ſtately lights of wax variouſly wrought, a Latin Play called Marcus Geminus, at which were preſent all the Nobility, as alſo the Spaniſh Embaſſador, who afterwards commended it ſo highly to the Queen, being then abſent, that ſhe ſaid, 'In troth I will loſe no more ſport hereafter for the good report that I hear of theſe your good doings.' The Embaſſador alſo then ſaid, 'Multa vidi, ſed hæc ſunt admiranda, et ſic referam ubi in patriam venero.'

The 2d of Sept. being Monday, the Embaſſador with divers Noblemen went before noon to hear public and ordinary Lectures and Diſputations, which were duly kept in the Schools all the time the Queen was in Oxford, as at other times in full Term. The moſt part that they ſpent in the Schools was in hearing Dr. Humphrey read, whoſe Lecture they commended very much. Afterward they rode to New Coll. for whoſe reception (the Chancellor of the Univerſity, and Secretary Cecyll being with them) two Orations were made, one by George Coriat, and the other by Will. Raynolds, Bachelaurs of Arts.

The firſt of which being well approved, the Author received for his pains half a Suffran. In the afternoon the Queen thought to have heard Diſputations in Ch. Ch. Hall, but the ſtage taking up the room, it could not well be, ſo that keeping for the moſt part within her lodging Mr. Thom. Neale the Hebrew Profeſſor preſented to her Majeſty a Book of all the Prophets tranſlated out of Hebrew by him, and a little book of Latin Verſes, containing the Deſcription of every College, public Schools, and Halls, with the Names of the reſpective Founders of each Coll. and time of Foundations. At night the Queen heard the firſt part of an Engliſh Play named Palæmon, or Palamon and Arcyte, made by Mr. Richard Edwards,

Edwards, a Gentleman of her Chapel, acted with very great applauſe in Ch. Ch. Hall. At the beginning of which play, there were, by part of the Stage which fell, three perſons ſlain, namely, —— Walker, a Scholar of St. Mary Hall, one —— Pennie a Brewer, and John Gilbert, Cook of Corp. Ch. Coll. beſide five that were hurt. Which diſaſter coming to the Queen's knowledge, ſhe ſent forthwith the Vicechancellor and her Chirurgeons to help them, and to have a care that they want nothing for their recovery. Afterwards the Actors performed their parts ſo well, that the Queen laughed heartily thereat, and gave the Author of the Play great thanks for his pains.

The 3 of Sept. being Tueſday, the Queen, with her Nobility, went on foot after dinner to St. Mary's Church to hear Diſputations in Natural and Moral Philoſophy, continuing from 2 of the clock till 6. Before whoſe coming, there were divers copies of Verſes in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, ſet upon the doors and walls, and a certain Map of Oxford, made (as 'tis ſaid) by the before mentioned Mr. Neale, deſcribing the Colleges and Halls with Verſes written under each place, which hung not only up for that day, but for two days following. What became of this Map afterwards I know not; ſure I am that the Effigies or Draughts of the ſaid Colleges, with Verſes underwritten, were remitted into a paper book by the care of the ſaid Mr. Neale, and is at this time kept as a Monument in Bodley's Archives (1). There was in St. Mary's Church, a fair large ſcaffold ſet up for the performance of the Diſputations, reaching from the nether end of the Church to the door of the Choir. Towards the upper end was a void place left, wherein a Travys was ſet up, and underneath a Cloth of State for the Queen, and by it a partition made for the Ladies and Maids of Honour.

In Natural Philoſophy Mr. Edm. Campian of St. John's Coll. was Reſpondent, Mr. John Belly of Oriel Coll. Moderator or Determiner, and four that were opponents; of which Mr. Rich. Briſtow of Exeter Coll. was one. When Campian came to this part in his Oration—'Deus ſervet Majeſtatem tuam, te quæ hæc facis, te qui hæc mones,' the Queen ſmilingly ſaid to the Earl of Leyceſter, 'You my Lord muſt ſtill be one.' In Moral Diſputations Mr. John Wolley of Merton Coll. was Reſpondent, and Mr.

(1) [Publiſhed by M. Winſore, 1592, and by Hearne, 1713. See alſo Nichols's Col. ut ſupra, 1566, p. 60. The Verſes, &c. were by *Neale*, and the Views by J. *Bereblock*, Fel. of Exet. Coll.]

Thomas

Thomas Cooper of Magd. Coll. Moderator; both much commended. There were alſo four that oppoſed; of which the Senior was Mr. James Leech of Merton Coll. who when he accidentally ſaid in his Diſputations, 'Vita, et ſi opus eſt morte comprobabo,' the Queen being much pleaſed thereat ſaid to her retinew about her, 'Excellent, O excellent!'

The 4 of Sept. being Wedneſday, the Nobility went in the morning to Merton Coll. in the Warden's Lodgings of which the Spaniſh Embaſſador lodged, and repairing to the common Hall heard Diſputations on the firſt queſtion of Natural Philoſophy, and the ſecond of Moral, having been not diſputed on the day before at St. Mary's. The Opponents were all the ſame, but Reſpondent not. The Queen dined that day at Ch. Ch. but the Council at Magd. College: where after dinner Secretary Cecyll cauſed three Bachelaurs of Arts preſently to declaim, who ſhould have the Father's goods, the Lawyer, Phyſician, or Orator. In the afternoon the Queen went to St. Mary's to hear Diſputations in the Civil Law, and continued there about four hours. Dr. William Aubrey, lately Fellow of All Souls College, was the Reſpondent, and Dr. Kennall, the Commiſſary, Moderator; who, when he would have cut off Dr. Thom. Whyte of New Coll. one of the Opponents, becauſe his Diſputations were too large, the Queen liked him ſo well, that ſhe willed him by all means to go forward. At night the Queen was preſent at the other part of the Play of Palæmon and Arcyte, which ſhould have been acted the night before, but deferred becauſe it was late when the Queen came from Diſputations at St. Mary's. When the Play was ended ſhe called for Mr. Edwards, the Author, and gave him very great thanks, with praiſes of reward, for his pains: then making a pauſe ſaid to him, and her retinew ſtanding about her, this, relating to part of the Play, 'By Palæmon I warrant he dallieth not in love when he was in love indeed. By Arcyte, he was a right martial Knight, having a ſwart countenance and a manly face. By Trecatio—God's pitty what a knave it is? By Perithous throwing St. Edward's rich cloak into the funeral fire, which a ſtander by would have ſtayed by the arm, with an oath, Go Fool — he knoweth his part I warrant.' In the ſaid Play was acted a Cry of Hounds in the Quadrant, upon the train of a Fox in the hunting of Theſeus, with which the young Scholars, who ſtood in the windows, were ſo much taken (ſuppoſing it was real) that they cried out 'Now now— there there—he's caught, he's caught.' All which the Queen merrily beholding ſaid, 'O excellent! thoſe boys in very troth are ready to leap out of the windows to follow the hounds.' This part it

ſeems

ſeems being repeated before certain Courtiers in the Lodgings of Mr. Rog. Marbeck, one of the Canons of Ch. Ch. by the Players in their Gowns (for they were all Scholars that (1) acted) before the Queen came to Oxford, was by them ſo well liked, that they ſaid it far ſurpaſſed Damon and Pythias, than which, they thought, nothing could be better. Likewiſe ſome ſaid that if the Author did any more before his death, he would run mad. But this Comedy was the laſt he made, for he died within few months after. In the acting of the ſaid Play there was a good part performed by the Lady Æmilia, who, for gathering her flowers prettily in a garden then repreſented, and ſinging ſweetly in the time of March, received 8 Angels for a gracious Reward by her Majeſty's command. By whom that part was acted I know not, unleſs by Peter Carew, the pretty boy before mentioned.

The 5 of Sept. being Thurſday, were celebrated after dinner Diſputations in Phyſic in St. Mary's Church, which being ſoon done, thoſe in Divinity followed. In Phyſic Dr. Thom. Franceys of Queen's Coll. was Reſpondent, Dr. Rich. Maſters Moderator; and being 7 Opponents, but 3 for want of time diſputed, viz. Dr. Rob. Huycke of Merton Coll. about this time one of the Queen's Phyſicians, Dr. Henry and Dr. Walter Baylie of New Coll. In Divinity Diſputations Dr. Humphrey was Reſpondent, and Dr. Jewell, Biſhop of Saliſbury, was Moderator; and being ſeven Opponents, the two laſt were excluded for want of time. After Diſputations were ended, which was about 6 of the clock, the Queen, out of her own benignity, made an Oration to conclude the Act, to the very great delight and rejoicing of many hundred then preſent. But before ſhe began ſhe deſired the Spaniſh Embaſſador to do it, who putting it off with a Compliment, ſhe deſired the Earl of Leyceſter, Chancellor of the Univerſity, and after him Secretary Cecyll; but both waving it, ſhe roſe up, and often giving back with a graceful preſence, ſpake as followeth.

'Qui male agit odit lucem: et ego quidem, quia nihil aliud niſi malè agere poſſum, idcirco odi lucem, id eſt conſpectum veſtrum. Atque ſanè me magna tenet dubitatio, dum ſingula conſidero quæ hîc aguntur, laudemne an vituperem, taceamne an eloquar: Si eloquar, patefaciam vobis quàm ſim literarum rudis: tacere autem nolo, ne defectus videatur eſſe contemptus. Et quia tempus breve eſt quod habeo ad dicendum, idcirco omnia in pauca conferam, et orationem meam in duas partes dividam, in laudem et vituperationem. Laus autem ad vos pertinet. Ex quo enim

(1) ['Among whom were *Miles Windſore* and *Thomas Twyne* of C. C. C.' Ath. Oxon. v. I, c. 118 or 151 of 2d. edit.]

primum Oxoniam veni, multa vidi, multa audivi, probavi omnia. Erant enim et prudenter facta, et eleganter dicta. At ea quibus in Prologis vos ipsi excusastis, neque probare ut Regina possum, neque ut Christiana debeo. Cæterum quia in exordio semper adhibuistis cautionem, mihi sanè illa disputatio non displicuit. Nunc venio ad alteram partem, nempè vituperationem, atquè hæc pars mihi propria est. Sanè fateor parentes meos diligentissime curavisse, ut in bonis literis rectè instituerer, et quidem in multarum linguarum varietate diu versata fui, quarum aliquam mihi cognitionem assumo: quod etsi verè, tamen verecundè dico. Habui quidem multos et doctos Pædagogos, qui ut me eruditam redderent, diligenter elaborarunt. Sed Pædagogi mei posuerunt operam in agro sterili et infœcundo, ita fructus percipere vix poterant aut dignitate mea, aut illorum laboribus, aut vestra expectatione dignos. Quamobrem etsi omnes vos me abundè laudastis, ego tamen quæ mihi conscia sum, quàm sim nulla laude digna facile agnosco. Sed finem imponam orationi meæ barbarismis plenæ, si prius optavero et votum unum addidero. Votum meum hoc erit, ut me vivente sitis florentissimi, me mortua beatissimi.'

All which being done and much applauded by the Auditors, she went to Ch. Ch. and as she passed out of St. Mary's Church door, Mr. Edrich, sometime Greek Reader of the University, presented to her a Book of Greek Verses, containing the noble Acts of her Father; the which the Queen having no sooner received, and looked on the Title, but Mr. Edwards the Comedian before mentioned, said to the Queen, 'Madam, this man was my Master (meaning his Tutor in Corpus Ch. Coll.). To whom the Queen gave answer, Certainly he did not give thee whipping enough! After the Queen had refreshed herself with a supper, she with her Nobility went into Ch. Ch. Hall, where was acted before them a Latin Tragedy, called Progne, made by Dr. James Calfhill, Canon of Ch. Ch. After which was done she gave the Author thanks; but it did not take half so well as the much admired Play of Palæmon and Arcyte.

The 6 of Sept. being Friday, was a Convocation at 9 of the clock, where divers noble, honorable, and worshipful persons were created and incorporated Masters of Arts(1). After which was done, they took their oath in Ch. Ch. Hall before the Chancellor, Vicechancellor or Commissary, Proctors and others (appointed in the name of the whole University) 'ad observandum Statuta, Libertates, Privilegia et Consuetudines hujus Universitatis.' Which Creation being done, a Latin Sermon was made in the Cathedral by Dr. John Piers, at which were present divers of the Nobility; but the Queen

(1) [Ath. Oxon. Fasti, 1566.]

not,

not, becauſe much wearied by attending Diſputations and the Latin Tragedy the day and night before. About dinner time the Vicechancellor and Proctors preſented to the Queen, in the name of the whole Univerſity, 6 pair of very fine gloves, and to divers Noblemen and Officers of the Queen's family, ſome two, ſome one pair; very thankfully accepted. After dinner, at the departure of the Queen out of Ch. Church, Mr. Tobie Mathew ſpake an Oration before her, which ſhe liking very well, nominated him her Scholar. Then ſhe and her Nobility with the retinew went from Ch. Ch. to Carfax, and thence to Eaſt Gate; with thoſe Members of the Univerſity and City going before that brought her in. As ſhe paſſed through the ſtreet the Scholars ſtood in order crying 'Vivat Regina:' the walls alſo of St. Mary's Church, All Souls and Univerſity Colleges were hung with innumerable ſheets of Verſes, bemoaning the Queen's departure, as did the countenances of the Layity (eſpecially thoſe of the female ſex) that then beheld her. When ſhe came to the Eaſt Bridge by Magd. Coll. Sir Francis Knollys, the City Steward, told her, that their Liberties reached no farther; wherefore ſhe turned to the Mayor and his Brethren and bid them farewell, with many thanks. When ſhe came to the Foreſt of Shotover, about 2 miles from Oxford, the Earl of Leyceſter, Chancellor of the Univerſity, told her that the Univerſity Liberties reached no farther that way; whereupon Mr. Roger Marbeck ſpake an eloquent Oration to her, containing many things relating to learning and the encouragement thereof by her; of its late eclipſe and of the great probability of its being now revived under the government of ſo learned a Princeſs, &c. which being done, ſhe gave him her hand to kiſs, with many thanks to the whole Univerſity, ſpeaking then theſe words (as 'tis reported) with her face towards Oxford—'Farewell the worthy Univerſity of Oxford; farewell my good ſubjects there; farewell my dear Scholars; and pray God proſper your Studies; farewell, farewell!'

Thus far concerning this entertainment: all that I ſhall add to it, is, that her ſweet, affable, and noble carriage left ſuch impreſſions in the minds of Scholars, that nothing but emulation was in their ſtudies, and nothing left untoucht by them whereby they thought they might be advanced by her and become acceptable in her eye.

The 19 of the ſaid month of Sept. Will. Hartopp, a Citizen of Oxon, was for his inſolent contumely, ſhewed to the Proctors, diſcommoned (1); but upon his humble ſubmiſſion was reſtored on the 11 of Oct. following.

(1) Reg. KK. fol. 33 b. 34 b.

An. { Dom. 1567
9—10 Elizab.

And on the 14 of Oct. this year, the wife of Will. Noble, a ſtubborn Citizen of Oxon, giving very ill language, and behaving herſelf like an impudent huſwife towards the Vicechancellor, her huſband, who was the original author of it, was upon mature deliberation diſcommoned (1). As for his releaſe I find nothing of it, nor any thing elſe memorable this year, only certain orders (2) for the reformation of Apparel, and for Sermons to be preached by the Heads of Houſes in their turns.

An. { Dom. 1568
10—11 Elizab.

To let paſs certain matters ſcarce worthy of memory done in the year 1567, I ſhall mention but one in this, which being rather private than public, yet becauſe it was noted by ſome I ſhall not omit it (3). As there aroſe therefore a commotion in Merton Coll. ſome years ſince, partly upon account of Religion, ſo the like almoſt now in Corpus Chriſti, which partly from tradition and partly from record, appears to be thus. Thomas Greenway of that College reſigning his Preſidentſhip, a Citation was ſtuck for the election of another to ſucceed him. In the vacancy the Queen commended to the choice of the Society one William Cole, ſometime Fellow of that College, afterwards an exile in Queen Mary's Reign, ſuffering then very great hardſhips at Zurich. But when the prefixed time of Election came, the Fellows, who were moſt inclined to the R. Catholic perſuaſion, made choice of one Rob. Harriſon, Maſter of Arts, not long ſince removed from the College by the Viſitor for his (as 'twas pretended) Religion, not at all taking notice of the ſaid Cole, being very unwilling to have him, his wife, and children, and his Zurichian Diſcipline introduced among them. The Queen hereupon annulled the Election, and ſent word to the Fellows again that they ſhould elect Cole, for what they had already done was, as ſhe alledged, againſt the Statutes. They ſubmiſſively give anſwer

(1) Ibid. fol. 48 a.
Bukley's Libel of Oxon.
'Nobility * is ſet at nought,
And no man cares for twenty groates;
The Fiend ſome finer ſoyle hath ſought,
And liſt not bleed with livery coates.'
* Mrs. Noble, wife of Will. Noble, living at Carfax (where he kept a Tavern at Swinſtock) the Servingman's Queane. She died in the year 1592, as Carfax Reg.

(2) Vide Ibid. fol. 50 b.

(3) This Story muſt be examined and rectified by time—v. [Collect. Br. Twyne in Turr. Schol. vol. 4, p.] 611. & Gl. Sched. 2, p. 2. quam habeo. qu. Mr. Fulman.

to

to the contrary, and add that what they had done was according to their conſciences and oaths.

The Queen not content with their anſwer ſends Dr. Horne, Biſhop of Wincheſter, Viſitor of the College, to admit him; but when he and his retinew came, they found the College gate ſhut againſt them. At length after he had made his way in, he repaired to the Chapel, where, after the ſenior Fellows were gathered together, told them his buſineſs not unknown (as he ſaid) to them, and then aſked each perſon by ſeniority whether they would admit Mr. Cole; but they all denying, as not in a poſſibility of receding from what they had done, pronounced them non Socii, and then with the conſent of the next Fellows admitted him. About the ſame time (viz. 21 July) a Commiſſion (1) was ſent down from the Queen, directed to the Chancellor of the Univerſity, the ſaid Biſhop of Wincheſter, Sir William Cecyll Principal Secretary, Thomas Cooper, Lawr. Humphrey, Doctors of Divinity, and George Acworth, Doctor of the Laws, to viſit the ſaid College, and to correct and amend whatſoever they found amiſs, and expel thoſe which were noted to be delinquents. The ſum of all was that after a ſtrict enquiry and examination of ſeveral perſons, they expelled ſome as Roman Catholics, curbed thoſe that were ſuſpected to encline that way, and gave encouragement to the Proteſtants.

Three of thoſe ſo ejected were Edmund Rainolds, Miles Windſore, and George Napier. The firſt who was elder brother to John Rainolds, receded to Glouceſter Hall (a place, to which lovers of the Catholic Religion retired for their quiet) where living in great retiredneſs, arrived to the age of 92, and died a wealthy man. The ſecond lived afterwards for the moſt part in Oxford, and became not a little eminent for his Learning in that way he profeſſed 'Antiquæ Hiſtoriæ artifex peritus (as one (2) hath) et ornatiſſimus Trilinguium meorum Alumnus.' He was Author of a Book entitled 'Academiarum quæ aliquando fuere et hodie ſunt in Europa, catalogus et enumeratio brevis.' He wrote alſo a little Book of the Antiquity of the Univerſity of Oxford, but Mr. Twyne's coming out before he was willing to publiſh it, ſtopped the Author from going any farther in that matter. Several Collections of his Antiquities I have ſeen, but ſavour too much of credulity and dotage. He died a moderate Catholic, or ſuch as

(1) Among Papers of State at Whitehall. [v. Coll. B. Twyne, ut ſupra.]

(2) Twynus in Apol. Antiq. Acad. Oxon. lib. ii, § 67.

we

we call a Church Papiſt, an. 1624, aged 86 or thereabouts, and was buried in Corp. Ch. Coll. Chapel, to which College he left money and Books. As for the third, George Napier, he went afterwards beyond the ſeas, where ſpending ſome time in one of the Engliſh Colleges, that was about theſe times erected, came again into England and lived as a ſeminary Prieſt among his relations, ſometimes in Halywell near Oxford, and ſometimes in the country near adjoining, among thoſe of his profeſſion. At length being taken at Kertlington, and examined by one Chamberlaine Eſq. a Juſtice of the Peace, was ſent Priſoner to the Caſtle of Oxford, and the next Seſſions after, being convicted of Treaſon, was on the 9 Nov. 1610 hanged, drawn, and quartered in the Caſtle yard. The next day his head and quarters were ſet upon the 4 Gates of the City, and upon that great one belonging to Ch. Ch. next to St. Aldate's Church, to the great terror of the Catholics that were then in and near Oxford. He was much pitied for that his grey hairs ſhould come to ſuch an end, and lamented by many that ſuch rigour ſhould be ſhewn on an innocent and harmleſs perſon. No great danger in him (God wot) and therefore not to be feared, but being a Seminary, and the Laws againſt them now ſtrictly obſerved, an example to the reſt muſt be ſhewed. Some, if not all, of his quarters were afterwards conveyed away by ſtealth, and buried at Sandford near Oxford, in the old Chapel there, joining to the Manor Houſe, ſometime belonging to the Knight Templars.

As for Mr. Cole (who was the firſt married Preſident that Corp. Ch. Coll. ever had) being ſetled in his place, acted ſo fouly by defrauding the College, and bringing it into debt (not to be recruited till Dr. Rainolds became Preſident) that divers complaints were put up againſt him to the Biſhop of Wincheſter, Viſitor of that College. At length the ſaid Biſhop in one of his quinquennial Viſitations, took Mr. Cole to taſk, and after long diſcourſes on both ſides, the Biſhop plainly told him,—'Well well, Mr. Preſident, ſeeing it is ſo, you and the College muſt part without any more ado, and therefore ſee that you provide for yourſelf.' Mr. Cole therefore being not able to ſay any more, fetcht a deep ſigh and ſaid—'What, my good Lord, muſt I then eat mice at Zurich again?' meaning, that muſt he endure the ſame miſery again that he did at Zurich, when he was an exile in Queen Mary's reign, where he was forced to eat carrain to keep life and ſoul together. At which words the Biſhop being much terrified, for they worked with him more than all his former oratory had done, ſaid no more, but bid him be at reſt and deal honeſtly with the College.

So

So that though an end was for that time put to the buſineſs, yet means were afterwards found that he ſhould reſign his Preſidentſhip for the Deanery of Lincoln.

An. { Dom. 1569
11—12 Elizab:

Rob. Dudley Earl of Leyceſter, Chancellor of the Univerſity, and a great favourer of the Calviniſtical Party, was thought to have been the chief inſtrument in bringing the Viſitation appointed by the Queen on the College; for which by the relation of the ſtate thereof from his favourites in the Univerſity, occaſioned him chiefly to provoke the Queen to do what ſhe did. The truth is, as he through common belief potently acted in this matter, ſo did he in thoſe of greater moment in the Univerſity; for in thoſe years which he held his Chancellorſhip, he altered almoſt the whole government of the Univerſity, in ſome things for the better, but in moſt for the worſe. He changed the uſual and antient form of electing Proctors the laſt year, moſtly before done 'per inſtantes,' as I ſhall ſhew elſewhere. Then his taking upon him the right of naming (1) the Commiſſary or Vicechancellor, ſometimes without the conſent of the Convocation, rarely or never done in former times. One thing which he promoted this year, applauded by moſt men, was the reforming the confuſed and imperfect way of celebrating Convocations, in which, by a late order, were the matters belonging to great Congregations to be acted. For he putting the Doctors and Heads upon the buſineſs, Delegates were thereupon deſigned (2) to confer about it 27 June. After ſome debate in the matter and orders framed, they were communicated to the Chancellor to be by him approved. At length after conſideration had about them, he returned an anſwer (3) not before the 17 of May following, and then told them, 1. That the ſaid orders were 'by ſome few impugned without any ſufficient cauſe alleaged.' 2. That no man could not but 'think it reaſonable that before the Convocation, the Vicechancellor, Doctors, Heads, and Proctors ſhould conſult of ſuch things as are fitteſt to be moved therein.' 3. That as he could not miſlike of that order that was ſo commended to him, ſo did he judge it to be ſuch that could not be prejudicial to any one, nor give juſt cauſe to any to repine againſt it, &c. So that the ſaid Orders being paſſed and remitted into the Statutes all the change (4) that followed was this, that whereas

(1) Reg. KK fol. 8 b, et 246, &c.
(2) Ib. fol. 72 b:
(3) Ib. f. 93 b.
(4) Vide KK f. 94 b.

things

things were deliberated in a black Congregation (ſo called I preſume becauſe the black part of the Maſters hoods was to appear on their ſhoulders, and nothing elſe) before they were to be paſſed in a great Congregation, now it was that upon the aboliſhing of the ſaid Congregations, all matters were to be conſulted in a meeting of the Vicechancellor, Doctors, Heads of Houſes and Proctors, before they could paſs in Convocations. Another change was this, that whereas in great Congregations, all Suffrages paſſed publicly, they were now to be done by ſcrutiny, or private whiſpering in the ears of the Proctors.

In July this year, fell out a controverſy between the Vicechancellor, on the one part, and the Maſters (who had mind to be giving Suffrages) created in the Act held on the 11 of the ſame month, concerning theſe two points. 1. Whether the firſt year of neceſſary Regency doth end at Michaelmas next following the Act. And 2. If the Maſters inaugurated the laſt Act were not to be admitted into the Congregation Houſe before the ſaid feaſt of St. Michael; then whether they were to be accounted neceſſary Regents for the two next years following, &c.

Theſe points being referred to certain judges appointed for each party, were by them at ſeveral times diſcuſſed. So that on the 2 November following their opinions being laid before a Convocation then celebrated, the Members thereof ordered (1) and appointed 'ut Magiſtri Artium poſthac inaugurandi teneantur die ſolennis ſuæ creationis de more recepto petere ut admittantur in Domum Congregationis et expectare per duas alias Congregationes ſi tot ſuperfuerint ante ſolutionem inſtantis termini quo hujuſmodi celebrentur Comitia, ſi forte intra tempus prædictum placuerit Magiſtris tunc regentibus eoſdem admittere. Providetur tamen, &c.'

On the 8th of Oct. a Convocation being celebrated, a report (2) there was made by ſome, particularly by Mr. Rob. Bellamie, of the great inſolence of the Townſmen in endeavouring to infringe certain Privileges of the Univerſity, and eſpecially in oppoſing him, being a privileged man, in exerciſing commerce. Whereupon the Univerſity taking cogniſance of the matter made choice of Will. Fleetwood, a Lawyer, to be their Counſellor in matters of controverſy, and for his Salary to have 40s. per an.

But to return: as thoſe private Viſitors acted high in Corpus Ch. Coll. an. 1568, ſo thoſe of the Univerſity (whoſe Commiſſion as yet laſted, or elſe was renewed) more, ever and anon ſummoning thoſe that ſmelt of

(1) Reg. KK f. 78 a. (2) Ibid. 76 a.

Popery

Popery or Popiſhly affected, ſuſpending, impriſoning or expelling them. In Exeter Coll. where ſeveral R. Catholics as yet remained, they found troubleſome work. Sure they were that many were of that Religion in their hearts, yet none of the College could they find to accuſe them. At length they ſent for Mr. Will. Wyot the Sub-rector, who, for refuſing to accuſe them, was caſt (1) into priſon, firſt in the Caſtle, then in Bocardo, where he remained from the 10 Jan. this year till Good-Friday following, to the great impoveriſhment of his health.

An. { Dom. 1570 / 12—13 Elizab.

The year following in Oct. they had to do with Mr. John Neale, the Rector (formerly advanced to a fellowſhip in St. John's Coll. but left it at the alteration of Religion) who, for refuſing to be preſent at divine Service in the College (for which he was cited ſeveral times before the Viſitors, but refuſed to appear) was by their definitive Sentence (2) ejected. The Viſitors that then ſate were Dr. Thom. Cooper, Dr. Humphrey, Dr. Weſtphaling and Dr. Kennall: the place the Divinity Chapel adjoining the Cathedral of Ch. Church.

This year the Parliament made an Act (3) that for avoiding dilapidations and decay of Spiritual Livings, no Cathedral Church or College may put out any Land in Leaſe longer than for 21 years or 3 lives; provided that the ſaid Act nor any thing therein contained ſhall be taken or conſtrued to make good any leaſe or other grant to be made by any ſuch College or Collegiate Church, within either or both the Univerſities of Oxford or Cambridge, or elſewhere within the Realm of England, for more years than are limited by the private Statutes of the ſame College.

Nothing elſe I find worthy of obſervation this year, only that towards the latter end thereof the Univerſity took into their conſideration the incorporating or making the Brewers of Oxon a Body; and of obtaining leave to chooſe, againſt every Seſſion of Parliament, two Burgeſſes of their Body to ſit therein, and to be aiding and aſſiſting to the Univerſity if need required (4). The firſt they afterward effected not without ſome trouble, the latter not till the beginning of K. James.

(1) Reg. antiq. Coll. Exon. p. 96.
(2) Ibid. p. 100.
(3) Out of the Statutes at Large, printed 1587.
(4) Reg. KK fol. 104 b.

An. { Dom. 1571
13—14 Elizab.

This year a violent Plague (1) broke out in the Univerſity, as well to the great injury of Learning as to the terror of all, as well of Laicks as Clerks. It began with the year about the latter end of Lent, and being foreſeen to prove violent at the Election of Proctors 26 Apr. it was concluded by the Regents and non Regents that all (2) ordinary and public Lectures, as alſo public and ſcholaſtical Exerciſes in each Faculty, ſhould be intermitted till the firſt day of Trinity Term. Alſo that all Exerciſes performed by the Oxonian Students in the Country (that is in the rural Manſions belonging to the reſpective Colleges, or elſewhere where they ſhall think moſt fit to live together) ſhould be eſteemed (3) as if done in the Univerſity; but yet with this caution, that it may be lawful for the Regents that remain behind (if need ſhould require it) to hold Congregations, or for any perſon that did intend to proceed the next Act to read curſorily or diſpute, &c.

But the Plague increaſing daily, the Act was deferred (4) till the eleventh of Feb. next; and on the 17 of Dec. being the laſt day of Mich^{s}. Term, a Convocation being celebrated (though the Plague then continued) were theſe matters paſſed: 1. That (5) power was given to certain perſons to contrive and order that ordinary Lectures ſhould be provided for the next Term. 2. That the Act (6) be deferred from the 11 of Feb. to the laſt Monday in March, which ſhould be in an. 1572. 3. That all publick Exerciſes ſhould be (7) intermitted till the beginning of next Lent, yet ſo that in the mean time, if need required, Congregations may be celebrated. 4. That if any Bach. (8) intended to proceed, he might if he pleaſed (with the Proctors leave) read curſorily, or diſpute pro forma. But the Plague not yet ceaſing, it was ordered (9) by certain perſons (appointed by the great Convocation) on the 9 Feb. that thoſe Maſters that proceeded the laſt Act ſhould be accounted Regents till others were admitted into the Congregation Houſe in the next Act following; but that Order being taken very ill by moſt of the Regents, the Proctors could get but four of them to continue their Lectures from the 25 Feb. till the Act following.

Theſe things being done (10) order was taken in the ſaid Month of Feb.

(1) Reg. Coll. Exon. ut ſupra, p. 101.
(2) Reg. KK fol. 107 a.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid. f. 108 b.
(5) Ibid. f. 112 a.
(6) Ibid.
(7) Ibid.
(8) Ibid.
(9) Ibid. f. 114 a.
(10) Ibid f. 114 b.

that

that the Statutes of the Univerſity ſhould be corrected and fairly tranſcribed, that the Privileges be read over and conſulted, ſuch that were for preſent uſe. Both which were for a time eagerly followed and concluded, becauſe of controverſies now on foot between the two Bodies.

Further alſo on the 17 of March the great Convocation (1) ordered that the next Act ſhould be celebrated according to the new Statutes, and that the Proctors of the Univerſity ſhould not be bound to ceaſe from, but continue in, their office for another year; and the reaſon for this (I preſume) was, becauſe that companies ſhould not gather together in order totheir election, and ſo conſequently revive the plague again, now almoſt extinct.

The ſame year it pleaſed the Queen and Parliament now ſitting to incorporate (2) the Univerſity of Oxford (as that alſo of Cambridge) and make it a Body Politic by itſelf (though mentioned to have been ſo in the reign of Henry VIII, in an Epiſtle (3) of his to the Univerſity touching his divorce) and that alſo 'the Chancellor, Maſters and Scholars of the ſaid Univerſity have a perpetual ſucceſſion in fact, deed, and name, &c.'

They then made an Act againſt Purveyors, Takers, Badgers, Loaders and Poulterers, that they ſhould not take a bargain for any victuals or grain within 5 miles of Oxon or Cambridge againſt the will of the owners, as it was hitherto often uſed, to the raiſing of the reſpective markets in the ſaid Univerſities, &c. Furthermore for the eſtabliſhment of their Liberties, which were now and lately weakened and trodden under foot, ſhe not only confirmed them and the Charter of Henry VIII, granted to the Univerſity at the requeſt of Cardinal Wolſey, but alſo thoſe granted by her Progenitors and Predeceſſors.

An. { Dom. 1572
14—15 Elizab.

Such impreſſions of miſery did the ſaid Peſtilence (with the common want now of Exhibitions) leave in Oxford, that divers Scholars who were eſcaped from it and had ſpent the moneys they had, to avoid it, were forced to deſire the alms of the charitable, authorized (4) thereto by the Chancellor or Commiſſary under the common Seal (as an Act of Parliament which was publiſhed this year enjoined them ſo to do) leaſt they

(1) Reg. KK f. 117 a.
(2) In pyx AA in Turr. Schol. nu. 10: et in Har. de Privilegiis fol. 200. [Reg. Priv. almæ Univ. Oxon. edit. 1770, p. 77.]
(3) FF Epiſt 195.
(4) Reg. GG fol. 163 a, et alibi. [Qu.]

ſhould be taken among the number of Rogues and ſturdy Vagabonds. Several Students of Cambridge were alſo forced to beg, but why, whether for want of proviſions or Exhibitions, or for the ſame reaſon that the Oxonians pretended to, I know not. Howſoever it was, they were included in the ſame Act of Parliament (1) to undergo the like puniſhment, unleſs they had leave ſo to do under the common Seal of their Univerſity.

About the latter end of Auguſt the Queen in her progreſs came to Woodſtock, to whom, the 31 day of the ſame month, went ſeveral Heads and Doctors to do their duty to her; among them was Dr. Humphrey, who ſpake an eloquent Oration (2) to her in the name of the whole Univerſity, with ſeveral matters therein relating to Religion; which being done ſhe gave them her hand to kiſs (with great promiſes to be their friend) and they to her a rich pair of gloves, according to the uſual manner.

An. { Dom. 1573
{ 15—16 Elizab.

Hitherto the Biſhops had been more negligent, or rather ſparing in preſſing, and others more daring in refuſing Subſcription to the Liturgy, Ceremonies, and Diſcipline of the Church, becauſe the Canons made in the Convocation of the Clergy about 10 years ago, were not till the laſt year confirmed by Act of Parliament, and then being ratified they began to urge them more ſeverely than before. Upon this the chief Heads of the Univerſity endeavoured to do the like to all that took Degrees therein; but a conſiderable party not only denied it, but alſo raiſed a diſturbance about it. They cavilled at and found many faults with the book of the uniform order of the Common Prayer allowed by the Parliament, and attempted out of private Authority to alter and change the Rites of Prayer therein appointed. Furthermore alſo when the book of Admonitions to the Parliament written by Tho. Cartwright came out (which was much about this time) divers of them ſpared not to move men againſt Conformity both by preaching, reading and otherwiſe. Such variance it ſeems there was now in the Univerſity about Conformity, that the particulars thereof coming to the Chancellor and at length to the Queen's Council, a Letter (3) ſubſcribed by ſix or ſeven of them was forthwith ſent to the Vicechancellor to be

(1) Ex Parliam. apud Weſtm. m. 8. Maii, 14 Eliz. cap. 5.

(2) Edit. Lond. 1572 in 4to.

(3) In Reg. KK fol. 148 a.

publickly

publickly read in Convocation for the repreſſing of it, and puniſhing thoſe that did not obey. The tenor of it follows:

['To our lovynge frend the Viſechancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford.']

'After our hearty commendations: Whereas we are informed that diverſe deviſe to find fawltes with the boke of the uniforme Order of Common Prayer alowed by the Act of Parliament, and have attempted of private authority to alter and change the ryttes of prayers therin appointed, and thereby beginne a Schiſm and diſſention in this Church of England, rentynge in ſunder into divers factions the mindes of the people by inventinge new rittes and ceremonies of common prayer. And that there is alſo that by book printed under the title of Admonitions to the Parliament, and other books to confirme and alowe ſuch Admonitions, doth ſtill ſtirre up thoſe uncertaine and waveringe heades to ſeeke diſcord and diſſention rather than unitie. Whearuppon the Queen's Majeſtie hath been in a manner enforced for conſervinge of Uniformitie in her Realme to make a Proclamation dat. the ----- of -----. Wherfore theis are to require you to have a good eye and care to that her Majeſties pleaſure in the ſaid Proclamation expreſſed, and the quietneſs and uniformitie of the Realm; and if any ſhall privately or openly go about to diſturbe that, or move men by preaching, reading or otherwiſe, to follow or allow thoſe innovatours and diſturbers of the common quiet in ſuch matters, you ſhall cauſe them to be apprehended, and according to the qualitie of the fault by your diſcretion poniſhed as her Majeſties Laws and Proclamations wyll. And wheare ſuch bookes are by the ſaid Proclamations to be brought into the Biſhoppe in Oxford, and you the Vicechancellor for that juriſdiction in that Citie, are wont to uſe the juriſdictions of the Biſhoppe in ſuch matters, eſpecially in the Univerſitie, her Majeſties pleaſure is that the ſaid books ſhould be brought to you, not only in the Univerſitie, but alſo in that whole Dioceſſe of Oxford, untyl further order be taken, or els to one of the Queenes Majeſties privie Councell, upon payne that who ſhall not do ſo ſhall incurre the payne in the ſaid Proclamation expreſſed. And what you ſhall have done hearein we praye you from tyme to tyme to certifie us. Fare you well, from Greenwych the ------ of June 1573. [Your lovynge frendes &c.']

Of what Houſe theſe diſſenting perſons were, ſeemeth to me to have been of Chriſt Church, Magdalen, Corpus Chriſti, St. John's, Magdalen Hall, &c. but who were the heads or abettors of them I cannot ſay. Some report that Dr. Humphrey and Dr. William Cole of C. C. Coll. Arthur Wake, Canon of Ch. Church, &c. were great favourers of them and gave encouragement to their proceedings: but how true I leave it to others

to

to judge. However thoſe men that would not ſubſcribe or conform to the Church Government as it was now eſtabliſhed, were known and diſtinguiſhed by the name of Puritans; which name continuing till the beginning of the Civil War was changed into the name of Roundhead, and that ſoon after to Preſbyterians, and at length to Nonconformiſts (1).

We have nothing in our Regiſters of this time that ſhew who theſe men were, only that thoſe that were known or ſuſpected to be diſſenting, were, if Maſters or Doctors, to be tendered Subſcription either in the Houſe of Congregation or Convocation. And no man is there particularly named this year but one Thom. Powle of St. John's Coll. who being ſuſpected concerning his Religion (whether Popiſh or Puritanical I know not) did firſt publicly read this following (2) Form, and then ſwear to it.—'I Thomas Powle of St. John's Coll. in Oxford do teſtifie in my conſcience, that I allow of and believe all ſuch articles and poyntes of Religion as now are generally held in the Church of England, under the authority of the Queen's Majeſtie that now is, &c. and that not in the reſpect of my degree or other thing whatſoever, but of a ſincere and ſound conſcience I do fyrmly believe all ſuch articles and poynts aforeſaid dyrectly to hold with the expreſs word of God. In wytneſs whereof upon my othe before this worſhipful Houſe, I teſtifie my conſcience, an. Salut. 1573:' March. 8.

It is to be obſerved that the chief Heads of the Univerſity being moſtly puritanical, they were not ſo zealous to tender Subſcription to their own party as to thoſe who were ſuſpected of Popery, or, as we uſe to ſay, popiſhly affected. And as I have told you, though none of the ſaid diſſenting brethren occur in our Regiſters (though without doubt there were many that deſerved to be ſtopped from their degrees) yet ſuch that had the leaſt glimpſe towards Rome, were ſifted over and over, had their Graces denied three, ſometimes four, times, and could never paſs unleſs they had a large and ſufficient teſtimony of their faith, and had purged themſelves by oath of all heretical opinions. Few or none occur at this time, but ſeveral in the years following, among whom were Ralph Swinburne (3), Bac. of Arts, of Trinity Coll. who endeavouring to proceed Maſter 1575, found a great deal of trouble in the matter, as alſo one Hugh Weſton of Linc. Coll. who (4) endeavouring the like in June 1575, could not obtain his option till two years after.

(1) Heylin in his Historia Quinqu-Articularis, p. 49, 70, 90, 96, 108, hath ſeveral things about Puritans and Calviniſts.

(2) Reg. KK ut ſupra fol. 162 b.
(3) Ibid f. 192 a, 197 a, 198 b.
(4) Ib. f. 195 b.

What

What elſe I find memorable this year is, 1. That the Act was deferred till the 12 Oct. which was the firſt Monday after Mich. Term began, but for what reaſon it is not expreſſed. 2. That the meetings called the 'Similes primo,' and by ſome the 'Aſſimilationes parvæ,' that is Conventions wherein minute matters were acted in time of Vacation eſpecially, were now for a time, againſt the Act, to be uſed (1) inſtead of Congregations, &c. This was ordered 3 Oct. and thoſe meetings were to continue for a fortnight next enſuing that day. 3. That Thom. Cogan, a Citizen of Oxon, was ſolemnly (2) diſcommoned in a Convocation held 16 Feb. for certain injuries done againſt the Statutes and Privileges of the Univerſity, &c. but he being enraged at it, and therefore meditating revenge, ſought all means imaginable to perſwade one of the Baillives (Noble by name) to ſhut the Gildhall doors in Sept. following againſt the Vicechancellor, Proctors, and others, when they, according to cuſtom, came to keep their Leet there. Which ill advice coming to the knowledge of the Heads and Governors they made their Decree of Diſcommunication more ſevere; that is to ſay, that if any perſon under their government ſhould be taken in his Inn, called the King's Head in Northgate-ſtreet, ſhould (3) forfeit 10s. toties quoties, whereof a Noble was to be paid to the informer, if the perſon ſo offending was found guilty, and his inſolence and crimes were ſo great that he was alſo excommunicated.

An. { Dom. 1574
16—17 Elizab.

The Chancellor in the beginning of this year being deſirous that the knowledge of the Tongues ſhould be increaſed in the ſaid Univerſity, commended (4) to the members of the Convocation Houſe in Oct. one John Druſius, by birth a Fleming, by religion an exiled Proteſtant, that he ſhould publicly read the Syriac Language in one of the public Schools, and for his pains receive a competent ſtipend. Soon after, upon conſideration of the matter, they allowed him 20 Marks yearly to be equally gathered from among them, and ordered that the ſame reſpect ſhould be given to him as to any of the Lecturers.

He, as it appears, had been in the Univerſity four years before, and at his firſt coming incorporated (5) Bac. of Arts, as he had ſtood at Lovaine.

(1) Reg. KK ut ſupra f. 150 a.
(2) Ib. f. 160. a.
(3) Ib. f. 174 b.
(4) Ibid. f. 177 b, &c.
(5) Ib. f. 127 b.

After

After he had been ſome weeks in Oxford, the Society of Merton Coll. (1) allowed him a Chamber for a certain time, and for 5 years together 40s. per an. beſides what Magdalen College had done, in which two places he privately read the Syriac tongue before he did it to the Univerſity. At length after he had exerciſed his faculty with great content to the generality of Students, quitted the Univerſity, being firſt made Maſter of Arts, and returned to his own country. Soon after he became one of the Profeſſors of the Univerſity of Leyden, and much reſpected by all there, as it may be further ſeen in a book intitled Athenæ Batavæ (2) written by Joh. Meurſius.

What I have further to obſerve this year is, 1. The great ſtir among the Regents in April and before about one John Barebone, Bac. of Arts, of Magd. Coll. (afterwards Chaplain of Merton) a noted and zealous Ramiſt. For he having much offended divers of them in his diſputations and common diſcourſes, would not ſuffer him to take his Maſter's Degree, which he (3) ſought after this year, unleſs he would defend (beſides the performance of the uſual Exerciſes for the Degree of Maſter according to the new Statutes) the Opinion of Ariſtotle in three queſtions againſt the minds of all other Philoſophers, and in his Preface or Suppoſition before his anſwering confeſs that he 'inter diſſerendum nimis acri contentione aliquos Magiſtrorum Regentium offendiſſe, &c.' but whether he performed this I cannot ſay; however his name occurs among the proceeders in the Act ſolemnized this year.

2. That the Chancellor by his Letters (4) to the Convocation commended to the Maſters one Stuffold that he ſhould have the buying and monopoly of all antient books; but the Convocation committing their authority to certain Doctors and Seniors of the Univerſity, they at length, as it ſeems, granted it, whereby a way was laid open for the conveying of divers antient MSS. which were now common to be bought and ſold, beyond the ſeas.

3. That the Act was deferred [at the requiſition of the Chanc. by his Letter dated Jul. 10.] (5) in hopes of the Queen's coming to Oxford, but the event anſwered not expectation.

4. That in the beginning of Sept. when the Vicechancellor, Proctors, Doctors, Maſters, and the Deputy Steward went to keep their Leet in the Gildhall according to cuſtom, William Noble one of the Ballives, a

(1) Reg. ſecund. Mert. ut ſupra, p. 27, 35, 47, 53, &c.
(2) Edit. 1625, lib. 2.
(3) Ibid. in KK, ut ſupra, f. 169 b.
(4) Ib. fol. 171 a.
(5) Ibid. fol. 172 b.

troubleſome

troubleſome Citizen, ſhut (1) the door againſt them. For which abuſe, diſobedience, and contempt he was firſt ſent to priſon in the Caſtle, and then diſcommoned, and at length excommunicated. Upon this, thoſe controverſies between the two Bodies being aggravated (for they were on foot ſome time before this) the Academians and Citizens appeared before the Queen and her Council concerning that and other Liberties now inſiſted upon, which being diſcuſſed on each ſide (the particulars (2) of which are too large to be enumerated) were vindicated againſt the Citizens, as I ſhall anon tell you.

An. { Dom. 1575 / 17—18 Elizab.

The controverſies continuing very high between both the bodies, Noble before mentioned, the grand author, was ſummoned before the Queen's Council, and being examined concerning his unworthy behaviour towards the Univerſity did at length (3) ſubmit himſelf before them. Soon after William Lord Burleigh, a member of the ſaid Council (4), writ to the Vicechancellor that he would be pleaſed to reſtore him to his former ſtate. A Convocation (5) therefore being aſſembled 28 May, and Burleigh's Letters communicated to the members thereof, Noble, according to ſummons, appeared before them, and after many queſtions put to him, to which he made excuſatory anſwers, and that what he had done was by the Mayor's command, had at length a form of ſubmiſſion read unto him, and being demanded whether he would then publicly read that form, and then ſubſcribe to it, made anſwer that he would not. Whereupon the Doctors and Maſters ordered his diſcommunication to continue, and Letters of anſwer to be ſent to thoſe of Burleigh, to ſhew what they had done, and how he (for whom he had wrote in his behalf) had continued obſtinate.

The 7 of June following the members of Convocation decreed (6) that the orders that the Queen's Council had made and confirmed between the Univerſity and City, by order directed to the Keeper of the Great Seal of England, be enrolled in the Chancery at the coſt of the Univerſity, and exemplified under the great Seal of England. Alſo that the Mayor and Citizens be warned to take their oath to the Univerſity according to the

(1) Reg. ut in KK, ut ſupra, f. 174 b.
(2) Ibid. f. 185; et in B f. 121 : C f. 128: et in pyx. long. 7.
(3) Ibid. in KK fol. 193 a.
(4) Ibid.
(5) Ibid.
(6) Ib. f. 194 b.

aſſignment of the Queen's Council, and that Letters be written by the Vice-chancellor to the Keeper of the Great Seal and Lord Treaſurer for the releaſing of the Scholars from the Star Chamber at the ſute of Noble.

The 4 of July following the ſaid Decrees were produced and publickly read (1) in the Convocation to the great content of the Academians then preſent, becauſe they found themſelves vindicated from the injuries of the Citizens. That done, order was taken againſt blaſphemers and ſwearers, which were now ſo common, that they looked upon oaths and profaneneſs as no ſins: alſo about reformation of the abuſes crept into Congregations and Convocations in Supplications for Graces. Alſo that ſeveral cuſtoms of the Univerſity which had been neglected in the late revolutions and changes ſhould be revived, order was (2) taken that the Sheriff of Oxfordſhire ſhould at the receiving his Commiſſion ſwear before the Vicechancellor, or his Deputy, to defend the Privileges, Liberties, and Cuſtoms thereof, &c.

But from theſe petit troubles, go we to thoſe things that concern the benefit of Learning. That therefore the two Univerſities, Colleges of Wincheſter and Eaton, and the Students in each be better maintained, and ſo conſequently learning encouraged, paſſed an (3) Act of Paliament this year, ordering that no College or Houſe of Learning in either of the Univerſities or at the aforeſaid places of Wincheſter and Eaton ſhould 'make any Leaſe for life, lives, or years, of any farm, or any their lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, to the which any tithes, arable land, meadow or paſture doth or ſhall appertain, except that the one 3d part at the leaſt of the old rent be reſerved and payed in corn, &c. for the ſaid Colleges and Houſes, that is to ſay, in [good] wheat after 6s. 8d. the quarter or under, and [good] malt after 5s. the quarter or under, to be delivered yearly upon days prefixed at the ſaid Colleges or Houſes; and in default thereof to pay to the ſaid places in ready money after the rates of the beſt wheat and malt in the Markets of Oxford and Cambridge, Wincheſter or Eaton, as they are and ſhall be ſold at the next Market-day before the rents are due.'

It is ſaid that Sir Tho. Smyth, Principal Secretary of State, was (by the prime advice of Hen. Robinſon, Provoſt of Queen's Coll. Oxon) the chief inſtrument for the paſſing the ſaid Act, ſurpriſing then the Houſe, when many could not underſtand or conceive how it ſhould be profitable to the Colleges whether the rents were in money or corn. Howſoever it was,

(1) Ibid. f. 197 b.
(2) Ibid. fol. 202 a.
(3) In a Book of STATUTES printed 1587, cap. 6: and in Hare in his Book of PRIV. fol. 204 b

Learning

Learning I am ſure hath been much encouraged thereby, and antient Colleges enriched.

The Queen in her progreſs coming to Woodſtock, the Vicechancellor, Doctors, and Heads of Houſes went according to the manner to wait upon her Sept. 11. Where being kindly received by her, Dr. Humphrey, then Vicechancellor delivered an eloquent Oration to her, the beginning of which is this—'Eloquar an ſileam (Princeps ſereniſſima) plures et graves cauſæ faciunt, &c. (1*)' After which was done they preſented her with a ſmall gratuity in the name of the Univerſity, and after ſome diſcourſe had with them they departed.

This year in the beginning of October (1) brake out a ſore Plague in the Univerſity to the diſperſion of many Scholars. But the 5 of November following, the rigor thereof being then ceaſed, the Vicechancellor in a Congregation began the Term; but as for the ordinary Lectures, the Maſters laid them aſide, either for the fewneſs of auditors and perhaps fear of danger, till January. As for other Exerciſes, which belonged to the taking of Degrees, were freely permitted to thoſe that were deſirous to perform them. On the 9 of Jan. was a Convocation celebrated, wherein it was diſputed (2) whether the term ſhould begin on the 14 day according to the manner, or be prorogued. At length on conſideration that the Plague was much abated, it was ordered to begin at the uſual time. In Feb. following, upon divers complaints made that the Highways about Oxford were very much out of repair, the Univerſity took order (3) about them for 5 miles round it; that is to ſay, that they acquainted their Chancellor with the matter, and he the Queen: ſo that a Statute being made in Parliament for the reparation of them, 'twas publicly read (4) in Convocation 2 April following, and the buſineſs was forthwith proſecuted by the command of the Vicechancellor.

The 5 of March the Chancellor (5) ſent Letters to the Vicechancellor and Convocation in behalf of Mr. Anthony Corrano, a Spaniſh Preacher in London, to the end that 'he might proceed Dr. of Divinity at the next Act, have the charges of his Degree remitted, and that he be diſpenſed with for taking the Degrees in order. &c.'

(1*) [Edit. 4°. Lond. 1575.]
(1) Reg. 2 Coll. Mert. ut ſupra, p. 48; et Reg. antiq. Coll. Exon. p. 113, et Reg. Act. Coll. Magd. fol. 35 b.
(2) Reg. KK f. 202 b.
(3) Ib. f. 203 a, 204 a.
(4) Ib. f. 207 b.
(5) Ib. f. 207.

An. { Dom. 1576
18—19 Elizab.

The 2 of April a Convocation was (1) ſolemnized, wherein the Chancellor's Letters being read concerning the ſaid matter, a Diſpenſation was propoſed that he might proceed; but the Houſe demurring upon it, granted it at length with this condition, that 'he purge himſelf of heretical opinions before the next Act.' And this they did for this ſpecial cauſe, becauſe the Chancellor had deſigned him to read Divinity in the Univerſity, and to allot him a Catechiſt Lecture, upon ſome conſultation had (as 'twas pretended) for the utter extirpation of the Roman Catholic Religion from the Univerſity. But however it was, it being alſo the intentions of the Queen's Council and high Commiſſioners of planting him among us, you cannot imagine what fears and jealouſies were raiſed in the heads of the old puritanical Doctors and others that were fully bent to root out the dregs of Popery in the Univerſity, leaſt that which they laboured in ſhould be fruſtrated by a ſtranger. I have ſeen the copy of a letter written by Joh. Raynolds of Corp. Ch. Coll. to Dr. Humphrey that was now Vicechancellor, wherein the matter being ſtated concerning this Mr. Corrano, I ſhall for the further ſatisfaction of the Reader ſet it here down verbatim, as it follows:

"The dewtie which I owe unto the Church of God and the common greif of many godly men, and the care which I have of their good eſtimation, whom I doe reverence as I ought, have moved me to ſignifie that which many think, but you perchance ſhall hear of few, that the Reading of Corranus, which yeſterday you mentioned in the Convocation, it is feared (I would to God without juſt occaſion) that it will raiſe ſuch flames in our Univerſity as the Lord doth know, whether ever theie ſhall be quenched. I beſeeche you to take that which I ſhall write, not as being uttered of any evil affection, but in reſpect of the truth, and for the zeal of the Houſe of God. Whether the man be able to ſhew that he be lawfully called to the Miniſterie of the Goſpel and charge of teaching publickly, either by the order of any Chriſtian Church beyond Sea, or by the authority of the Church of England ordained by any Biſhop to be a Meſſenger of Salvation, there be ſome which doubte, and if he be not, how can he read? and if he be, it were well it were knowne. But although he be (as he is perhaps) yet having been ſo long evil thought of for hereſie of the French

(1) Reg. KK f. 207.

Church,

Church, and others, of many godly men, charged publicly by Beza (1), the Epiſtle in print, extant, and having not ſatisfied theſe, as he ought, for any thing we know: for him to come and purge himſelf amongſt us who have not accuſed him, it may ſeem not ſo orderly a way of purgation, ſith neither know him ſo well as theie amongſt whom he hath lived, neither are able to ſift hereſies as men of greater judgment. This I am ſure I may boldly affirm, that if there be any evil that lyeth hid within him, as there be great preſumptions out of his own writings, that he doth foſter ſerpentes: then ſith you have hitherto ſhewed a carefull mind of rooting out Papiſtrie, wherin we hope you will goe forward, that you may ſtill heare the wordes of the Lord to the Church of Epheſus, 'This thou haſt, that thou hateſt the workes of the wordes of the Nicolaitanes whome I alſo hate. We are now to requeſt you that you will not committ that you may heare his wordes to the Church of Thyatira: Notwithſtanding I have a few things againſt thee, that thou ſuffereſt the woman Jezabell which calleth herſelf a Propheteſs to teach and to deceave my ſervantes.' The Letters which are ſent from ſome of the Counſell, and from the high Commiſſioners, are as from them that are well perſwaded of him. But as Tullie ſaith of Chryſogonus evill dealing in the cauſe of S. Ros. that all thoſe things were done, 'imprudente Sylla,' and that no marvail ſith that he is troubled with the charge of ſo manie and ſo weightie matters: in like ſort, I doubte not but I may ſay of the Privie Counſell and the high Commiſſioners that theſe thinges are done 'illis imprudentibus,' who may partly be miſinformed by others, partly deceived by his owne fair promiſes. Wherefore as if Embaſſadors were ſent from America to inſtruct Sylla, ſo letters were directed to enforme them, that great harme may enſue, if wits unripe and young Schollers ſhould heare in public leſſons ſuch things as of this man by likelyhoode may be taught; men of ſuch wiſdome and godlie affection no doubt would take it well, and would I hope no otherwiſe heare and like the adviſe then Moſes did of Jethro. He hath ſubſcribed before them to our Liturgie, our Articles and our Apologie. I pray God it be not in ſuch ſort as St. Auſtin writeth of Pelagius, touching his hereſies of Merites deſerving God's favour, 'quod quidem Pelagius in Epiſcopali judicio Paleſtino damnari metuens damnare compulſus eſt, ſed in poſterioribus ſuis Scriptis hoc invenitur docere.' But he hath purged himſelf to them, and hath offered to utter plainly that he hath ſpoken with ſuſpected obſcuritie. So Pelagius

(1) Bezæ Epist. 58 et 59.

condemned

condemned by the Biſhops in Paleſtine, he fained recantation, and he came to Rome, and by his Letter to Innocentius he did purge himſelf and his doctrine of ſuſpicion; but coming from thence into England, he did every where leave the damnable ſeeds and breath of his poiſon, which in a ſhort time was ſo diſperſed abroad that it infected all Chriſtendome, and to this day it doth endure in Papiſtrie. I might ſeem to ſuſpect this without a cauſe of Antonius Corranus, if himſelf had not brought certain Tables with him which he doth ſcatter abroad, wherein this man having promiſed ſuch plainneſs and perſpicuitie in his obſcure points unto the high Commiſſioners, doth ſtill hide his doctrine with ſuch cloudes of darkneſs, that the ſeeds of Pelagianiſme before noted in him, ſeeme yet to growe in it. Neither is this my opinion, though myſelf alſo did feare indeed the ſame, when firſt I ſaw the Table which he doth entitle 'The Table of God's Works.' But I have both heard diverſe godlie men ſuſpect the ſame pointes upon the ſame places, and yeſternight one of them, a man of ſound judgment, and verie well learned, delivered me the Table with his Notes upon it, which if it pleaſe you to ſee, as he deſired you would, you ſhall evidently perceive that his obſcure ſpeeches do give juſt ſuſpicion of verie great hereſies about predeſtination and juſtification by faith, two the chiefeſt points of Chriſtian Religion. I will trouble you no longer, I am onlie to requeſt you moſt earneſtly in the Lord that you doe not grieve the conſciences of them, or hinder their race in the way of life, whome Christ hath redeemed with his precious blood. And ſith it pleaſed God to ſtirr up your harte with the grace of his holy Spirit, for the removing of Puccius, whoſe endeavours to repreſſe, the Lord did uſe you, then of leſſe authoritie, as a ſpeciall inſtrument: God forbid that now having the authority of the Vicechancellour, you ſhould admit him to be a Teacher publickly, who is thought to be as a Maſter to (1) Puccius, and out of all controverſie can do as much harme, neither hath been leſs buſie in matters of weight. This I thought my duty to write for the diſcharge of mine owne conſcience: the reſt I doe leave to your good conſideration, whome God of his mercie ſo aid in this and all things, that nothing be done in the time of your government, whereby the Papiſts may be ſtrengthned, the faithfull diſcomforted, the glorie of God hindred, the power of Satan advanced. The Lord preſerve you.

Jun. 7."

(1) De Franc. Puccio, vid. Socin. Epiſt. ad incipiendum in Fac. Art. 18 Maii 1574. Franc. Puccius Florentinus admiſſus fuit apud nos.

The

The contents of this letter flying abroad, and evil reports of Corrano ſcattered, great endeavours were uſed to keep him out of Oxford. But at length, after much adó and ſevere examination of him, he was admitted and became a Reader, as I ſhall further ſhew under the year 1579.

But to return a little backward, I muſt tell you that a Convocation being ſolemnized on the firſt of June, and various matters in the beginning of it muttered againſt Corrano, the Vicechancellor and Maſters thought it not ſo convenient to trouble themſelves with him at that time, but rather to divert the Houſe with other affairs that more nearly concerned the Univerſity. And thoſe were firſt (1) concerning certain privileged perſons who had before been taken into the number of Citizens, and by oath been bound to the Town, and a queſtion being raiſed whether theſe ſhould be accounted privileged perſons or Oppidans, or be altogether deprived of their privilege, fell out a controverſy about it, and being eagerly diſputed pro and con, and many words ſpent in the matter, nothing was done at that time or in the leaſt concluded how to proceed for the future. Secondly, concerning the Incorporation (2) of the Cantabrigians and their admiſſion and reception into the boſom of the Univerſity, as that they might be accounted as of any of us in place and number, &c. The chief matter that the Maſters demurred upon was, whether their petition for incorporation ſhould be a Grace or rather a Diſpenſation 'ducenda et dicenda:' that is, whether it ought to be taken for granted if the major part of ſuffrages conſent, or whether the ſuffrages of all are to be given in the matter. At length, after a long and mature debate, it was voted by the greater part of Maſters that their petition ſhould always for the future be taken and accounted for a Grace.

The 13 of the ſaid month of June were Letters from Corrano and others read in the Houſe of Convocation, ſpeaking much in his behalf as to the ſound and orthodox doctrine he profeſſed; but they giving little ſatisfaction to the majority of the Aſſembly, many things were then freely uttered of him in divers reſpects, and alſo of his Grace formerly propoſed in his behalf. At length it was queſtioned by them whether the ſaid Corrano could proceed Doctor without diſgrace and infamy to the Univerſity, and eſpecially for this reaſon, that many learned and worthy perſons of ſubtle and ſound judgement in Divinity did lately accuſe him by letters ſent to the Vicechancellor and Convocation, complaining that he is 'maximis (3)

(1) Reg. KK fol. 213 a: Vid. fol. 207 b, &c.
(2) Ib. fol. 213 a.
(3) Ib. f. 214.

quibuſdam

quibuſdam erroribus captus et inflatus,' and that he holdeth 'fictas et vanas quaſdam opiniones a vera puræ religionis pietate prorſus abhorrentes et alienas &c.' and further that he is not aſhamed to hold and defend them boldly only, but alſo obſtinately, &c. Hereupon they thought it not convenient by any means that he ſhould proceed Doctor of Divinity till Letters teſtimonial had been procured from the Archbiſhop of Canterbury and Biſhop of London concerning his faith and doctrine, as I ſhall more fully tell you in the year 1579. This being done, the Members of Convocation proceeded to the buſineſs of the Incorporation of the Bakers of Oxon, but rather than to ſpend time in it there, it was referred to certain Delegates to conſult about it (1). But Corrano it ſeems taking it much to heart that he (who took himſelf to be a profound Theologiſt) ſhould be thus handled, made his complaints to the Chancellor of the Univerſity and others of the Queen's Council; but they being loath to interrupt the Univerſity in their proceedings, encouraged him nevertheleſs with certain gratuities and invitations to their table to ſupply his wants. At length hearing that a certain French man named Petrus Lozellerius Villerius, an exile for his religion, was about to ſue for his Grace of Dr. in Divinity of this Univerſity; who but he forſooth uſed all endeavours to hinder him, as firſt by complaining to the Chancellor by word of mouth, then to the Convocation by (2) Letters, that he was guilty of hereſy and I know not what; but the Academians having another opinion of him entertained him according to his mind, as I ſhall hereafter tell you. So that he finding but cool entertainment in this matter, one de la Benſeris, another Frenchman and an Exile too, ſped the better among us; for on the 18 of July a Convocation being held, and therein Letters (3) in his behalf from the Univerſity of Caen being read (the beginning of which are, 'Quod jam diu ſupplices a Deo opt. max. precabamur') they received him kindly, exhibited to him, and civilly anſwered the former letter.

The next matters that they had regard to were the public (4) Exerciſes of, and apparel belonging to Students; the former much out of order, the other abuſed. So that leaſt theſe corruptions ſhould increaſe, and more inconveniences follow by them, divers (5) Decrees were made for the reformation of them, with mulcts to be impoſed on thoſe that ſhould not obey the ſaid Decrees. The particulars being large I ſhall paſs them by,

(1) Reg. KK f. 214 b.
(2) Ib. f. 219 a.
(3) Ib. f. 221 a.
(4) Ib. f. 217 b, 218 a, 222 a et b, 224 a.
(5) In B fol. 109, &c..

and

and proceed to other matters; yet this I muſt ſay as to apparel, that the Decrees concerning it were made in obedience to the Queen's Proclamation for the reformation of it, which was publiſhed this year.

On the 12 Sept. were Conſultations had for the receiving of the Chancellor in the Univerſity, but whether he came I know not.

The 25 Oct. were propounded in another Convocation various articles collected by the Delegates 'in formam Statutorum.' Which articles after a mature debate (1) were confirmed. That being done the Maſters reaſſumed the matter of Incorporation, whether thoſe that had obtained Degrees in other Univerſities, and did petition to be incorporated here, ſhould enjoy the ſame place and dignity which they enjoyed in their own Univerſity. At length it was voted, that all thoſe Maſters of Oxford that proceeded in that year wherein the parties incorporated proceeded in their reſpective Univerſities ſhould be ſeniors to them, and enjoy all privileges and profits that did accrue by ſeniority. Which Decree being paſſed, the force thereof was not to be put in execution till the Oxonians ſaw how they ſhould be treated by the Cantabrigians at their next going to them to be incorporated there. Afterwards in the ſame Convocation was power given to Dr. Yeldard of Trinity Coll. Dr. James of Univerſity, Dr. Squire of Balliol, Dr. Kennall of Ch. Church, Dr. Lloyd of Jeſus, Dr. Culpeper of New Coll. and other Maſters, or any eight of them, with the Vicechancellor and Proctors 'omnia ſtatuta antehac edita conſiderandi, imperfecta corrigendi, inutilia et ſuperſtitioſa abrogandi, male diſpoſita in ordinem redigendi; neceſſarias etiam allocationes ſcriptoribus, et aliis circa illud negotium occupatis faciendi. Proviſo ſemper ut omnia ea, quæ de novo adjicientur, ſive ut ſtatuta integra ſive ut partes ſtatutorum, nullum robur habeant niſi à Convocatione poſtea fuerint approbata.'

Soon after the ſaid perſons making a progreſs in the ſaid moſt uſeful matter, drew up a Scheme and ſent it to the Chancellor. The particulars of which he peruſing, with the help of Arth. Atye, his Secretary, approved it, and being returned with his letter (2) of Approbation, they were read in Convocation on the 16 Novemb. and then the Vicechancellor with a grave and eloquent ſpeech commended the ſaid work of reformation to the Maſters to be obſerved; the particulars of which being many I ſhall therefore for brevity paſs them by.

Will. Noble, the troubleſome citizen before mentioned, laying as yet

(1) Reg. KK fol. 222 b. (2) Ib. fol. 223 b.

under the bonds of diſcommunication, and as I think of excommunication too, fell grievouſly ſick in Nov. and knowing not but that he ſhould be ſuddenly diſſolved, defired to die in peace with all men; wherefore ſending his ſubmiſſion to the Vicechancellor with a moſt hearty ſorrow for what he had done againſt the Univerſity in general, or any particular perſon therein, prayed to be releaſed. Which honeſt petition of his being communicated (1) to the Houſe of Congregation on the 24 of the ſaid month, the Members thereof forthwith conſented to it: ſo that Noble being much ſatisfied with their proceedings was at preſent contented to die, but recovering againſt the expectation of all, became Mayor an. 1581 (2).

What I have to obſerve of him is that he had before been in a manner courted to compliance (3), but he not at all returning any civility, was put aſide with ſcorn. That he left no ſtone untouched whereby (as he thought) he might enrage the citizens againſt the Univerſity, and that he was in an. 1567 diſcommoned through the raſhneſs of his wife, who in a vile manner impudentized Dr. Cooper, the Vicechancellor, when he came to their houſe (a tavern) to correct diſorders therein committed, as I have partly before told you.

The 11 Dec. the Vicechancellor, certain Doctors, and the greater part of Regents (4) ſitting in St. Mary's Chancel to expect the Citizens coming to take the annual oath to the Univerſity according to the antient manner, ſome refuſed to appear at all, others appeared but refuſed to take the oath: wherefore after mature deliberation, he, with the conſent of his company, pronounced Richard Whittington, Will. Levinz, Aldermen, Richard Williams, Nich. Todde, Rog. Hewitt, Joh. Clarke, Steph. Ewen and Bernard Archdale, excommunicated, a Formula of which was hung up in public places; alſo Ralph Flexney, Will. Tylcocke, Aldermen, John Hill and Richard Browne Roberts, contumacious. Much trouble there was about this and other matters relating to Privileges and Liberties betwixt the two Corporations; which being too large to be ſet down here, I ſhall now paſs them by.

On the 30 of Jan. it was ordered (5) that thoſe Statutes lately made for the taking away certain abuſes and correcting depraved cuſtoms ſhould be put into the Latin tongue; and that the Decree concerning the Incorporation of the Cantabrigians and others made the 25 of Oct. which was found to

(1) Ib. f. 223 a.
(2) One Will. Noble was buried in S. Ebb's Church 5 Mar. 1585.
(3) Vide ib. fol. 223 a.
(4) Ibid. fol. 225 a et b.
(5) Ib. f. 228 a.

be

be defective, ſhould be rectified by certain Delegates then appointed. Alſo that Thom. Cogan, who had ſtood diſcommoned (and as I think excommunicated too) to this time, humbly craved of the Houſe a releaſe, and becauſe of his indiſpoſition he could not come in perſon, ſent his ſubmiſſion (1) written with his own hand, running thus—'Foraſmuch as I underſtand the Univerſitie is offended with me and hath borne me long diſpleaſure, I proteſt by this bill ſubſcribed with mine owne hand, that none of theſe my dealings wherewith they are offended did proceede of any malice or evill meaning to the Univerſitie, or to any member thereof on my behalf; yet becauſe it is not the part of a Chriſtian man to live in quarrels or contention, therefore my requeſt and deſire is that all thinges paſt be cleerlie of all parts forgotten, wherbie good will and charity may thorowly growe and be remembred between us, according to the dutie of Chriſtians and liking of Almighty God.

By yours in that I may
Tho. Cogann.'

Which being publicly read before the Doctors and Maſters, and put to the vote whether he ſhould be reſtored, was at length carried by the majority, and ſo he was ſet free.

About the latter end of the year (2) fell out a Controverſy in Lincoln College, about the Election of a Rector, there being then three or four competitors for the place; that is to ſay, Mr. Will. Wilſon, whoſe friend in this matter was the Archbiſhop of Canterbury; the Sub-Almoner, Chaplain to the Biſhop of Rocheſter, in whoſe behalf the Queen had written letters, and Mr. Joh. Underhill, whoſe friend alſo was the Earl of Leiceſter, Chancellor of the Univerſity. Which controverſy laſting a conſiderable while, the ſaid Earl found means to take off all candidates for it, and to ſettle in the place the ſaid Underhill, who was his Chaplain. The reaſon why I inſert this here, as worthy of memory, is, that in traverſing for the place by each party divers things were acted to the prejudice of the Liberties of the Univerſity, by an appeal made to the Court of Arches, the relation of which being too long, I ſhall paſs it by and proceed, and only let the Reader know that ſo violent was the Society for the man they had choſen (Gibſon as it ſeems) that they kept the College Gates ſhut againſt thoſe that were put upon them by force of arms (3).

(1) KK f. 228 2.
(2) Ibid. fol. 232 b.
(3) This matter is more fully handled in Lib. Vis. [Twyne's Coll. as before, vol. vii.] p. 177.

An. { Dom. 1577
19—20 Elizab.

At this time lived in Oxford a certain Bookbinder named Rowland Jencks, who in his familiar diſcourſe would not only rail (1) againſt the Commonwealth but the Religion now eſtabliſhed, and ſincerely by the generality in the Univerſity embraced. He made it alſo his chief employment, to vilify that Government now ſetled, profane God's Word, ſpeak evilly of the Miniſters, and abſent himſelf from the Church. In this courſe of life he continuing for ſome time (taking glory as 'twere in it) the Univerſity, to whom the ſaid perſon belonged (becauſe privileged), took cognizance of him and his actions; fearing that if he ſhould continue in this his height of wickedneſs, great ſcandal would redound to the members thereof. At length a Convocation of Doctors, Regents and non Regents being held May the firſt, it was ordered that he ſhould be ſeized on, and ſent to London to be examined by the Chancellor of the Univerſity and the Queen's Council concerning his crimes, the particulars of which were then or before ſent up by the chief members of the Univerſity. After the ſaid vote had paſſed in the Convocation, Jencks was forthwith taken and conveyed away, his houſe ſearched for Bulls, Libels and ſuch like things againſt the Queen and the Religion now eſtabliſhed, and all his goods ſeized on. But after he had been examined at London, was ſent to Oxford again to be committed to priſon, and ſtand to a trial the next Aſſizes following, and receive that puniſhment or doom which the Judge ſhould think equal to his crimes.

The Aſſizes therefore being come, which began the 4 July, and continued two days after in the Court-houſe at the Caſtle Yard, the ſaid Jencks was arraigned and condemned in the preſence of a great number of people to loſe his ears. Judgment being paſſed and the priſoner taken away, there aroſe ſuch an infectious damp or breath among the people, that many there preſent, to the apprehenſions of moſt men, were then ſmothered, and others ſo deeply infected that they lived not many hours after. Of which paſſages, hear I pray what death partly ſays in a doleful ditty, that was publiſhed about this time.

'Thinke pou on the ſolemne Sizes paſt
How ſodenly in Oxfordſhire,
I came and made the Judges all agaſt
And Juſtices that did appear:

(1) Ib. in KK fol. 237 a.

And

And tooke both *Bell* and *Baram* away,
And many a worthy man that day
And all their bodies brought to clay.

Thinke you that I dare not come to Schooles,
Where all the cunning Clerks be moſt;
Take not I away both Clerks and fooles?
And am I not in every coaſt?
Aſſure your ſelves no creature can
Make death afraid of any man,
Or know my coming where or when.'

The perſons that then died and were infected by the ſaid damp, when ſentence was paſſed, were Sir Rob. Bell, Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Nich. Barham, Serjeant at Law, both ſtiff enemies to the R. Cath. Religion, Sir Rob. Doiley, High-Sheriff, Hart his under Sheriff, Sir Will. Babyngton Kt. Rob. Doiley, Wenman, Danvers, Fetyplace, and Harcourt, Juſtices of the Peace, Kerle, Greenwood (1), Naſh and Forſter, Gentlemen, beſides moſt of the Jury, with many others that died within a day or two after. Above 600 ſickened in one night, as a (2) Phyſician that now lived in Oxford atteſteth; and the day after the infectious air being carried into the next Villages, ſickened there an hundred more.

The 15, 16 and 17 day of July ſickened (3) alſo above 300 perſons, and within 12 days ſpace died an hundred Scholars, beſides many Citizens. The number of perſons that died in five weeks ſpace, namely from the 6 of July to the 12 of Aug. (for no longer did this violent infection continue) were 300 in Oxford, and 200 and odd in other places: ſo that the whole number that died in that time were 510 perſons, of whom many bled till they expired. The time without doubt was very calamitous and full of ſorrow; ſome leaving their beds, occaſioned by the rage of their diſeaſe and pain, would beat their keepers or nurſes, and drive them from their preſence. Others like mad men would run about the ſtreets, markets, lanes, and other places. Some again would leap headlong into deep waters; yet none, through the mercy of God, utterly periſhed. The Phyſicians fled, not to avoid trouble, which more and more came upon them, but to ſave themſelves and theirs. The Doctors and Heads of Houſes all almoſt

(1) [Thomas Greenwood, Juriſperitus. Note in the Latin Tranſlation in Aſhm. Muſ.]

(2) Georg. Edrycus in Hypomnematibus ſuis in aliquot libros Pauli Æginetæ, edit. Londini 1588, lib. 2.

(3) Reg. ſecund. Actorum Soc. Coll. Merton. p. 61.

to

to one fled (1), and not any College or Hall there was, but had ſome taken away by this infection, either in their reſpective Houſes, or elſe in the country where they depended on ſafety. The parties that were taken away by this diſeaſe, were troubled with a moſt vehement pain of the head and ſtomach, vexed with the phrenzy, deprived of their underſtanding, memory, ſight, hearing, &c. The diſeaſe alſo increaſing, they could neither eat nor ſleep, or would ſuffer any attendants to come near to them. At the time of their death they would be very ſtrong and vigorous; but if they eſcaped it, then they were to the contrary. It ſpared no complexion or conſtitution, and the choleric it chiefly moleſted. That which is moſt to be admired is, that no women were taken away by it, or poor people, or ſuch that adminiſtered phyſic, or any that came to viſit. But as the Phyſicians were ignorant of the cauſes, ſo alſo of the cures of this diſeaſe.

Many ſuppoſed that the cauſe of this infection proceeded from the naſty and peſtilential ſmell of the Priſoners, when they came out of the Jail, of whom two or three being overcome with it, died a few days before the Aſſize began, as a Note (2) written in theſe times teſtifieth. If ſo be that was the cauſe, why then were none deſtroyed at the firſt appearance of the ſaid Priſoners, which was the 5 of July, when, as 'tis generally (3) ſaid, none died till after ſentence was paſſed, which was the day following. Certainly we cannot to the contrary but think, that the ſaid ſmell or ſtench was more violent the firſt time when the Priſoners appeared, than at the time of ſentence, when they had received air ſeveral times before. But to let that paſs, hear the judgment of the worthy Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, concerning infectious ſmells, very applicable to this we are now diſcourſing of.

'The moſt pernicious infection next to the Plague (ſaith (4) he) is the ſmell of the Jail, when priſoners have been long and cloſe naſtily kept, whereof we have had experience twice or thrice in our times, when both the Judges that ſat upon the Jayle, and numbers of thoſe that attended the buſineſs or were preſent, ſickened upon it and died.—They are not thoſe ſtinks (as he further addeth) which the noſtrils ſtraight abhor and

(1) ['Cuſtos vero noſter' (Bickley) 'longe omnium vigilantiſſimus domi apud nos manet, in ægrotis omnem curam, laborem, diligentiam, impenſas collocat; die toto et noſte etiam intempeſta eos ſedulo inviſit: moriuntur e noſtris quinque.' Ibid.]

(2) Ib. in Reg. Coll. Merton. ut ſupra.

(3) Stow and Holingſhead in their Chron. &c.

(4) In Sylv. Sylvarum cent. 10, num. 914.

expel,

expel, that are moſt pernicious, but ſuch airs which have ſome ſimilitude with man's body, and ſo inſinuate themſelves and betray the Spirits.'

Thus the profound Philoſopher. Of which mortalities this of Oxford was without doubt one, though he doth not expreſsly and particularly ſay ſo: where the other hapned I am not certain. However that the like was at Cambridge, at the Aſſizes kept in the Caſtle there in the time of Lent, 13 Henry VIII, Dom. 1521—2, is evident; for the Juſtices there and all the Gentlemen, Baillives and all reſorting thither, took ſuch an infection, that many of them died, and all almoſt that were preſent fell deſparately ſick and narrowly eſcaped with their lives.

Some thought that this Oxford mortality was the ſame that Leonard Fuſchius ſtiles (1) 'ſudor Anglicus,' which began firſt in England, an. 1485, 1 Hen. VII; renewed again 20 Hen, VIII, Dom. 1528; and again 6 Edw. VI, Dom. 1551, when it violently raged at Cambridge: but that is not likely, becauſe the nature of that diſeaſe was almoſt quite different from the other. Some again have thought and do yet think that it was deviſed by the Rom. Catholics, who uſed the Art Magick in the deſign, and that alſo (as a certain (2) Note witneſſeth) it ſprang 'ex artificioſis, diabolicis, et plane Papiſticis flatibus, e Lovainienſe barathro excitatis, et ad nos clam emiſſis.' Another Author (3) alſo, who calls it 'ingens miraculum,' aſcribeth it, as a juſt judgement on the cruelty of the Judge for ſentencing the Bookbinder to loſe his ears; but theſe conjectures are without doubt falſe, and not in the leaſt to be regarded. Thoſe that are famous in the nature of diſeaſes will certainly concur with the opinion of the aforeſaid Philoſopher, to which I alſo ſubſcribe mine.

Some ſay the ſudden death of the Sheriff of Norfolk, his Chaplain and others of his retinew, at an Aſſizes held at Thetford 10 March 1666 was the ſame diſeaſe with this we are now ſpeaking of, yet the generality of people, as I remember, then ſaid that it was occaſioned by drinking of bad wine. All that I have further to obſerve of this Oxford mortality is that 'Omnes (uno aut altero exceptis) de grandi, ut loquuntur, jure, ſtatim fere poſt relictam Oxoniam' (I ſpeak as a certain Regiſter (4) dictates to me) 'mortui ſunt. Et ut quiſque fortiſſimus ita citiſſimè moritur. Fœminæ non petuntur, nec certè pauperes; neque etiam inficitur quiſquam qui ægrotorum neceſſitatibus ſubminiſtrant, aut eos inviſerit. Sed ut fuit

(1) De Sudore Anglico, vide in Balæo cent. 10, p. 19: et in Camdeno in Britan. in Salop.
(2) In Reg. Coll. Mert. ut ſup.
(3) Sanderus de Schismate Angl. lib. iii.
(4) Reg. Coll. Mert. ut ſupra.

morbus

morbus hic inſigniter violentus; ita neque diu duravit: nam infra unius menſis curriculum ad priſtinam pene ſanitatem reſtituuntur omnes: ut jam denuò mirari poſſis tot Scholares, tot etiam cives urbem et plateas linteis capitibus indutos obambulantes; et nomen clementiſſimi Dei noſtri in omne ævum ſuſpicere (1).'

All that I ſhall ſay more is, that the ſaid Row. Jencks after he had ſuffered the ſentence paſſed upon him, went to Doway, and there became Baker to the College of Engliſh Seculars, and lived to be a very old man—to the year 1610 and upwards, as I have been informed by one that knew him there—Mr. Jo. Mallet.

To paſs by the mentioning of the troubles between the two bodies concerning the taking of the oath, of which we have frequent mention made in our public Regiſter this year, I ſhall only take notice of the doubt, and thereupon a kind of controverſy that hapned among the (2) Regents in a Congregation ſolemnized 8 March concerning the ſuperiority of a Mr. of the Fac. of Arts: viz. whether that perſon that is licenſed in Arts and hath aſcended to the Degree of Maſter in that Faculty, ought to be accounted ſuperior to him in Order, Degree and Dignity that hath been only admitted to the reading of any book of Inſtitutions. At length after the queſtion had been diſcuſſed pro and con by the Vicechancellor, Proctors, and the ſaid Regents, they adjudged ſuperiority to the Maſter of Arts.

The like doubt alſo hapning (3) in an. 1513, the Maſters at length would not ſuffer the Students of the Civil Law to be admitted to the reading of the Inſtitutions, that is, to the Bachelaur's Degree of that Faculty, unleſs they would faithfully promiſe to give place to the Maſters after their admiſſion. Alſo in the year 1369 a controverſy about place (4) hapning between the Bachelaurs of Divinity and Maſters of Arts on the one part, and the Bachelaurs of Decrees on the other, it was (5) ordered the next year on the 5 of the Cal. of Apr. by the deliberation of the Congregation of Regents 'quod inter quoſcunque Religioſos in Univerſitate contigerit ſimul eſſe Baccalarios ſive opponentes in Theologia vel Magiſtros in Artibus et Baccalarios in Decretis, tam Baccalarii in Theologia quam opponentes ac etiam Magiſtri in Artibus præferendi ſunt Baccalariis in [Decretis in] proceſſionibus et aliis locis quibuſcunque propter ſuos gradus magis venerabiles et labores plurimum diuturnos.'

(1) Alſo that ſickneſs that hapned at Exeter 14 March, 28 Eliz. (at what time the Aſſizes were kept there) was the ſame with this. Vide Holinſhed, vol. 2, p. 1547, ſub an. 1586.

(2) Reg. KK fol. 253 a.
(3) Reg. G fol. 176 b, &c.
(4) C fol. 64 a.
(5) Ibidem.

An.

An. { Dom. 1578
20—21 Elizab.

On the 10 of Sept. care was (1) taken in a Convocation againſt the proviſors and purveyors, who, contrary to the Act of Parliament (mentioned under the year 1555) did now in a common manner foreſtall the Mercat; alſo for the reparation of the highways near Oxford, and laſtly for the collecting of the Statutes, and reducing them in order, which laſt was frequently complained of, but never till Dr. Laud's time could find effectual remedy. Theſe 3 particulars were alſo complained (2) of the next year, but what remedy was found appears not.

About the ſame time that a ſpecial care ſhould be had for the quelling and aboliſhing heretical pravity (now accounted Popery, but before Wicliviſm) which, as 'twas pretended, did yet remain in the Univerſity; ſeveral Doctors and others were on the 20 Dec. following (3) authoriſed in Convocation to correct and amplify the Statute againſt it. Soon after the buſineſs being performed, not without ſome trouble, they preſented their labours to the Convocation in the latter end of January following, which being publickly read and peruſed, were at length accepted, with an explanation of ſome additions thereunto for the benefit of the youth, and the informing them in true religion. The particulars being in Latin you ſhall have them as they ſtand in the (4) Regiſter.

'I. Ad extirpandum hæreſim quamcunque et ad informandum in vera pietate juventutem, libros hoſce legendos cenſemus et ſtatuimus viz. Catechiſmum Alexandri Novelli majorem Latine vel Græce, vel Catechiſmum Johannis Calvini Latinè, Græcè et Hebraice, vel Elementa Chriſtianæ Religionis Andreæ Hyperii, vel Catecheſin Heydelburgenſem pro captu auditorum et arbitrio legentium.

II. Hiis adjungi poſſunt Henrici Bullingeri Catecheſis pro adultis, et Inſtitutiones Calvini vel Apologia Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ, vel Articuli Religionis in Synodo Londinenſi conſcripti et authoritate Regia editi cum explicatione locorum communium teſtimoniis e ſacra ſcriptura aut interdum è Patribus deſumptis. Ad primam lectionem juniores, ad ſecundam provectiores omnes nullo gradu inſignitos aſtringi volumus.

III. Catechiſmos omnes, ſanæ huic doctrinæ contrarios, alioſque libros ſuperſtitioſos et papiſticos legi et haberi interdicimus.

(1) KK fol. 463 a.
(2) Ib. f. 289 b et 299 a.
(3) Ibid. f. 264 b.
(4) Ibid. f. 266 a.

IV. Hanc legendi et interpretandi provinciam demandamus privatim Tutoribus, publicè alicui Catechiſtæ in ſingulis Collegiis et Aulis per Præfectos aſſignando.

V. Quo decretum hoc diligenter et inviolatè obſervetur, examen habeatur domi per Catechiſtam, aut etiam Præfectos: in Academia ſingulis anni terminis per Procancellarium adhibitis Prælectoribus S. Theologiæ qui a Studioſis convocatis profectus rationem exigant.

VI. Si quis docentium aut diſcentium negligentior aut alioqui culpabilis deprehendatur, judicio Præfectorum, aut ſi opus ſit Procancellarii corrigatur et puniatur.'

Theſe heads or articles for the expelling of Popery being confirmed by the Univerſity, were imitated in another way by the Citizens 28 Elizab. viz. that whereas they had Sermons but ſeldom delivered to them in their public Church of St. Martin, they allowed twenty marks yearly to two Lecturers to preach by turns every Sunday in the ſaid Church, ſelecting then two zealous Calviniſts for that work, namely, Mr. Rich. Potter of Trinity and Mr. John Prince of New College.

In the month of Febr. towards the latter end of this year a certain Duke named Johannes Caſimirus, Son of Frederick the III, Elector Palatine, came (1) to Oxford with the Earl of Leiceſter, Chancellor of the Univerſity; at whoſe arrival, both were entertained with all the varieties that the Muſes could afford, the particulars of which not appearing, I can ſay no further of it, only make this obſervation concerning our uſual entertainments, that there was never any foreigner of any abilities or parts that came to viſit our mother, but were entertained with great demonſtrations of love and honour; one example (2) of which take for all, and that was in an. 1510, at what time a certain Spaniard, who was but Maſter of Arts and Bac. of Phyſic of Mountpelier, being commended to the Univerſity by Fox, Biſhop of Wincheſter, to hear Scholaſtical Exerciſes, divers of the beſt Diſputants were appointed to entertain him, viz. two Bachelaurs at the Auſten Friers, namely John Blyſſe of Merton, and another of Oriel, and divers at the publick Schools: which Diſputations being finiſhed, and the ſtranger greatly contented with them, was, with ſeveral Doctors of the Univerſity, feaſted the day following by the Warden of Merton College.

(1) Rot. Comp. Doctoris Culpeper Vicecanc. in Faſcic. Comp. in Turr. Scholarum.

(2) In Reg. primo Coll. Mert. fol. 208 b.

An.

An. { Dom. 1579
21—22 Elizab.

The Plague breaking out again, and violently approaching, the Convocation (1) ordered on the 3 of April that all public Exercises whatsoever should be intermitted till the beginning of the next Term, purposely to avoid danger by the confluence of Students that come to hear them. So that some (especially those of the Calvinistical party) being more at leisure, did make it their endeavour by Libels to defame the Queen and the Religion setled by Law; and in such a gross manner did they proceed, that their actions coming to the knowledge of the Chancellor, he forthwith sent an expres to his Deputy to take order about them. Wherefore a Convocation being celebrated on the 29 April it was (2) ordered that 'whosoever should be found guilty of making, reciting, transcribing, or any way publishing of Libels, should be ipso facto banished from the University, &c.'

But the rest proceeding not so violently as was expected, an Act was appointed to be solemnized, and Delegates named (3) to see and settle a way that good order be kept therein. For nothing was more common than for juniors to thrust into the places of Stangers, and behave themselves rudely to the disgrace of the Gown. It was solemnly observed and honored by having to its Senior Mr. Rob. Sackville [of Hart Hall] afterwards Earl of Dorset.

To pass by the endeavours made for the (4) reformation of Apparel (which was again abused contrary to the Act) and of public Lectures (5) in various Faculties and Exercises (6) to be done by those that proceed Master, I must tell you that divers persons being wanting (especially in the Halls) for the performance of the Catechistical Lectures, mentioned in the last year, certain Foreigners, exiles for their Religion, were appointed to supply them. Anthony Corrano, mentioned in the years 1575 and 76, was designed (7) Lecturer for Gloceſter, St. Mary's, and Hart Hall. Peter Rhegius, or King, a Frenchman, Master of Arts of the University of Paris, and a candidate to be Bachelaur of Divinity in this University, for (8) Magdalen Hall, and Bensirius, or de la Bensiris, of the University of Caen in Normandy (9) for Broadgates Hall; all of them having stipends

(1) KK f. 273 b.
(2) Ib. f. 277 b.
(3) Ib. f. 284 b.
(4) Ib. f. 288 b.
(5) Ib. f. 289 a.
(6) Ib. f. 292 b, &c.
(7) Ib. f. 277 b.
(8) Ibid.
(9) Ib.

for their pains. There were alſo in the Univerſity about this time one Giles Gualter, Mr. of Arts of Caen, Petrus Loſilierus Vellierius, a French Doctor in the Civil Law and Profeſſor of Divinity, Schevelerus, and others, but whether they read Lectures or catechiſed in other Houſes I know not. However they with Albericus Gentilis, a Civilian, and Joh. Drieſcius, both fled their countries for Religion ſake, had ſoon after this time, when they were ſetled in the Univerſity, annual (1) relief from ſeveral Colleges. Corrano it ſeems, who was commended (as is before ſaid) by the Chancellor for the taking of the Degree of D. of D. being ſuſpected of Hereſy, now accounted Popery, the Univerſity would not grant him that favour, unleſs he firſt clear (2) himſelf of that ſuſpicion and thoſe evil opinions of which he was accuſed, or at leaſt obtain the Letters teſtimonial of Edward Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Edwyn Biſhop of London (with both which he had acquaintance) of his doctrine.

This being the reſult of the Convocation, he applies himſelf to them, but they hearing that the Univerſity was dubious of his admiſſion to that Degree, did not, (as I can yet learn) ſend their Teſtimonies. At length divers reports of him being ſpread abroad, Letters (3) came to the Univerſity from the Miniſters of the French and Spaniſh Churches, as alſo from that of the Low Countries, and therein blame him of divers crimes and hereſies, publickly read in the Convocation. All which being believed by ſome, eſpecially the zealous and puritanical party, yet becauſe the ſaid Corrano had been commended to the Univerſity by the Queen's general Commiſſioners (who before had examined him) and by our Chancellor, and that he had not only declared his opinions in his Theological Lectures, read in our Schools, but ready to purge himſelf from thoſe blemiſhes laid upon him, it was thought meet by the Convocation that certain Doctors of Divinity and Maſters, ſhould confer with him concerning thoſe matters laid to his charge. All which they at their appointed time performing, and finding ſatisfaction from him, of his good opinions, was permitted to ſtay in the Univerſity (though not to proceed in Divinity as I can yet learn) and continue his public Divinity Lectures in the Univerſity and receive his wages for them: towards which Merton College for their ſhare paid (4) him 2l. per ann.

(1) Reg. 2. Coll. Mert. p. 27, 53, 60, 73, &c. et alibi. Lozillerius Villerius—ſo he writes his name in his correction and ſetting forth of Beza's New Test. in Greek and Latin. 1573.

(2) KK ut ſup. fol. 204 a, 207 b.

(3) Ibid. fol. 260 a—'Litteræ miſſæ a Miniſtris Eccleſiæ Belgicæ ab Eccleſia Gallica et Eccleſia Hiſpanica.'

(4) Reg. 2. Act. Coll. Mert. p. 17.

[See more of him in Ath. Oxon. v. 1, and Tanner's Bibl. Brit.]

Great

Great ado there was before, now and after concerning him, which I ſhall for brevity omit. But yet one matter of him I ſhall not let paſs, and that is this, viz. that the Biſhop of Cheſter, that ſate in that See ſome years after this, did in one of the moſt famous Auditories in this Land, gravely and ſeriouſly deplore and lament the preaching and publiſhing of Popiſh errors among us. The Doctrine began firſt to be notably corrupted (as I find it (1) reported) by Corrano, and a Frenchman at Cambridge, entertained by Dr. Andrew Perne, which Frenchman was at length Margaret Profeſſor there. Corrano, by his Commentary on the Epiſtle to the Romans, and ſundry other writings of his, which he had publiſhed, was notoriouſly known (2) to have been full of many erroneous and fantaſtical opinions, as my aforeſaid Author reports. Peter Baro, the Frenchman of Cambridge, publiſhed his Latin Lectures upon Jonas, and afterwards his Book De Fide, wherein are many errors, as is ſaid by (3) my Author. After many years reſidence in Cambridge, he was removed (4) thence (as one may preſume) by the earneſt and zealous travail of the Puritanical and Calviniſtical knot of that Univerſity, but it was done covertly and after many years, wherein he had ſundry ways, as 'tis (5) ſaid, hurt the ſincerity of Doctrine. Among them one was, that he had brought the Popiſh Schoolmen into credit and diminiſhed the honour of the learned Writers of this age. 'Since which time,' as 'tis further (6) ſaid, 'the courſe of Study in Divinity, and the manner of preaching hath been much changed in that Univerſity by ſome, who have taken up that vayn, and left the ſtudy of ſound writers, applying themſelves to the reading of Popiſh, barbarous' (ſuch are the words) 'and fantaſtical Schoolmen, delighted alſo with their curious queſtions and quiddities, whereby they have drawn all points of Chriſtian faith into doubt, which is the high-way not only to Popery but Atheiſm. And ſome of them that did moſt cry out of innovations, when their non-reſidence and pluralities were reproved, have been ring-leaders in this innovation of the doctrine and manner of ſtudy and preaching in the Church. &c.'

It was their thoughts alſo that Corrano intended to do the like in this Univerſity, and to take advantage of thoſe that were inclined towards Popery, but his waters being narrowly watched by the Brethren, his

(1) In the Juſtification of the Miniſters Petition to his Majeſty for Reformation—MS in Bib. Bodl. B 3 : 3 : p. 59.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Fuller's Hist. of the Univ. of Camb. [p. 145, 152.]
(5) Ibid.
(6) Ibid. [p. 60.]

deſigns

deſigns could not take place. Much more might be ſaid of him, but time calling me away, I ſhall only ſay of him, that he was born at Seville in Spain, that he was Son of Anthony Corrano LL. D. and that he was a member of Chriſt Church in this Univerſity, matriculated alſo in the year 1586, ætat. 59.

Petrus Loſilierus Vellierius, became (1) a ſuter for his Grace three years ſince to proceed Doctor, which he obtained, though much accuſed by Corrano's Letters to the Vicechancellor and others of the Univerſity, for erroneous opinions, whereof he cleared himſelf with great credit, and no leſs ſhame to his adverſary. As for Benſirius, he had not been here ſcarce a year, but the Univerſity of Oxford received (2) Letters from that of Caen dat. 5 non. Julii wherein they gave us great thanks for the entertainment of their Paſtor Dominus de la Benſeris during the civil wars of France: But now they being ended, deſire that he might return home. Among other things they ſay thus—'Quod autem illum (inquiunt Cadomenſes) per literas evocavimus vos utpote æquiſſimos rerum judices, boni conſultores non ignoramus, cum doctiſſimorum virorum copia abundetis, quorum ſane (quod non niſi maximo cum doloris ſenſu proferre poſſumus) inopia laboramus, &c.

Which deſire of theirs our Convocation granting, diſmiſſed the ſaid Benſeris, but he finding the ſweetneſs of the air and the good diſpoſition of the people to be agreeable to his temper tarried divers years after, and read and taught here as Corrano ſometimes and others did. Further alſo it appears (3) that on the 10 Aug. this year the Warden and Scholars of Merton Coll. did at the entreaty of ſeveral pious men decree that 3l. 6s. 8d. ſhould be annually allowed to the ſaid Benſeris (whom they ſtile 'D'nus Benſerinus Exul Gallus) conditionally that he read an Hebrew Lecture at ſome times in the ſaid College to thoſe that would make progreſs in the ſaid Language. They contributed alſo to the neceſſity of Alb. Gentilis, Ant. Corranus, Schevelerus and others.

An. { Dom. 1580
22—23 Elizab.

This year Apr. 6, between 5 and 6 of the clock in the afternoon, Oxford was ſorely ſhaken (4) with an Earthquake, being Wedneſday in

(1) KK ut ſupra, fol. 209 b, 219 a.
(2) Ibid. 221 a.
(3) Reg. in Act. 2 Coll. Mert. p. 135.
(4) Ibid. p. 70,

Eaſter

Eaſter week. All people being amazed, left their houſes and ran into the open places. The birds that had taken up their neſts in the holes and roofs of houſes, ſuddenly fled, and others of the air ſettled on the earth. The cows and oxen at the ſudden alteration lowed, and other cattle were much affrighted. Oxford was not the ſole ſharer of this Earthquake, but alſo all England, France, Flanders, and other regions. At the ſame inſtant of time, as 'twas generally ſuppoſed, the ſea was ſo much toſſed and troubled, that the Mariners expected ſudden deſtruction. In many places the Earth ſhook twice in one night, and in Kent ſome thrice in a fortnight, and the firſt time ſo much, that not only the foundations of houſes and Churches, but alſo the roofs ſuffered great damage.

It muſt now be obſerved that as the Univerſity the year before took care about catechiſing and inſtructing the Juniors in ſuch principles of Proteſtancy, that they themſelves had been trained up in, which were much diſliked by ſome that durſt not as yet contradict them; ſo did they about preaching, ſetling conſtant Sermons (which hitherto were but rarely uſed) and forcing the youth not only to be preſent at, but give an account to their Tutors of them. And becauſe they would ſettle this grand work with deliberation, they appointed (1) on the 20 of May certain Delegates (moſtly Theologiſts) to take it into their conſiderations, and when they had ſo done to make a report of their doings to the Convocation.

On the 17 of June following, a Scheme of their proceedings was produced, read and approved, the particulars (2) of which are 1. That a Latin Sermon ſhould be preached four times in a year for the future, that is to ſay at the beginning of each of the four Terms: of which the Vicechancellor for the time being was to preach one, and the others any D. of D. or Theologiſt, whom he the ſaid Vicechancellor ſhould according to ſeniority appoint.

2. That there ſhould be a Sermon every year on Good Friday morn in the Cathedral of Ch. Ch. and two more on the two Holidays next following Eaſter day in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. Which three were to be repeated on the Sunday in albis (commonly called Low-Sunday) following, in the ſaid Church of S. Mary between the hours of 8 and 11 before noon, and to be performed by ſuch Preachers, which the Vicechancellor for the time being ſhould deſign. But the Reader muſt underſtand, that ſince this time there was another Sermon added, to be preached

(1) KK ut ſupra f. 304 b. (2) Ibid. f. 308 a.

in

in the Church of St. Peter in the Eaſt, by the Vicechancellor on every Eaſter-Day in the afternoon, and that Sermon alſo to be repeated among the reſt: which Sermon, whether it be of an old inſtitution, I cannot now ſay. However this repetition, which was appointed to exerciſe the memories of young Preachers, continueth to this day, though intermitted for ſeveral years in the interval of rebellion (1).

At the ſame time (2) order was alſo taken that all Scholars ſojourning in the City, to the great ſcandal of the Univerſity, ſhould be called into the Colleges and Halls, and that none ſhould be promoted to a Degree, or have his Grace propoſed that was not accounted as a Scholar of a College or Hall, or had his name inſerted in the Matriculation Book, &c. This again was complained of and reformed in an. 1584, at what time Mr. Jo. Caſe and Mr. Nich. Balgay were diſpenſed with to retain Scholars in their reſpective houſes (3).

But theſe Sermons, beſides one or two every Sunday in term time, which had been lately inſtituted, not contenting our zealous Reformers, eſpecially thoſe of the Calviniſtical party, care was taken (4) that Sermons ſhould be preached on all Holidays obſerved by the Church of England throughout the year (now in number 24, beſides four in Eaſter and Whitſun-Weeks) and alſo on all Sundays in time of Vacation, which before were never obſerved. And all this was done that the Word of God (as they pretended) and Proteſtantiſm might encreaſe and Romaniſm decay. But for the performance of the ſaid Sermons, and others before this time delivered, the Univerſity being deſtitute of grave men, they were moſtly done by the younger ſort, who preaching diſorderly and uncharitably, not without bitter invectives, ſeveral complaints were put up to the Chancellor againſt them. Wherefore with the advice of certain perſons that he confided in, ſent this following Letter (5), dated 13 Oct. to the Vicechancellor, to be by him communicated to the Convocation. So that an aſſembly being met the 19 of the ſaid month, the letter was read as it follows.

'After my right hartye commendations, complaints have bin made unto me by the ſpace of theſe two or thre yeares from time to time almoſt continually, touching diſorderlie and uncharitable preachinges among you by ſum of the younger ſort, which though I have much miſliked, yet I have not much delt in reprehenſion or reformation theareof for two cauſes. The

(1) [This repetition Sermon continued till 1789, ſince which year the practice has ceaſed.]
(2) Ib. f. 308 b.
(3) Reg. L f. 236 a et 239 a.
(4) Reg. KK f. 308 b.
(5) Ib. f. 314 a.

one

one for that I thought the men to be younge that were named ſo to overſhoot themſelves would in time ſee their own faultes and amend them. The other that I would not ſeem to diſcourage any from preaching, knowing the great want of Preachers every where, but now the fault as it is informed increaſing dayly, and by example and ſufferance growing to be more generall and the complaintes thereof not reaching to myſelf alone, but to many others of the beſt ſort, I was as well by farder authoritie inforſed as bounde in reſpect of mine office among you to look unto it. And therefore to be as well informed more fully of the diſorders as adviſed for the remidies, I ſent for two or three (1) Preachers which had offended that way, and for five or ſix of the better and graver ſort of the Univerſitie, whoſe adviſe I might uſe for redreſs. In conference with all whome I doe find indeed diſorders ſo great as it grevid me to heare, and I think the Preachers that weare here weare themſelves ſorry. But for redreſſe I have by adviſe of thoſe Doctors I ſent for and others, men of authorytye and wiſedom, here deviſed the incloſed Orders, which I ſend and commend unto you as thoſe that being well obſerved will I hope in time worke ſome good reformation in this point: requiring you Mr. Vicechancellour to propoſe them to the Convocation, and you the whole Houſe to confirme them with your conſents and autoritie. And wiſhing as by experience in time you ſhall find any thing wanting in them to adde to the ſame, and very hartily and earneſtly praying and requiring you all as to ſee to the due execution of theſe Orders, ſo to have every of you in his ſeverall degree and calling a dutifull and conformable regard to the amendment of this uncharitable kind of fault, which hoping you will have, I thus commit you all to the grace and protection of the Almighty. [From the Court the 13th of October 1586.

Your lovinge and Chancellour R. Leycester.']

Which Letters and Articles being read, were not only with the conſent of the whole Houſe received and embraced, but promiſed by them to be faithfully obſerved, and if need were to have other matters added to them, to the end that all complaints and ſcandals that ariſe from public Sermons might be ended. The Articles (2) then confirmed were as they follow.

'Imprimis, that no Bacheler of Art proceed Maſter before he be of full three years ſtanding, without hope of Diſpenſation; and that the Vicechancellour do not ſuffer any Diſpenſation to be graunted for the time of a Scholler to be Bacheler that is to take degree.

(1) Mr. Joh. Smyth et Joh. Barbon e Coll. Magd. et Mr. Jac. Coke e Coll. Reginæ.

(2) Ibid. in KK fol. 314 b.

Item, that the Vicechanc. ſhall not ſuffer any privileged perſon to preach within the Univerſitie unleſs he have lawfull licenſe.

Item, that he ſhall not grant to any licenſe, but ſuch as have been tried in preaching or catechiſing within their private Colleges or Halls by the ſpace of one year, and be commended unto him for a Preacher by the Head of his Houſe, wheare ſuch triall hath bin made by the Reader of the Queen's Lecture of Divinity, and doe firſt ſubſcribe to the Articles agreed upon in the Convocation (and confirmed by Act of Parliament in the thirtenth yeare of the Queen) and the Book of Common Prayer.

Item, that if any privileged perſon licenſed to preach, do after preach either unſoundly or offenſively, or ſo as he gevith ſuſpicion of manntenance of any faction in privat houſes or Univerſitie, the Vicechancellaur upon knowledge or complaint thereof ſhall convent the ſaid partie before him and the Q. Reader, or ſome other Doctor of Divinitie, and upon proof of any ſuch offence, injoyne him publiquely to revoke his evill ſpeeches, or elſe inhibit him to preach for the ſpace of foure mounths and after, untill he ſhall find him to be thoroughly reformed.

R. Leycester.'

I muſt now ſtep back and tell you of a minute controverſy between two Heads of Houſes, which though very inconſiderable in the beginning yet it bred a feud between their reſpective Colleges for ſeveral years after, and would have been much greater, if it had not been corrected by public authority. You muſt underſtand therefore that the laſt year ſeveral Decrees being made for the orderly keeping of the Act, Dr. Mathews, Dean of Ch. Ch. who was this year Vicechancellor, reſolved to ſee them ſeverely obſerved, and foreſeeing ſome rudeneſs that was like to be done by the Juniors on Act-Monday, kept the door leading to the Scaffolds (built theatre-ways, at the eaſt end of the body of St. Mary's Church) in his own perſon. And among divers Academians that endeavoured to enter, but were by him repelled, was Mr. Harris, Principal of Braſenoſe College, who though a Head, and conſequently had a place there, was with ſcorn (the Vicechancellor probably being in a paſſion) thruſt down. Mr. Harris, who was his ſenior in the Univerſity, taking it in great indignation, acquainted his friends and ſeveral of his Society with the affront, aggravating it alſo by telling them that it redounded to them alſo, and if they would not ſtand on his ſide, he and they ſhould be liable to the contempt of the Royal Foundation, &c.

On Wedneſday after, which was the 13 of July, Mathews ſurrendred up

up his office of Vicechancellor, in a Convocation then held in S. Mary's Chancel, which being done he went down to his place, and being there ſettled, Harris, who ſat a little below him, came out of his, and whiſpered him in the ear to this effect, 'You do remember how you kept me down from the Stage the laſt day of the Act, wherein you ſhewed your vile deſpite towards me—and therefore the Devil's turde in thy teeth.' Mathews being much ſtartled at this, could not at preſent make any reply, but taking it as a great contempt caſt upon authority, ſent his complaints to the Chancellor, with the reaſon why, and the very words that Harris ſaid. So that he taking the ſaid affront as done to himſelf, ſent his (1) Letters to the Convocation that the Members forthwith make reparation for Dr. Mathews, Dean of Ch. Ch. and one of her Majeſty's Chaplains in ordinary. Wherefore a Convocation being met and Mathews urged whether thoſe words that Harris had whiſpered in his ear were true (being then repeated) he poſitively anſwered that they were ſo, and repeating them himſelf with an audible voice, laid his right hand upon his breaſt and confirmed it with an oath. The Delegates therefore that were appointed to determine the matter (2) ordered a ſubmiſſion to be made by Mr. Harris in the North Chapel joining to S. Mary's Church, before the Heads of Colleges and Delegates, and that they and their Colleges ſhould be friends; but whether he made ſuch a ſubmiſſion, it appears not. However Harris being of a high ſpirit, and his Fellows taking part with him, endeavoured to make it a public quarrel, ſo that for ſeveral years after nothing but affronts and ſcuffles paſſed between them, courſing in the Schools followed with blows, denying of Graces and I know not what.

I have heard ſome of the Antients of this Univerſity ſay at my firſt coming, that though Mathews was a moſt excellent Scholar, yet being too young for the office of Vicechancellor, ſhewed himſelf a little too buſy and pragmatical.

An. { Dom. 1581
23—24 Elizab.

The Vicechancellor being minded to ſettle good Orders among the Brewers, did on the 10 of May appoint (3) days for brewing, and thoſe days to be obſerved by turns; but Thom. Smith of S. Aldate's Pariſh,

(1) Ib. in KK f. 315 b.
(2) Ibid. f. 316 a et b.
(3) Ib. in KK fol. 328 b.

Beer-Brewer, denying obedience to his orders, was impriſoned in the Caſtle, and being there not long, obtained a writ called 'Corpus cum cauſa' for his removal; ſo that by virtue of that being delivered from thence made his appeal (1) to the Congregation, but 'twas rejected. In the mean time the Under Sheriff who was lately, (or at leaſt ſhould have been) ſworn to keep and obſerve the Statutes and Privileges of the Univerſity was by the Vicechancellor's authority (2) impriſoned in Bocardo, as was Joh. Bagwell the Jayler of the Caſtle, for letting him go thence without his knowledge.

The Under Sheriff being thus ſecured, he complains to Rich. Huddleſton [or Hurlſton] Eſq. then the High Sheriff of the County of Oxon. He thereupon by a Subpœna (3) ſummons the Vicechancellor, with Dr. Mathews, his aſſiſtant in this matter, to the Star-Chamber to make anſwer for what they had done before the Queen and her Council. They accordingly appear, and Rob. E. of Leyceſter laying open the caſe in behalf of the Univerſity (of which he was now Chancellor) to which none could make a reaſonable reply, Smith was (4) remitted to Priſon in Oxford Caſtle, and a ſtrict Order was then made and confirmed that the Chancellor and Scholars of the Univerſity of Oxon ſhould for the future require of the High Sheriff, Under Sheriff, and other their Officers, at their entrance to their reſpective offices, an oath for the obſervance of the Liberties and Privileges of the Univerſity, &c.

Smith being thus remitted, and finding no remedy for his deliverance, did in a Convocation held 21 June following, make (5) a declaration and confeſſion of his error that he had been led into, before the Vicechancellor and whole Body of the Univerſity, in theſe words.

'I Thomas Smith, Bearebrewer, of the city of Oxford, do declare and confeſſe in my conſcience that I have, being ſeduced by evill counſell, infringed the Privileges and Liberties of the Univerſitye, and do alſo confeſs that Mr. Vicechancellour hath dunne me no wronge, and therefore I am hartily ſorry, and do deſire God and Mr. Vicechancellour and the Doctors and the whole Convocation Houſe to forgive me, and do unfeinedly promiſe to beware hereafter to commit the like contempt. In witneſs whereof I have put my hand, by me THOMAS SMITH.'

This being by him publickly read, was ſubſcribed by him with his

(1) Ib. f. 329 a.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ib. f. 330 a.
(4) Ib.
(5) Ibid. f. 331 a.

Mark,

Mark, in the preſence of the Proctors, and thereupon he was releaſed out of priſon. The Sheriff alſo, who received a ſharp rebuke from the Lords of the Council, was through the Chancellor's (1) means reconciled to the Univerſity.

The Members of the Univerſity, though they had before made Orders for the advancement of Religion and Learning, yet I find them all not duly obſerved; alſo that whereas they had made other Injunctions for the reformation of ſeveral abuſes, not well obſerved, complaints again were ſent up to our Chancellor. Whereupon after conſultation had with ſeveral of the Academians, he ſends his Letters (2) to the Univerſity, dated the fifth of October this year, wherein he tells them that for the reformation of ſuch matters he had ſent encloſed certain (3) Propoſals: ['And if upon conſideration they ſhould not ſeem fit unto them for the purpoſe and time, then that they will out of hand add, diminiſh, alter and change any thing they ſhall miſlike; and ſetting down the ſame in ſuch ſort as in their own ingenuity they ſhall think moſt fit, to ſett them likewiſe ſeverely and throughly executed and obſerved, that ſo the diſorders and complaints of them may both ceaſe together, &c.']

As for the Propoſals I ſhall here ſet them down, becauſe there is more in them and of the ſtate of the Univerſity, as it now ſtood, than in the Decrees.

'Imprimis, that whereas the old Order of Matriculation is, that within 6 dayes of every Scholars firſt comming to Oxford, he ſhall take an oath to obſerve the Statutes of this Univerſity, &c. and foraſmuch as by the negligence and careleſſneſs of many Hedds, this hath been, and dayly is omitted, inſomuch that many Schollers have lived here a long time, being never regiſtered in the Univerſitie booke, nether at any time hearetofore ſwoorne to the ſaid Univerſitye, and by this meanes many Papiſts have hearetofore and may heareafter lurke among you, and be brought up by corrupt Tutors, nether yelding to God nor to her Majeſtie or your Univerſitye theare bounden duty as hath of late yeares too much appeared, and is evident in ſundry yonge Students in your Univerſitye, ſum being atte Roome, ſum in the Seminaries and other places, all out of her Majeſties obedience, I have thought good to have this Order following to be eſtabliſhed:

Firſt, that no Scholler be admitted into any College or Haule of your Univerſitye, unleſs he firſt before the Vicechancellour ſubſcribe to the

(1) Ib. f. 337 a. [See his Letter dat. 6 Jul. 1581.]
(2) Ib. f. 338 a.
(3) Ibid.

Articles

Articles of Religion agreed upon, take the Othe of the Queenes Majeſties Supremacy, ſweare to obſerve the Statutes of the Univerſitie, if he be of lawfull yeares to take an Othe, and have his name regeſtred in the Matriculation Boke, which is by Statute as I heare to remaine with the Chancellour or Vicechancellour, and have a Note under the Vicechancellour's hand that he hath dunne the premiſes, and that the Head of the College or Hall of which he ſhall be, or ſome of the Deanes or Cenſors doe at ſome convenient time ſignifie the ſaid Oath and Subſcription to the whole company.

Secondly, that for as much as ſundry Parents being themſelves Recuſants, or knowne or ſuſpected Papiſts, have ſent their ſunns to the Univerſitye and dayly do and are deſirous to have their ſunns by all likelyhood trayned up in the ſame Religion, and for that purpoſe have as it may appeare certaine ſelect Tutors among you, of whome at the leaſt they hope well to have their children inſtructed after their owne deſire, I have thought good alſo to wiſh that by Order of Convocation it may be likewiſe eſtabliſhed that no Tutor be alowed hereafter, but ſuch as be of ſound Religion, and that under the hand of the Vicechancellor for the time being and three Doctors of Divinitie and three Bac. of Div. or three Preachers for that purpoſe aſſembled alltogeather wheare it ſhall pleaſe the Vicechanc. And if it happen that there be not three Doctors or three Bac. of Div. in the Towne, then the Vicechanc. to take 6 Preachers, or for defect of them ſix Maſters of Art, profeſſed Students of Divinity, wheare it ſhall pleaſe the ſaid Vicechanc. or ſom ſuch Order as ſhall ſeem good to your Convocation.

Thirdly, foraſmuch as there is an Order of catechiſing eſtabliſhed among you, whereby great increaſe of vertue and knowledge may be gathered, I have thought good to wiſh you to ſee the continuance of ſo godly an exerciſe.

Fourthly, whereas the Profeſſion of the Tongues and Sciences is not onlie moſt neceſſary for the advancement of good Learning in your Univerſity, and trayning up of young Students in the ſame, but alſo that there are large Stipends alowed for the Profeſſors thereof; yet I underſtand that ſome of them have not been for the ſpace of ſome whole years togeather read, to the great hindrance of the Students and ſlander of that your Univerſity, I wiſh you for the redreſs hereof to ſee the penaltye exacted as by my Letters heretofore I have required in Mr. Dr. Weſtfayling's time, and if any of your Profeſſors either by ſickneſs or other infirmitye cannot

cannot by themſelves accordingly diſcharge their place, then I wiſh that by Convocation order be taken for ſuch defects, to appoint ſome ſubſtitute, and ſufficient allowance made to him that ſhall ſupply the place by the diſcretion of ſuch grave and wiſe men as ſhall be by your Convocation appointed thereunto.

Fifthly, underſtanding the number of Students with you in Divinity to be greatly increaſed, for the which I thanke God, I could wiſh your Exerciſes in that Facultie, eſpecially in Diſputations in the open Schooles to be ſomewhate more; and therefore if it ſeemeth too much unto you to have Diſputations once a fortnight, as it was uſed in King Edward's dayes, yet it were to be wiſhed that you had thoſe Diſputations at the leaſt thrice every Terme. The paines is not great, the Exerciſe moſt laudable, and ſuch as ſhall redound greatly both to the glory of God, benefit both to the whole Univerſitye and particular doers thereof.

Sixthly, whereas there is an opinion conceived of many Papiſts being among you, as by my Lords of the Counſells Letters upon occaſion of the Seminary Prieſts hath been ſignified, I wiſh you hereafter not to tolerate, or any way to countenance ſuch ſuſpected perſons among you.

Laſtly, as in thoſe greateſt matters I wiſh greateſt care, ſo I muſt tell you that I heare and partly have ſeen great looſeneſs and exceſs of apparell not to be ſuffered. I wiſh ſtraightly to be exacted the Statutes made for apparell, that not only all Graduatts uſe ſuch apparell as is ſeemly and orderly uſed for theare Degrees, but eſpecially that great care be had for avoyding great ruffs, ſilkes and velvetts and cutts in the hoſe and dubletts, which are not ſeemly for Students of ſuch places as you are or ſhould be, and therefore do require you, even the whole Convocation generally, to have a regard every man to the ſtate of his Degree, that from your good example it may come to the younger ſort of Students in the Univerſity; and therefore as in general I muſt charge you Mr. Vicechanc. ſo every Head of College and Hall to be careful for the good order in his privat government, &c.'

All which being read in the Convocation, the Vicechancellor added three more Propoſals, and then nominating Delegates to conſider of them, they framed theſe Decrees (1) following from them.

'Imprimis, It is decreed that no Student being of the age of 16 or upwards and unmatriculated, being already admitted into any College or Haule

(1) Ib. in KK fol. 340, 341.

of

of this Univerſity, ſhall there any longer abide than the Friday ſeven-night after the publication hereof, unleſs he have under the Vicechancellor's hand for the time being a Certificate of his Subſcription both to the Articles of Religion, her Majeſties Supremacy, and alſo to obſerve the Orders and Statutes of this Univerſity, and have his name regiſtred in the Matriculation Book.

Item, that no Student hereafter to be admitted, ut ſupra, ſhall longer ſtay than till the next Friday ſeven-night after his admiſſion, unleſs he perform all things in ſuch ſort as are above ſpecified: except the ſaid Scholar or Student, either now being or hereafter to be admitted, be not full 16 years of age, but being between 12 and 16 he ſhall but ſubſcribe and be matriculat, and being under twelve, he ſhall be matriculat only, and ſo continue 'till he or they be of years ſufficient to perform the reſt above ſpecified, provided always that the ſaid Student or Scholar that is to perform any thing above ſpecified ſhall attend upon Fridays in Term time at the Vicechancellor's Court, and at all other times at his Lodginge.

Item, that if the Head of any College or Haule, or in his abſence the Senior or Vice-head or Governor do ſuffer in his Houſe any Student or Scholar by him admitted not performing the things above ſpecified, he ſhall forfeit twenty ſhillings and the Schollar forty for every week toties quoties.

Item, that all private Tutors or Readers hereafter ſhall be allowed by the conſent of the Vicechancellor, the Head of the ſame Houſe whereof he or they ſhall be, and alſo the conſent of two Doctors or Bachilers of Divinity or two Preachers at the leaſt. And that no Tutor or Reader now being that is or ſhall be by oath detected of vehement ſuſpicion of Popery ſhall after the Nativity of CHRIST next enſuing retain any Pupil or Scholar, unleſs he do, being thereunto required, purge himſelf before the Vicechancellor and Proctors by his own oath and the hands of three Preachers in this Univerſity. Provided always that neither this Statute be prejudicial to the Statutes of any private Houſe, nor yet the cauſe alledged by the Head of the Houſe avaylable to the impeachment of the Tutor, unleſs the ſame be allowed by the other three.

Item, that Diſputations in Divinity ſhall be kept in the ſame order of Seniority and under the ſame penalty, if default be made, that now is uſed, that is ten times every year, viz. the firſt and laſt Thurſday of every Term, with Thurſday next before Advent and the Thurſday next before Quinquageſima.

Item, that no Schollar whatſoever, under the Son and Heir of a Knight, ſhall

ſhall ſtand covered in any common Aſſembly, where any Doctor, Maſter of Art, or Bachiler of the Civil Law is preſent. Nor yet any Bachiler of Art ſhall ſtand covered in the preſence of them, or any of them, above named, except in the Philoſophye Schooles, being there in his Ornaments anſwerable to his Degree and not otherwiſe. And if any Scholler or Bachiler ſhall offend in any point contrarie to this Statute, and being thereof lawfully convicted before the Vicechanc. and the Proctors, the ſame conviction ſhall be a cauſe ſufficient for the ſtaing of the Grace of either Scholler or Bachiler, either in Congregation or Convocation, for the ſpace of one whole quarter of a yeare for every ſuch offence, unleſs upon ſubmiſſion made unto the Doctor, Maſter, or Bachiler of Law ſo contemned and abuſed, the Convocation do diſpenſe with the offendant, or otherwiſe to be puniſhed by the Vicechancellour or Proctors for the time being.

Item, that the Vicechanc. ſhall exact the Othe of the Townſmen for the obſerving of the Statutes and Liberties of this Univerſitie, to be taken without exception or condition for the obſerving of ſuch Privileges as concern the Towne Liberties being repugnant unto the Liberties of this Univerſitye. And in like ſort that the Shrive of Oxfordſhire do take the like Othe at his firſt entering into his office, and alſo that the Under-Shrive at his coming to take poſſeſſion of the Caſtell, as the manner is according to our Charters.

Item, that the profits growing out of the Matriculation ſhall be divided into fower equall partes, whereof the Squire Bedell of Divinity ſhall receive two partes, the Squire Bedell of Law to receive the third part, and the fourth part to remaine unto the Vicechancellour for the time being, for making the Certificate et pro cuſtodia libri Matriculationis, as it is in the former orders expreſſed.

Item, that her Majeſtie's Lectures appointed to be read in this Univerſitye ſhall be diligently read in the Terme time, the Profeſſion of the Tongues and all other Lectures publique, or ells the penaltie to be exacted accordingly. And if any of the Profeſſors, either by ſickneſs or other infirmitye cannot by themſelves diſcharge that dutye, then the place to be ſupplied by ſome fitt man of the Univerſitye, as well for his Degree as Learning, and to receive ſuch conſideration as ſhall be thought ſufficient for his paines taking.'

Theſe being the Decrees publiſhed this year, no man can think but that they were duly obſerved, that Religion was thereupon in hopes to be reformed, and that Learning and Virtue was in poſſibility of flouriſhing.

But however, whether it was the Chancellor's over vigilancy, or his diſpoſition to be always complaining I know not; ſure 'tis that by his Letters which he ſent to the Univerſity the next year, part of which I ſhall then mention, little care was taken for the obſervance of ſome of the ſaid Decrees.

The 19 of the ſaid month of October the Chancellor (1) wrote to the Univerſity, and in his Letters commended to them one Mr. Fabian Niphus, an Italian born, very much ſkilled in Phyſick and Philoſophy and other Learning. In reſpect to the ſaid Letters, the Academians were ſo civil that they not only granted him leave to take the Degree of Bach. of Phyſic in the next Congregation, but alſo appointed him a public place to read in his own Faculty. Whether he accepted of theſe curteſies it doth not appear.

In the ſaid month of October a Controverſy (2) broke out between the Vicechancellor and Proctors concerning the Nomination of the Clerks of the Mercat, the proceſs of which, with the depoſition of Witneſſes 18 April the next year, I have ſeen, but the end and deciſion thereof I know not. It ſeems to have been on the Vicechancellor's ſide.

An. { Dom. 1582
24—25 Elizab.

The number of Determining Bachelaurs being in theſe times very great, and the number of Maſters fewer, it was (3) ordered on the 2 of April that all Bachelaurs that were preſented to their Degrees in any Congregation or Convocation from Egg-Saturday (that is the Saturday before Aſh-Wedneſday) to the latter end of Lent, ſhould not be ſuffered to determine in that Lent, except it ſeemed good to the Members of Convocation (4); but this being no great matter relating to Hiſtory I ſhall proceed to another, that is,

Antonie Corrano before mentioned being in London in April, to the end that he might (as I conceive) purge himſelf, a great rumour was ſpread in Oxon that he was there impriſoned for ſome miſcarriages expreſſed in his confeſſion. But the Chancellor hearing how ſcandalouſly he was abuſed,

(1) KK fol. 344 a.
(2) Ib fol. 337 b, 345 b. Vide fol. 222 et 130 a, et Reg. L fol. 9 b.
(3) KK fol. 350 a.
(4) 28 Febr. 1589 it was ordered that thoſe Bach. that did not come on that ſolemn day called Feſtum Ovorum ſhould forfeit 'decem Drachmas.' Reg. L f. 119 a.

did

did on the 7 of May ſend a (1) Letter by Corrano himſelf to the Vicechancellor, to acquaint him with the falſeneſs of the matter, and withall, that ſeeing that the 17 of the ſaid month was appointed on which he with ſome of the Divines of the French Church would then examine him concerning his Doctrine, that he therefore the ſaid Vicechancellor would make enquiry throughout the Univerſity what any perſon could ſay againſt him. Whereupon a Convocation being (2) ſolemnized on the 14 of May at 7 of the clock in the morning, the Vicechancellor ſtood up and required the members that if any of them 'did know any cauſe to alledge againſt Corrano, either for his doctrine or for his life and converſation, they would ſignify the ſame unto him between three and five of the clock in the afternoon, adding further, that if they had no manifeſt or clear accuſation againſt him, and notwithſtanding did ſuſpect him of any of the ſaid points, that they would ſet down the cauſes of their ſuſpicion.'

But no man coming in to make any accuſation, either againſt him or any of his family (for he had a houſe and wife in Oxon) notice of it was ſent to the Chancellor, ſo that he was purged and remitted to his home.

On the 30 of June (3) Order was taken by the Convocation that thoſe perſons that intended to proceed Doctor in any Faculty ſhould not have their Graces propoſed unleſs they depoſit before hand 10l. in the Univerſity Box, as a ſecurity that they would proceed in their reſpective Faculties; and this was done, becauſe divers did ſo, and were licenſed, but never proceeded or ſtood in the Act, to the great diſhonor of the Univerſity.

To paſs by other petit matters, I muſt now tell you that on the 9 day of Nov. it being (4) diſcovered that a certain perſon was ſick of the Plague in the Univerſity, the Vicechancellor prohibited the public Profeſſors from reading in the Schools, as alſo all public Exerciſes and Sermons to be (5) omitted till the end of the Term (17 Decemb.) leſt by the gathering together of Scholars it might encreaſe. Whereupon the Regents being willing to omit their Ordinaries, divers Colleges, particularly Merton College, did diſpenſe with their reſpective Maſters from ſo doing. The Plague being nigh the gates of Exeter Coll. (6) the Fellows for the moſt part fled, and did not return till they could promiſe to themſelves ſafety. Certain cottages alſo that joined to the public Schools were (7) ordered to

(1) L fol. 229. a.
(2) Ibid. 229 b.
(3) Ib. f. 230 a.
(4) Reg. 2 Coll. Mert. p. 88.
(5) Reg. L f. 231 a.
(6) Reg. Prin. Coll. Exon. p. 135.
(7) Reg. L f. 231 a.

be pulled down, and money to be paid to the owners for them; for from ſuch (which were many) it was always found that the Plague took its riſe.

On the 4 of Dec. a Queſtion (1) being ſtarted in Convocation concerning beneficed Miniſters who could expend to the value of 40l. whether that value was to be underſtood from their reſpective emoluments, or from the firſt fruits that they pay to the Queen, was after a long deliberation adjudged by the major part to be according to the firſt fruits; and ſo according to that and the King's Books all Miniſters that proceed in the Univerſity were to pay either more or leſs.

Upon pretence of the Plague before mentioned, Lectures, as I have told you, were intermitted, but the Chancellor taking it amiſs that upon all occaſions they were ready to be laid aſide, not only now, but formerly, they were by (2) command 19 Jan. to be reaſſumed.

The Chancellor upon information had from ſome of his confidents (too zealous, as I am perſuaded in their duty to him) of ſeverall diſorders and abuſes in the Univerſity, did by his (3) Letters dat. 25 Jan. ſeem much to lament them, and after his ſerious proteſtation for the amendment of them, which as he ſaid had been 9 or 10 years in encreaſing, with much more matter to that and other purpoſes, which I ſhall now omit, he goes on thus:

'The diſorders, not muttered of, nor ſecretly informed here and there in corners, but openly cried out uppon continually and almoſt in every place, are ſuch, as touch no leſs then your religion, your lives and converſation, and the whole eſtate of your Univerſitye, Profeſſions and Learning.

In Religion the want of preaching and frequenting of Sermons are not unſpoken of, though thanked be God, as I am informed, not ſo much worthely to be noted, and yet a fault not ſo to be neglected nether, but yet a convenient care of reformation in thoſe both points may very well be uſed.

Of Non-reſidents, and ſuch as leaving their Cuars lye idely in the Univerſitye, are, and not without good cauſe (as I heare), bad and great ſpeches.

But the chefeſt points are the want of inſtructing your youth in the Principles of Religion, the little care that Tutors have that waye, and moſt eſpecially the ſuffering of ſecret and lurking Papiſts amongſt you, which ſeduce your youth and carry them over by flockes to the Seminaries beyond Seas. This is ſo evident, that it cannot be denied, ſo heynous

(1) Ib. fol. 231.
(2) Ib. 231 b.
(1) In Reg. Congr. et Conv. [L] fol. 232, 233.

both

both in the publique Eſtate and yours, both to God, Church, Prince and Cuntrye, that it cannot be excuſed, and ſo notoriouſly geven out to the diſcredit of that Univerſitye (for the other is untouched with it) and of you that are the Members of it, that I heare the reports with great greef, and doe not a little marvele that you can be of ſo dull feeling in ſo ſenſible, manifeſt, and great a matter.

In your Converſation and Life are theſe things noted. Exceſſe in apparell, as ſilke and velvet, and cutt dubbletts, hoſe, deepe ruffs and ſuch like, like unto, or rather exceeding, both Inns of Courte men and Courtiers.

The Haunting of the Towne, that the ſtreets are every daye and all day longe more full of Schollers then Townſmen.

That Ordinary Tables and Ale-houſes, growen to great number, are not yet ſo many as they be full fraight all daye and much of the night, with Schollers tipling, dicing, carding, tabling and I will not ſay worſe occupied.

Yea and that is wondered at, that you that are Officers will ſee and ſuffer it, that there are lodged and bourded in the Towne very many of Schollers that neither have their names entered into your publick Matriculation, nor in College nor Haule Book, nor have any Univerſitye Tutor to anſwer for them.

Is this the antient diſcipline of that Univerſitye for Schollers that are ſent thether to be brought up in all modeſtye to go thus diſguiſed, that are alowed frugally by their freinds and founders to be thus waſtfull in apparell and expenſes, that are ſent thether as it were to a Mart of good Learning and good Education? to learne indeed nothing ells but to jelt in the ſtretes and to tipple in Tavernes, returning to their freinds (as I heare many of them of good ſort complaine) leſſe learned then when they came thether, and worſe mannered than if they had been ſo long converſant amongſt the worſt ſort of people? Noe this is not the old Univerſitye order. And that may the old Popiſh times to no ſmall note of ours teſtifie, and the beginning of her Majeſtie's reigne and of my government amongſt you can witneſſe, when as my ſelf can remember, none came hether to the Court out of the Univerſitye but decently appariled, and with the habit of his Degree like a Scholler. None went out of his College or Haule into the Towne, of what cauling or living ſoever his freinds or he weare, but in modeſt apparell, Scholar like, and according to his Degree, when it was a rare thing to ſe many Schollers in the ſtreete, when few ordinarie tables were heard of, tipling houſes little frequented and none ſuffered to table or lodge in the Towne, &c.

Your

Your exerciſes of Learning, which carry indeed the face and eſtate of the Univerſitye in publique (for the private of Colledges and Haules I meddle not with nor heare much evill of them) conſiſt (as I take it) eſpecially upon the Readers, Hearers, Diſputers, who are all ſo generally found fault with, that whome to excuſe or accuſe above the others, I know not.

The Q. Readers of Greek and Hebrue are plainlye ſaid to read ſeldome or never.

The Phyſick, Law, and Divinity Readers few times, and very negligently when they do read.

The Lady Margaret's Lecture is read in like ſort.

The Schoole Lectures worſe, and almoſt only pro forma to no purpoſe.

The hearers at moſt Lectures few, at ſome none. The Diſputers in Divinity ſeldome called to diſpute, and the Diſputations ſuperficially paſſed over when they are had.

In Law and Phyſick, for ſeldome and negligent handling much worſe.

In Philoſophie and Logick nothing like to that they have ben heretofore.

So to know the Univerſitie by the face, the wonted beutye of it is ſo decayed, that they ſay it were ſomewhat a hard matter.'

After which he deſireth, with a ſeeming zeal and fervor, a reformation of theſe abuſes and diſorders, and telleth the Vicechancellor and Heads of Houſes that if they will effect the matter they ſhall find him very ready in his aſſiſting of them. Upon this a Convocation was called on the 4 of Feb. wherein thoſe matters being diſcuſſed, certain Delegates, as I conceive, were then appointed to conſider of the buſineſs. What farther appears I find not as yet, if any occur you ſhall have them in the following year.

All that I deſire the Reader further to take notice of this year is, that whereas Thom. Fuller, the Church Hiſtorian, is pleaſed to produce in his (1) Hiſtory under this year, an Epiſtle of Beza (2) wherein 'tis ſaid that he the ſaid Beza had ſent with a Letter a New Teſtament in Greek and Latin, of venerable antiquity to this Univerſity of Oxford, is falſe; for by peruſing a Copy of a Letter or Epiſtle dat. 8 Id. Decemb. 1581 in the laſt volume of the Polyglot Bible, after Hugh Grotius his Notes, it appears 'twas ſent to Cambridge: the Scholars whereof being ſo uncivil as not to acquaint Beza with the reception thereof nor to give him thanks for

(1) Hist. Eccles. lib. ix, ſect. 4. (2) [Dat. Oct. — 1582.]

it,

it, of which he complaineth, they (and not we, as Fuller would have it) are to be blamed (1).

An. { Dom. 1583
25—26 Elizab.

A noble and learned Polonian named Albertus Alaſkie or Laſkie, or de Alaſco (ſo many ways do I find him written by our Engliſh Authors) being come to the Engliſh Court to ſee the Faſhions and admire the wiſdom of the Queen, Letters (2) dated the 13 May came from the Chancellor of the Univerſity by her Majeſty's command that the Members thereof ſhould make proviſion for the reception of him according to his quality, being a Prince and Palatine of Sirad. The day appointed for his reception was the 10 of June which being come, he, with our Chancellor and certain Noblemen appointed to attend him, came from Ricot, and approaching the eaſt part of the City, met them Dr. Humphrey, Dr. Tob. Mathew, Dr. Arth. Yeldard, Dr. Martin Culpeper, and Dr. Herb. Weſtphaling, in their ſcarlet Gowns: the laſt of whom made an Oration to them, which was anſwered very courteouſly in the Latin Tongue by the Prince. Coming nearer Oxford, met him the Mayor, Aldermen, Baillives and others in their ſcarlet; and after the Town Clerk, who was Mr. of Arts, had ſpoken a ſhort Oration in the Latin Tongue, they preſented to, and the Noblemen with him, Gloves, which being done a conſort of muſicians, that ſtood over the Eaſt Gate, played on their wind-muſic till they were gone into the City.

Going up the High-ſtreet, they were ſaluted from each ſide by all the Degrees of Students in their formalities. At length coming to St. Mary's Church, the Vicechancellor and ſeveral Doctors in their ſcarlet ſaluting them alſo, the Inſignia of the Vicechancellor were by him ſurrendred up to the Chancellor, but ſoon after returned. Then the Orator coming forth, ſpake before him an eloquent Oration, which being ended, a rich Bible with Gloves therein were preſented to the Prince and other Gloves to the Noblemen, received with great demonſtration of thanks.

(1) [The Annals of Literature have very lately thrown great light on this conteſt, and evinced the juſtneſs of our Author's remark. In the beginning of the preſent year (1793) this ancient MS of the Four Goſpels and the Acts of the Apoſtles, in Greek and Latin, which was preſented by Beza to the Univerſity of Cambridge, has been publiſhed at their expence, in two magnificent Folio Volumes, by Thomas Kipling, D. D. ſome time Fellow of St. John's Coll. Beza's Epiſtles are alſo publiſhed in the Preface: and to obviate his complaints, 'tis ſaid, that his preſent did not arrive till the beginning of the year 1582, and that the Univerſity ſent a Letter of Thanks, dated in the following June, which is now alſo publiſhed.]

(2) Reg. L ut ſupra, fol. 234 b.

From

From thence they went to Quatervois, and ſo down Fiſh-ſtreet to Ch. Church gate, where received him and his company the Subdean, Canons, and Students, who conducted them to their Lodgings. Soon after dark night coming on, ſtrange Fire-works were ſhewed in the great Quadrangle to entertain them.

The next day in the Morn. he heard a Latin Sermon preached by Dr. Mathew, then ſeveral Exerciſes performed in the publick Schools, which being all finiſhed to his great content, went to All Souls Coll. to dinner (the Warden thereof being now Vicechancellor) where beſides a Speech delivered to him at the publick gate, had the view of ſeveral Copies of Verſes made by ſome of that Houſe, and curiouſly painted with Colours, that were hung up there. After he had refreſhed himſelf with a ſumptuous entertainment, ſeveral of that Houſe diſputed before him in their common Hall to his great content.

Between 3 and 4 of the Clock he went to St. Mary's, where Diſputations were performed (as they were alſo the next afternoon) in Divinity, Law, Phyſick, Natural and Moral Philoſophy: which done, he ſupped at Chriſt Church (which he did every night that he remained in the Univerſity) and then he with the Nobles and their reſpective retinews ſaw a pleaſant Comedy acted in Chriſt Church Hall by ſeveral of the Univerſity, intitled Rivales, which giving them great content, the Author, Dr. Will. Gager, had the honour to receive from the Prince perſonal thanks.

The next day he went to the Schools, and there heard divers Lectures and Diſputations, and thence to dinner at Magdalen College, where the ſame ceremonies were obſerved as at All Souls the day before. In the afternoon he went to Diſputations again, where among other Queſtions diſputed on were theſe two:

An Mares vivant diutius quam fœminæ? Aff.
An ſit divinatio per Stellas? Neg.

Mr. Nich. Maurice of Corp. Chriſti Coll. was Reſpondent, who made an eloquent (1) Oration preceding. The Opponents were Mr. Thom. Singleton of Braſenoſe, Mr. John Wickham of Ch. Church, Mr. Matthew Gwynne of St. John's, and Mr. Will. Tooker of New Coll. The Moderator was Mr. Thom. Leyſon, the Senior Proctor. All which quitted themſelves with great applauſe from the Auditory, eſpecially from the Prince, who afterwards gave a very good report of them.

The Diſputations being ended and the ſupper following at Chriſt

(1) Penes Authorem A. à W.

Church,

Church, he ſaw a very ſtately Tragedy acted there, named Dido, wherein the Queen's conqueſt, with Æneas his narration of the deſtruction of Troy, was lively deſcribed in a Marchpaine Pattern. There was alſo a pleaſant ſight of Hunters, with a full cry of a kennel of hounds (partly as before, when the Queen was here) and Mercury and Iris deſcending and aſcending from and to a high place. The Tempeſt alſo, wherein it rained ſmall comfits, roſe water, and ſnew artificial ſnow, was very ſtrange to the Beholders.

The third day another Latin Sermon was delivered in the morning by Dr. William James, and then the Prince viewed ſeveral Colleges, in moſt of which he was entertained with Speeches, Verſes and Diſputations: all which he anſwered in ſeveral languages extempore.

At length he went to New Coll. where he was entertained with a ſumptuous Dinner and Scholaſtical Exerciſes. After which were finiſhed, all to his content, he ſet forward towards Woodſtock, and without the Northgate in his way thither he was invited to a coſtly banquet at St. John's Coll. (the gates and outward walls thereof being covered with multitudes of verſes and other emblems of poetry): but his deſire towards his journey's end cauſed him not to accept of it, only of a pithy Oration, delivered by a Fellow of that Houſe.

From thence he was accompanied with divers Doctors and Heads of Houſes in their ſcarlet Gowns to the mile-ſtone or thereabouts, and then the Univerſity Orator ſpeaking another Oration, they all took their farewell of him, their Chancellor and the reſt of the noble company. Some days after, when they came to London, they made ſuch a good report of their entertainment to the Queen, that ſhe ordered (1) that thanks ſhould be ſent to the Univerſity, as if it had been done to her, and for her honour and credit. Such an entertainment it was, that the like before or ſince was never made for one of his Degree, coſting (2) the Univerſity with the Colleges (who contributed towards the entertainment) about 350l. And indeed conſidering the worthineſs of the perſon for whom it was chiefly made, could not be leſs. He was one 'tam Marti quam Mercurio:' a very good Soldier and a very good Scholar, an admirable Linguiſt, Philoſopher and Mathematician. His deportment very winning and plauſible, his perſonage proper, utterance ſweet, nature facile and wit excellent. But that which was in him moſt obſervable, was his prodigality, for ſo far did he

(1) Ib. in L ut ſupra, fol. 235 b.

(2) In Faſcic. Comput. Vice-Canc. in Turr. Schol. in pyx. SS.

exceed his abilities, that being not able to keep within bounds (notwithſtanding he had 50 Caſtles of great value with a wife) was forced at length to quit England (after he had tarried there 4 Months) to prevent the coming on of Creditors, and retiring to his own Country, was afterwards ſeen at Crakow by an Engliſh (1) Gentleman very poor and bare.

In the ſame (2) Convocation, wherein deliberation was had for the reception of the ſaid Prince, Letters were read (3) from the Chancellor of the Univerſity, ſpeaking 'that foraſmuch as he was credibly informed that the chief ſtay of the aforeſaid reformation was thought to conſiſt in ſome defect of the Statutes, &c. he therefore prays and requires them to commit the ſupplying of all defects thought worthy of reformation in the ſaid Statutes to theſe men following, and to any other that they ſhall think fit to join with them, viz. The Vicechancellor and Proctors for the time being, Dr. Tobie Mathew, Dr. Herb. Weſtphaling, Dr. Will. James, Dr. John Underhill, Dr. Griff. Lloyd, Dr. Joh. Day, [Dr. Buſt, Dr. Alewerth] Mr. Sim. Perrot, Edw. Gelibrand, Hen. Jervys. [— Eaton, Mr. Robinſon, Prov. of Q. Coll.'] Theſe and others being appointed by the Univerſity, they firſt (4) rectified the Statute 'De gratiis negandis.' 2. They cauſed that Graces be deſired only in the Houſe of Congregation; both which were confirmed in Convocation 12 Oct. About the ſame time they made ſeveral (5) Decrees concerning Exerciſes publickly to be had in Divinity, Civil Law and Medicine, the particulars of which being too long, I ſhall therefore now omit them, and only ſay that they were read and confirmed in the ſame Convocation. Soon after Order was taken (whether by the ſaid Delegates or no I know not) that certain perſons ſhould be (6) appointed to deliberate of granting Graces 'ad annuntiandum verbum Dei per Univerſam Angliam et ad determinandum de qualitatibus eorum et conditionibus quibus hæ Gratiæ ſunt concedendæ.' The chiefeſt of the Perſons ſo appointed were Dr. Humphrey, Preſident of Magdalen Coll. Dr. Yeldard, Preſident of Trinity, Dr. Cole, Preſident of C. C. Coll. Dr. Culpeper, Warden of New Coll. Mr. Robinſon, Provoſt of Queen's, [Mr. Etton, Dochin, Potter, Bathe, and Harbet, with the Vicechancellor and Proctors.] All which, after they had given teſtimonies under their reſpective hands, of the parties abilities that ſought to preach, were admitted,

(1) Sir. Rich. Baker, as he himſelf reports in his Chron. ſub an. 1583.
(2) May 17.
(3) Ibib. in L. fol. 234 b.
(4) Ib. fol. 336 b: et 22 b.
(5) Ib. fol. 237 a, b.
(6) Ibid. f. 238 a et b, 239 a.

but

but not to preach per totam Angliam, unleſs they had a Diploma under the large Seal of the Univerſity. The original of this power granted to the Univerſity ſee in an. 1490.

An. { Dom. 1584 / 26—27 Elizab.

July 14, it was decreed that it ſhould not be lawful for the Vicechancellor to grant leave to Players to Act their Plays within the precincts of the Univerſity with ſpecial leave from the Convocation (1).

The Queen's Majeſty upon information of certain great diſorders in the Univerſity complained much, and ſharply dealt with the Chancellor of the Univerſity for the reformation, of them. Wherefore by his (2) Letters dat. 19 July (read in Convocation 24 of the ſame month) he gave a repreſentation of them to this effect, viz.

'1. That Graduats, whoſoever wolde almoſt, might proceed in the Univerſity, the Diſpenſations being ſo large and common.

2. That neither Lectures nor Diſputations, nor any other kind of Exerciſes of Learning are almoſt in any tolerable ſort obſerved.

3. That Schollers for diſguiſed apparell and common quarrells in the feilds, are now become more diſordered than any the moſt looſe companies of youth of the Realme.

4. That no civilitye, no order, no not ſo much as in your Convocations and publique aſſemblies among yourſelves is any whit regarded; and what marvell then [ſaith ſhe furder] if out of ſo evill tilled and manured grounds, ſuch weedes ſpring up, ſo peſtiferoſe both to Church and Realme, as wee ſe dayly come from theſe and paſſe dayly beyond the ſeaſe.'

As for looſeneſs in Apparel the Chancellor did much complain of in his (3) Letters of the firſt of June, and deſired that penalties ſhould be laid upon all thoſe that offended in that kind, which accordingly was done. So that theſe with others being the diſorders of the Univerſity, and laid very home to the Members thereof, I find theſe (4) matters following for the reformation of them.

'Statutes provided for all ſuch diſorders as lately have been complayned of by her Majeſtie, and ſo certified unto us by the Right Honorable the Earl of Leyceſter our Chancellour, in his laſt Letters concerning the reformation of abuſes in this Univerſitye.

(1) Ita Lib. Bed.
(2) Reg. L fol. 241 a.
(3) Ib. fol. 227 b.
(4) Ibid. f. 242 a et b.

1. In primis, wheras her Highneſs is informed that all orderly proceeding unto our Degrees by Tollerations and Diſpenſations is almoſt quite taken away: It is provided that all Exerciſes and tearme of years ſhall be fulfilled before it ſhall be lawfull to propoſe any Grace for any Bacheler of Divinity, Law, or Phyſick [or any other Facultye] and that noe Bacheler in any of theſe Faculties ſhall have his Grace propoſed to be Doctor before he have read his Curſorye, and thoſe of Divinitie have made their Sermons ad Clerum, except King's ſons, Earle's ſons, and all Lords of the Parliament.

2. Item, whereas by our old Statutes every Bacheler muſt read certaine bookes of Ariſtotle for his forme with Lectures, for that they have been divers times read verie unprofitably, it is decreed that inſtead of that every Bacheler ſhall read for his forme ſix ſolemne Lectures, three in Morall and three in Natural Philoſophie out of Ariſtotle, between one and two of the Clock in the Terme time, the Parvis bell knowling thereunto as unto other Lectures, and ſo Graces to be aſked under that forme. And that no Grace be propoſed either for Scholar to be Bacheler or Bacheler to be Maſter before both Tearme of yeares and all Exerciſes thereunto belonging be fulfilled.

3. Item, it is decreed that every Student in Divinity being Miniſter, whether he be of College or Haule, ſhall be compelled to preach in his courſe according to his ſenioritye in the Univerſitye, being warned thereunto by the Bedle 6 weeks before his time, or to provide ſum ſufficient perſon to ſupply his place, whome the Vicechanc. ſhall like of, or to ſuſtaine the penaltie, which is appointed for thoſe that doe not anſwer in their courſe, and in that manner to be executed.

4. Item, it being credibly informed that diverſe Miniſters abiding in this Univerſitye, eſpecially Non-reſidents, doe uſe open playing at foot-ball and maintaining of quarrells, to the great diſorder of this Univerſitye and the Vocation whereunto they are called: It is therefore provided that if any Miniſter or Deacon ſhall goe into the feild to playe at foot-ball, or beare any weapon to make any fraye or maintaine any quarrell, he ſhall be forthwith baniſhed the Univerſitie, and a ſpeciall Letter ſent to the Beſhopp of the Dioces (if he be beneficed) to give intelligence of his baniſhment, and that he cannot under pretence of Studie in the Univerſitie be abſent from his charge. It is further provided that if any Maſter, Bacheler or Scholler not being Miniſters, being above the age of 18 ſhall offend in any of theſe things in this Statute ſpecified, he ſhall forfeit for the firſt time xx ſol.

and

and ſuffer impriſonment as in caſe of perturbance of Peace. The ſecond time xl ſol. and to ſuffer as before. The third time baniſhment of the Univerſity without reſtitution. And if it happen any perſon being under the age of 18 to offend againſt the meaning of this Statute, he ſhall ſuffer open puniſhment in St. Maries Church according to the diſcretion of the Vicechanc. or Proctors.

5. Item, uppon conſideration of ſickneſs wherewith this Univerſitye of late hath oftentimes been greviouſly viſited by reaſon of the extraordinary concourſe of people at unſeſonable times of the year to ſee ſtage playſe and games, it hath been thought a matter moſt convenient as well for the maintaining of health among us, as alſo for the detaining of the younger ſort from extraordinary ſpending, more than their ſmall Exhibitions will beare, and moſt of all that they may not be ſpectatours of ſo many lewde and evill ſports as in them are practiſed, that no common Stage Players be permitted to uſe or doe any ſuch thinge within the precincts of the Univerſitye. And if it happen by extraordinary meanes that Stage Players ſhall gett or obtaine leave by the Maior or other wayſe, yet it ſhall not be lawfull for any Maſter, Bachiler or Scholler above the age of eighteene to repaire or go to ſee any ſuch thing under paine of impriſonment. And if any under the age of eighteene ſhall preſume to do any thing contrarye to this Statute, the partye ſo offending ſhall ſuffer open puniſhment in St. Maries Church according to the diſcretion of the Vicechancellour or Proctors.

6 Item, that for Lectures, Diſputations, and Apparell the old Statutes be thoroughly executed againſt the offenders.

7. Item, for Order in the Convocations and Congregations it is inacted according to other anncient Statuts that every Maſter of Art ſhall ſpeake his mind in Latine, except he be licenſed by the Chancellour or his Deputy then preſent to ſpeake in Engliſh, propter utilitatem negotii tractandi, upon paine of expulſion from the Houſe for that day.

8. Item it is decreed that every Maſter of Art ſhall heare with patience what is ſaid of any other, and not ſpeak but in courſe, and that with modeſtye and reverence, not gadding from place to place, nor uſing any opprobioſe word or facte, upon paine of expulſion from the Houſe by the ſpace of one week following.

9. Item, that no Schollers ſhall ſit on Bulkes or Penneleſs bench, or other open places, or gadd up and downe the ſtreets under paine of impriſonment,

impriſonment, and that reformation of Apparell be had according to the former Decrees of this Univerſitye by the 20th of Sept. 1584.'

After which followeth the confirmation of the ſaid Statutes under the hand of the Chancellor of the Univerſity, thus:

'As I like and alowe all theaſe Statutes and Articles above written, and namely in the fivth article doe thinke the Prohibition of common Stage Players verie requiſite, ſo would I not have it meant thereby that the Tregedies, Comodies, and other ſhews of Exerciſes of Learning in that kind uſed to be ſet forth by Univerſitye men, ſhould be forbedden, but accepting them as commendable and great furderances of Learning do wiſh them in any wiſe to be continued at ſet times and increaſed, and the youth of the Univerſitye by good meanes to be incouraged in the decent and frequent ſetting fourth of them.

R. Leycester.'

So far the ſaid Statutes or Articles, which, with ſome others, were then confirmed by the Univerſity alſo, and eſpecially (1) that running thus,

'Item ut Diſpenſationes pro tempore vel Exercitiis poſt gradum ſuſceptum præſtandis non concedantur.' The obſervance of which and the firſt Article before mentioned, Dr. Airay of Queen's College preſſing in a Sermon of his preached at St. Mary's an. 1602, was conceived by Dr. Howſon, then Vicechancellor, to have had an aim at him, with whom the Univerſity had diſpenſed with his Exerciſe: 'et hinc illæ Lachrymæ, &c.'

In Octob. following the Rom. Catholicks having been buſy, as 'tis ſaid, to abuſe the Queen in certain printed Libels, and therein to adviſe her ſervants to kill her, of which ſome were ſpread in Oxford and brought up by certain Scholars and others, it (2) was ordered in a Convocation, upon a Proclamation had againſt them, that none ſhould have or retain any of the ſaid Libels without great peril, but this command being not obſerved, many were brought into trouble, while others guilty fled. Who the Author of them was could not be known; yet 'tis ſaid that the ſuſpicion lay upon one Gregory Martin, lately of St. John's Coll. but how that appears, (3) he having been dead two or three years before, I know not. However the Printer that printed them ſuffered much for what he had done, but whether they were printed at Oxford I cannot ſay, becauſe that in the beginning of Aug. the Univerſity appointed an hundred pounds to be (4)

(1) Ib. in Reg. L fol. 241.
(2) Ib. fol. 281 a.
(3) Camdeni Annal. 1584: [Baker, ut ſupra, 1583.]
(4) Ib. in L 281 a.

allowed

allowed to Joſeph Barnes, a Bookſeller, that they might have a Preſs in the Univerſity (1).

In a Convocation ſolemnized on the firſt day of the ſaid Octob. ſeveral (2) Decrees were made for the increaſe of the Bedells fees, becauſe they had more work impoſed on them, as that the ſuperior Bedell of Divinity and Law were to attend with their Staves all Bachelaurs when they go from St. Mary's to the Schools to read their Ordinaries, as alſo at their return. That the three inferior, commonly called Yeoman Bedells, were by turns to attend with their Staves every Scholar proceeding from St. Mary's to the Schools to anſwer pro forma in Parvis or Generals. And that the ſuperior Bedell in Divinity and Civil Law ſhould pay the Regiſtrary a ſhilling for every Dr. of their Faculty that proceeds, to the end that he ſet down their names in the common Regiſter: the like ſum was the ſuperior Bedell in Phyſic ſo to do, &c.

There was alſo care taken (3) ſoon after that Letters be ſent to the Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Treaſurer, the Chancellor of the Univerſity, and to Sir Francis Knollis, that they would be pleaſed to procure liberty that the Univerſity ſhould chooſe Burgeſſes out of their own Body to ſit in Parliament: concerning which, as alſo for the Univerſity of Cambridge, there was great ſuit made, but the matter at preſent came to nothing. As it did alſo when other endeavours were uſed in Nov. 1588.

At the ſame time alſo, viz. in a Convocation 23 Dec. were Letters read (4) from the Queen's Council dated 26 Oct. and directed to the Juſtices of Peace within the County of Oxon and Berks, concerning the taking of Proviſions within 5 miles of Oxon, and that the ſaid Juſtices remove that charge of proviſion for her Majeſty's Houſehold, which hath been laid by their proportions within the ſpace of 5 miles of the ſaid Univerſity, and to cauſe the ſame to be laid upon ſome other perſons within the ſaid ſhires, &c.

In January following the Chancellor, accompanied with divers great perſons, was pleaſed to come to the Univerſity again, as in his way towards his Manor of Cornbury, to the end that he might ſolace himſelf and his company with Scholaſtical Exerciſes, and other matters which the ſportive Muſes could afford. How long he tarried here, I know not; however it appears that he was honourably received at Ch. Church, where he ſaw a pleaſant Comedy, and another the day following at Magdalen Coll. In

(1) It was lent to him, ut in L 246 a.
(2) Ib. in L fol. 281 a.
(3) Ib. f. 281 b.
(4) Ib. et fol. 282 a.

the

the mornings he heard Lectures at the Schools, and in the afternoons Diſputations at St. Mary's, particularly (1) one between two of different opinions, viz. John and Edmund Rainolds, the one a zealous Proteſtant, the other a moderate Romaniſt, but not as 'tis reported to the converſion of each other. They both ſo quitted themſelves, like able Diſputants, that it was difficult to judge which of them carried the bell away. John we know was famous in his time for the admirable writings which he publiſhed to the world, but Edmund being of a modeſt and quiet diſpoſition would not ſhew his parts that way, chooſing rather to live obſcurely and enjoy his opinion, than hazard his perſon by publiſhing matters ſavoring of the Church of Rome. All that ſhall be ſaid of him now, ſhall be from his Epitaph (2) on his Grave, running thus:

'Ingens Oxonii Rainoldus gloria, notus
Fraternâ famâ, nec minus ipſe ſuâ.
Magnus fortunæ, virtutis major alumnus
Hic, ſed parte ſui deteriore jacet.
Mens Cœlum migravit, ut hinc quoque præmia fælix
Sumat, virtutes cæperat unde ſuas.'

What elſe the Chancellor did before his departure was the viewing and conſulting of certain Decrees (perhaps the former before mentioned) for the reformation of divers abuſes and diſorders.

An. { Dom. 1585
27—28 Elizab.

The Roman Catholicks were not ſo eager to obtain their deſigns, but the Puritans were much more, eſpecially now when the chief of the Scholars were inclining to a Reformation according to the Church of Englands. There were ſome now in Oxford, Fellows of Colleges, or at leaſt Maſters of Art, who were encouraged to go forward in their Preſbytery by certain Scotch Miniſters who were here at the Act laſt year, and had ſeveral meetings about the promotion of their cauſe. The chief matter which they aimed at, was to draw the ſaid Scholars over to obſerve ſome certain (3) Decrees and Diſcipline, and to ſubſcribe to them as honeſt and good. The firſt of which, for there are about 12, runneth thus:

(1) Inter Collect. Milonis Windeſore quondam Soc. C. C. C. Oxon.
(2) In Wolvercote Church near Oxon.
(3) See Dr. Richard Bancroft's book of Dangerous Positions, lib. 3. cap. 3.

'Let

'Let no man (though he be an Univerſity man) offer himſelf to the Miniſtry, nor let any man take upon him an uncertaine and vague Miniſtry, though it be offered unto him. But ſuch as are called to the Miniſtry by ſome certain Church, let them impart it unto that Claſſis or Conference (whereof themſelves are) or elſe unto ſome greater Church Aſſembly: and if ſuch ſhall be found fit by them, then let them be commended by their Letters unto the Biſhop, that they may be ordained Miniſters by him.'

Which Decree with the reſt, were thought by ſome judicious and knowing perſons not onlie to be brought into the Univerſitie as fooliſh novelties, but to tend much to ſedition. One Edw. Gellibrand, Bac. of Div. of Magdalen College, an admirer of Dr. Humphrey and his doctrine, was, as it ſeems to me, the chief of this party in Oxford (there were alſo Mr. Weſt and Mr. Browne) labouring (1) not a little to obtain the Scholars to be of his party, as Mr. Cartwright did about this time at Cambridge. 'I have already' (ſaith (2) Gellibrand, in a Letter to one Field dat. Jan. 12) 'entred into the matters whereof you write, and dealt with three or four ſeverall Colleges concerning thoſe, amongſt whome they live. I find that men are very dangerous in this point, generally favouring reformation. But when it cometh to the particular point, ſome have not yet conſidered of the things for which others in the Church are ſo much troubled: others are afraid to teſtifie any thing with their hands, leaſt it breed danger before the time: and many favour the cauſe of reformation, but they are not Miniſters, but young Students, of whom there is good hope, if they be not cut off by violent dealing before the time. As I heare by you, ſo I meane to go forward where there is any hope, and to learne the number and certifie you thereof, &c.'

It is now to be obſerved that the two Collectors of the Univerſity (who are Bachelaurs of Arts, and whoſe office is to diſtribute and appoint the Determining Bachelaurs into their reſpective Claſſes, or to appoint each Bachelaur his School and his two days, with equality of time between each, whereon he or they are to determine, that is to diſpute for an hour or hours or leſs in Natural or Moral Philoſophy, for the completion of his or their Degree) having been before the Reformation of Religion, choſen a few days before the holy time of Lent by the Bachelaurs of Arts that were then to determine, that cuſtom was in the various changes between the end of K. H. VIII and beginning of Queen Elizabeth loſt, and crept

(1) Ibid. cap. 5. Jo. Browne, q. cap. 14 in marg.

(2) Ibid cap. 4.

into the power of the two Proctors, that is to ſay, that each Proctor did elect one by their ſole authority. This new cuſtom continuing till this year, without any interruption as I can yet perceive, it was (1) thought fit by the venerable Convocation aſſembled in St. Mary's Chancel on the ſecond day of March, to reduce their Election to the antient way, and withall to have an oath impoſed on the Proctor or Proctors, before he or they take the ſuffrages of the Bachelaurs, to the end that they uſe no partiality or favour, but that thoſe whom they find lawfully elected by a majority that they pronounce them ſo accordingly. There were other Statutes then made concerning the Collectors and for the relief of the poor Determiners, which I ſhall now paſs by the mentioning, and only ſay that this way of electing Collectors by ſuffrages continuing 'till the Caroline Cycle was made, not without canvaſſing and debauchery that followed (as it was in the election of Proctors) was then reduced to its other way of election by the Proctors only, as it continues to this day.

The 12 of the ſaid month it was (2) ordered for the future that all Bachelaurs and Undergraduats in their Diſputations ſhould lay aſide their various Authors, ſuch that cauſed many diſſenſions and ſtrifes in the Schools, and only follow Ariſtotle and thoſe that defend him, and take their Queſtions from him, and that they exclude from the Schools all ſteril and inane Queſtions, diſagreeing from the antient and true Philoſophy: And that as the Bachelaurs were to diſpute in their formalities, ſo were the Maſters to wear them during the time of their overſeeing the Diſputations. Alſo that all Bachelaurs were to determine in their proper perſons and not by others, as ſometimes it hath been done, eſpecially before the time when Religion was changed.

The Univerſity exempted from Taxations, Muſters and other matters relating to war (3).

An. { Dom. 1586
28—29 Elizab.

That the diſtance between the Churches ſhould be made wide enough, a new Divinity Lecture was founded this year in the Univerſity by Sir Francis Walsingham, Kt. Principal Secretary of State, a man of great abilities in the Schools of Policy, an extreme hater of the Popes and Church of Rome, and no leſs a favourer to thoſe of the Puritan party.

(1) Reg. L. fol. 283 b.
(2) Ib. f. 284 a.
(3) Reg. L f. 285 b, 293 b.

This

This his Benefaction was, as it ought to have been, firſt made known by his Letters (1) dat. 12 July to Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor of England, now for a time Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, till the Earl of Leyceſter's return from the Low Countries. In them among other things he tells our Chancellor thus—'Whereas it is found by good experience that the Learning in Poperye and in ſuperſtition, whereof our Engliſhmen of late yeares trained in the Seminaries beyond the Sea doe ſo greatly glory and ſo much hurt her Majeſtie's good ſubjects, when they come to this Realme from thence, hath by no means growen and taken roote ſo deepelye in thoſe Seminaries as by certaine publick Teachers in thoſe Seminaries, that read and handle only common places of their falſe Religion, which ſome call Dictates, whereby the Engliſh Jeſuits and late made Preeſts beyond Sea, though in truth of ſmall or no reading at all themſelves, yet make a great ſhew of Learning; I cannot but marvaile and much miſlike, that in our Univerſities here at home as great care is not had for advancement of trewe Religion of God here profeſſed by ſome mo Lectures of Divinity to be read, eſpecially the handling of the principale parts of our Religion, whereby not doubt but that the Miniſtrie of the Churches of this Realme, which ſhould ſpring from the Univerſitie, would be not onlye better to deliver all trewe doctrine, but alſo to confute upon every occaſion the contrary, &c.'

So going forward, he telleth him that among ſeveral learned men in the Univerſity, his deſire was that Dr. John Rainolds [now Dean of Lincoln Cathedral, and ſoon after Preſident of C. C. C.] might be the perſon to perform this Lecture, and 'that for his better encouragement to undertake this paines, I have (ſaith he) already thought upon a convenient alowance to be yearely yelded him untill he may be otherwiſe better called and enabled to doe good, ether there or ellſwhere out of that place, &c.'

This Letter I ſay being ſent to the Chancellor of the Univerſity, he in one of his (2) ſent it to the Univerſity, and both were communicated to the Convocation July 30, and Dr. Rainolds forthwith choſen.

The deſign of the Founder, and others in the Univerſity, with whom he took counſel in this matter, was to make the Religion of the Church of Rome more odious, and the difference betwixt them and the Proteſtants to appear more irreconcileable than before they did, or as the Chancellor's Letters (3) ſay 'that the common places of the Scripture, the Principles

(1) Ib. in Reg. L fol. 286 a.
(2) Ibid. fol. 286 b [288 a.]
(3) Ibid. f. 286.

of Religion, and matters of controverſye might be handled and expounded, like as at Rheimes and other places beyond the ſeas, the like are erected for the nurſing and training up of our Engliſh Students and others of the like diſpoſition in the grounds of Popery and Superſtition, wherein they profit much, and in ſhort time in their owne opinions becum learned.'

Further alſo that Sir Francis might not fail of his purpoſe to rout the Papiſts and their Religion, he could not make choice of a fitter man in the Univerſity, unleſs it were Dr. Humphrey, but he being now Regius Profeſſor of Divinity could not attend both Lectures ſo well. The truth is, for none can deny it, Rainolds was a man of infinite reading and of a vaſt memory, who having lived ſometime in one of the Engliſh Seminaries beyond the ſeas (as 'tis commonly reported, but I believe 'tis falſe) declared himſelf, as they further ſay, as profeſt a Roman Catholick, and as eager in purſuit of that way, as any other whatſoever. But being regained unto the Church of England by his Brother William (ſo the Report goes) who loſt himſelf in the encounter, he thought he could not ſufficiently expreſs his deteſtation of ſuch matters as he accounted errors and corruptions of the Church of Rome, but by running to the other extreme, making himſelf thereby conſiderable among the Puritans.

He read this Lecture in the Divinity School thrice a week in full Term, had conſtantly a great auditory, and was held by thoſe of his party to have done great good. But though the many headed multitude was bleared with this Bounty, yet the Scholars, who were more 'naſuti, oculati,' and 'cordati,' did ſmell and ſee and ſay that this was but to ſteal a gooſe and ſtick a feather, as the uſual ſaying is. And indeed this was the true Theorique and Practique of Puritaniſm ſo to do, one impugning the authority of Biſhops ſecretly by ſuch Lectures, the other impoveriſhing their Livings openly by Leaſes, as the Founder of this Lecture did the Biſhoprick of Oxford in its long vacancy at this time, though his deſign was purely to knock down Popery. How long this Lecture laſted, whether till Walſingham's death only, which was an. 1590, I cannot tell, yet certain I am that all the Lectures, or at leaſt ſome of them were publiſhed after the Author's Death, to the great profit of Theologiſts, and that by the power and practice of theſe men, the diſpoſition of the times, and the long continuance of the Earl of Leyceſter (the principal Patron of the Puritanical Faction) in the place of Chancellor of Oxford, the face of the Univerſity was ſo much altered, that there was little to be ſeen in it of the Church of England,

England, according to the principles and poſitions upon which it was firſt reformed.

To paſs by various diſcords between the Univerſity and City had this and the laſt year, I ſhall proceed and ſpeak of a certain outrage committed this year by the Scholars on the perſons of Henry Lord Norreys, Lieutenant of the County of Oxford, and his ſervants, which being but barely mentioned in our books, I ſhall give you as full a relation of it as I can, from the mouths of thoſe that were among the living at this time.

Certain Scholars of Magdalen College ſtealing deer in the Foreſt of Shotover belonging to the King, one of them named Thomas Godſtow, of Magdalen College was taken, carried before the Lord Norreys and by him impriſoned. The reſt of his fellows reſenting the matter reſolve with a party that they would make an aſſault on him the next time he came to Oxford. The Quarter Seſſions drawing near, which were about Michaelmas, the Lord Norreys with his retinew came to Oxford and lodged himſelf in the Bear Inn, near All Saints Church. The ſaid Scholars having notice of it, gather together with their gowns girt about them, armed with divers ſorts of weapons, and coming courageouſly up to the ſaid Inn, made an aſſault on ſome of the Lord's retinew, intending at length to lay hold on the Lord himſelf. But timely notice being given to him, he ſends out his ſon Maximilian attended with his ſervants, and making an onſet on the Scholars, beat them down as far as St. Mary's Church. Whereupon a great outcrie being raiſed, the Vicechancellor, Proctors and others are called, who ruſhing ſuddenly in among the Scholars appeaſed and ſent them away with fair words, yet ſome of them were hurt, and Binks the Lord's keeper ſorely wounded.

Soon after the Vicechancellor ſent word to all Heads of Houſes, that they ſhould command their Scholars into their reſpective Colleges, which being accordingly done and all kept within, the Lord departed the Town. But the Scholars of Magdalen College being not able to pocket theſe affronts went up privately to the top of their Tower and waiting till he ſhould paſs by towards Ricot ſent down a ſhower of ſtones that they had picked up, upon him and his retinew, wounding ſome and endangering others of their lives. It is ſaid that upon the foreſight of this ſtorm, divers had got boards, others tables on their heads to keep them from it, and that if the Lord had not been in his coach or chariot he would certainly have been killed. But however it was, the reſult came to this paſs, that

ſome

ſome of the offenders were ſeverely puniſhed, others expelled and the Lord with much ado pacified by the ſages of the Univerſity.

The 5 of February following, it was decreed (1) by a Delegacy authoriſed by Convocation, that on every Sunday morning in, and every Sunday afternoon out of, Lent, and on all Lord's days throughout the year ſhould be preached Sermons to the Univerſity. That the Vicechancellor ſhould begin the 5 of March following, and after him all Doctors in Divinity, according to ſeniority in their turns, then Heads of Houſes that are not Doctors, Prebends of Chriſt Church, Bachelaurs in Divinity, Maſters of Arts that have completed four years from their taking of their Degree, Theologiſts and Miniſters: all ſuch were to preach in their turns either 'per ſe, vel per alios' in St. Mary's and Chriſtchurch, being lawfully warned thereunto by the Bedell ſix weeks before, under the pain of 20 Sol. to be divided into three parts, of which one was to fall to the Vicechancellor, another to the Proctors, and a third to the Univerſity, provided that Eaſter day be according to the manner reſerved for the Vicechancellor, and that it be free for him to appoint whom he pleaſes to preach on Act Sunday. Which Decree I ſay being made, was confirmed two days after by the venerable Convocation. After which was done, conſultation was had concerning the publick Lectures in Arts, and of collecting together the Statutes of the Univerſity.

An. { Dom. 1587
{ 29—30 Elizab.

All that I find memorable this year is, 1. that the old country quarrels were revived (2), namely thoſe between the Northern and Southern and Welſh Scholars, which were not pacified without blood and wounds. The original, proceſs, or end of them I find not, no more than what is already repeated, yet I am verily perſuaded that they aroſe from the troubleſome Welſh, who at this time and before had got ſuch footing in certain Colleges, that one (I mean All Souls) was almoſt ſubverted as to its government, they (being a majority) carrying all things at their pleaſure. Oriel College was alſo much troubled with them, as from ſeveral Scripts and Relations it appears. 2. That R. [Maſſonius] Fontanus, Giles Stevens, J. Bodley, Franc. Biſcope, J. Caſtollus and others, as well Paſtors, Elders, and Deacons

(1) Ibid. in L fol. 289 a.

(2) Collect. Mil. Windſore Soc. C. C. C. Oxon. MS.

of

of the French Church at London, having put up a Petition to the Univerſity, for a benevolence to be beſtowed on their poor afflicted brethren in this time of perſecution, obtained by a collection 50l. which by Dr. Willis the Vicechancellor was paid to them, as by an acquittance (1) dat. February 5 this year appears.

An. { Dom. 1588 / 30—31 Elizab.

About the middle of Auguſt the Chancellor, after his return from the Low Countries, came again (2) to the Univerſity, and was entertained with ſuch Scholaſtical Exerciſes that the Muſes could afford. It was the laſt time he ever ſaw Oxford, for going thence to Cornbury, ſeven miles diſtant thence, departed this mortal life on the 4 of September following. At the ſame time that care was taken for his reception, the like alſo was (3) concerning the ordinary Diſputations of Theologiſts, Phyſicians and Juriſts to be performed at the beginning of every Term, and alſo that certain Delegates then appointed about that matter ſhould take into their conſideration the correcting and amending certain imperfect Statutes concerning Sermons to be preached in order.

As for the government of the Univerſity and alterations made therein, after he had ſat Chancellor about 24 years, ſeveral have paſſed their cenſures, ſome ſuppoſing for the better, others for the worſe. At his firſt entrance, though the Univerſity had in it but few learned perſons, yet as 'tis ſaid, it flouriſhed in virtue and good manners, but after he had enjoyed the government of it ſome years it became debauched and very looſe, and I know not whether it was by his permiſſion or not. I may ſay that of him, which was of another great perſon, that he had his 'ſummæ virtutes et ſumma vitia.' By the potency he had in the Kingdom, and ſo conſequently in the Univerſity, all perſons were at his devotion, and nothing paſſed therein but he had intelligence by certain favourites that he entertained. Of theſe the chief were Dr. Walt. Baylie, Dr. Martin Culpeper, Mr. Arthur Atye, Mr. Tho. Allen, &c. The firſt through his means obtained a fair eſtate, yet towards his latter end, when he refuſed to conſent to the making away of his Counteſs at Mr. Anthony Forſter's houſe in Comnore, was removed from his favour, and (as 'tis ſaid) from his

(1) Reg. L f. 291 a.
(2) Ibid. fol. 293 b.
(3) Ibid.

Phyſician's

Phyſician's place to the Queen. The ſecond in confidence of the ſaid Earl's favour did not do right to the place he governed, for he was reputed a cheriſher of faction, falſe, &c.

The third, who was the Earl's Secretary, obtained alſo a fair eſtate under him, uſing letters ſubſcribed by his maſter to be directed to divers Colleges for the obtaining of long Leaſes and Reverſions. Among theſe were the Parſonage of North-more near Oxford, from St. John's College: the Advowſon of Steple-Aſhton in this County from Braſe noſe: the capital meſſuage called Spitling and the ſcite of the Manor called Habland from Magdalen College, with other lands for a very inconſiderable ſum of money: which Leaſe, though granted to the Queen by the Earl of Leyceſter's means (ſhe knowing nothing of it) yet it was for Mr. Atye. Among other Colleges which ſuffered by his doings was that which gave him education, namely Merton College, which is to this day, and will be for divers years to come, a conſiderable loſer by him, he having been the chief inſtrument, for lucre ſake, of obtaining the Manor of Maldon in Surrey from that Society for 500 years. But this mammon, being unrighteouſly procured, laſted not long, neither doth it proſper, for his iſſue ſpending all, died no better (as I have heard) than beggars.

As for the laſt, Thomas Allen (honeſter than all the reſt) the Earl had ſo great reſpect for him that he would ſeveral times have procured him a Biſhoprick, but the deſire of a ſedate life, and the good wiſhes he bore to the Church of Rome, would not ſuffer him to accept of it.

To them I might add Dr. Babington, his Chaplain, one much in his favour at firſt, but in ſucceeding times not, for when the Earl's Counteſs, who was made away at Comnore, as is before ſaid, had her funeral Sermon ſolemnized at St. Mary's in Oxford, the ſaid Babington preached the Sermon, but tript once or twice therein, by recommending to his Auditors the virtues of that Lady, ſo pitifully murdered, inſtead of ſo pitifully ſlain.

Few Headſhips there were, or Scholars places, or Offices, or Dignities, which became void in his time, but he exerciſed his authority in conferring them on thoſe he pleaſed, all perſons being either at his command or elſe durſt not contradict what he deſired. And this he did (as he pretended) to the end that ſober and godly men, ſuch that had not the leaſt ſpark of Popery in them ſhould be encouraged, and conſequently each Society reformed.

He deprived likewiſe ſome Colleges of electing Principals to certain Halls

Halls annexed for the ſame pretended purpoſe, but it was very well known it was only to ſatisfy his favourites and certain hungry officers about him. He then alſo promiſed Nicholas Balgay, Doctor of Divinity, ſometime Schoolmaſter of Magdalen College, and Mr. John Caſe, ſometime of St. John's College, induſtrious and learned perſons in training up Students after the old faſhion in Townſmens houſes, which had been Halls (they having been the laſt of thoſe that did ſo) ſhould be preferred when the Headſhips of the next Halls were void; but it never came to paſs, being reſerved for thoſe of his beloved party, the Puritans.

As for the manners and behaviour of Students in the Univerſity while he ſate Chancellor, I find far worſe than before: drinking and gaming came much into faſhion, and ſomething elſe alſo not fitting for Students to follow, as certain tell-troth Lampoons, which in his time were publiſhed by Scholars, abundantly teſtify. Exceſs in Apparel, irreverence to Seniors, frequenting the ſtreets and other places at unſtatutable times, were ſo much noted by the generality of great people (as 'tis partly before hinted) that there were thoughts had of viſiting the Univerſity 'tam in capite quam in membris.'

By the whole ſeries of affairs done in his time, which partly appear in our books, one would think that he did nothing elſe but ſtudy the good of the Univerſity: in his Letters alſo, fraught commonly with Scripture phraſe or canting, his ſolemn proteſtations for it appear: but evident it is to the contrary, his mind and intentions having been buſied about greater matters.

He endeavoured to ſettle frequent preaching in the Univerſity, and catechiſing alſo in every Houſe, yet whole flocks of Students would leave the Univerſity and betake themſelves to Seminaries beyond the Seas, as he himſelf would ſeveral times tell the Convocation in his Epiſtles. He wrote alſo letter after letter for reformation of divers abuſes, but yet they ſeldom brought his deſires to paſs. He came often in his own perſon to ſee things reduced into a right order, yet by the unjuſt and arbitrary actions he did, contrary to all right, equity and conſcience, all would ſignify nothing, the Scholars rather oppoſing than obeying. He ſometimes endeavoured for unanimity in the Univerſity, but by the parties (eſpecially the Puritanical) which he favoured and encouraged, they being ready to foſter and provoke faction, could never be brought to paſs.

What ſhall I ſay of the neglect of divers publick Lectures and other Exerciſes? what alſo of the neglect of Tutors in the due adminiſtration of wholeſome counſel to their pupils? what of his unequal actions concerning

the election of the Rector of Lincoln College, an. 1577, when divers Bachelaurs of Divinity and Maſters of Art complained to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury of them, and humbly deſired his aſſiſtance 'againſt a wonderful ſute, a ſtrange, prejudicial and terryble example to all elections in their common weale,' as their words are (1). What alſo of his underhand dealing in the election of the Preſident of Corpus Chriſti College, an. 1568, and his means of expelling divers able perſons thence? Certainly by theſe and others the like actions, divers things were done prejudicial to Learning and the ſtate of the Univerſity. Many other matters might be now ripped up relating to his government, but having ſaid enough of him already (which perhaps by ſome might be thought too much) I ſhall at this time forbear, and only ſay this, that though ſeveral good things he did for the benefit of the Univerſity, yet the bad did far exceed.

It muſt be now obſerved that whereas it hath been an antient cuſtom for thoſe that have been admitted to the Degree of Bachelaur of Civil Law, to preſent gloves to the Vicechancellor and both the Proctors at the time of their admiſſion, it was this year called into queſtion by that Faculty; but upon what account I cannot juſtly tell, unleſs upon ſome former neglect in the matter, committed by thoſe that ſhould give or call for them. At length in a ſolemn Congregation of Regents celebrated on the firſt of November, wherein the Controverſy between the Vicechancellor and Proctors on the one part, and thoſe to be preſented to the Degree of Bachelaur of the Civil Law on the other, being laid open, it was then ordered (2) by the major part of Regents (for to them the deciſion was committed) that for the future every Student of the Civil Law that was to be admitted to the Degree of Bachelaur was (as thoſe of the Faculty of Medicine uſed to do) to preſent to the ſaid Vicechancellor and Proctors gloves. So that thoſe that were now about to be admitted (being about 10 in number, of St. John's College) did ſubmit to the Order, and the cuſtom as yet doth as I conceive continue.

It being now the complaint of many, and eſpecially lately of Dr. Weſtphaling, Biſhop of Hereford, of the conferring academical Degrees on illiterate and ignorant perſons, to the great diſgrace of the Univerſity, it was ordered this year 17 January by certain Delegates appointed by Convocation (3), that

"1. No Scholar ſhould be promoted to the Degree of Bachelaur, nor

(1) Reg. KK fol. 231 b. (2) Ibid. in L f. 98 b. (3) Ibid. fol. 295 b.

Bachelaur

Bachelaur to Maſter, unleſs he can memoriter repeat the Articles of Faith and Religion, and give a ſufficient reaſon of them according to the ſenſe of the Scriptures before the Vicechancellor for the time being, or Proctors, or Regent Maſters.

2. That no Grace ſhall be deſired by any perſon unleſs he for whom it is ſupplicated do perſonally appear in St. Mary's Church ſtraight after the ringing of the Bell to Congregation, and expect there the coming of the Vicechancellor, Proctors and Regent Maſters, to be ready and ſubmit himſelf from that time till the Congregation ends to the examination and oppoſition of the Vicechancellor, Proctors and Regent Maſters, not only in the Articles of Faith and Religion, but alſo in humane diſciplines, viz. if he be an Undergraduate to be examined 'in Grammaticalibus et Logicalibus,' as the old Statutes ſpeak, and if a Bachelaur, 'in quæſtionibus Philoſophicis moralibus et naturalibus.'

3. That no Scholar or Bachelaur in Law or Medicine ſhall proceed unleſs he do and undergo the ſame examination, and ſubmit themſelves to be oppoſed in their own Faculties, &c."

An. { Dom. 1589 / 31—32 Elizab.

Theſe Orders with others more ſevere concerning Religion being then made and very ſtrictly obſerved this and in the following years, it fell out that one Thomas Crompton, Maſter of Arts, ſometime of Merton College, being deſirous to proceed in the Civil Law, found great oppoſition in it, becauſe, as it was pretended (1), he had 'been 5 or 6 years ſince ſuſpected for backwardneſs in Religion.' But he finding ſeveral of the Regents to be kind to him as to his proceeding, did ariſe ſome controverſy in the Congregation Houſe about granting his Grace, and ſo for ſome time the matter depended. At length Hatton, Chancellor of the Univerſity, having received information how matters were acted, did by his Letters dated 20 June tell (2) the Members of the Convocation, that foraſmuch as ''tis ſaid that the Univerſity is in a ſort divided for his Grace, and that the proceedings therein have bin with greater tumult then is agreable with good order and with more eagerneſs than beſemeth that place, I have therefore thought good for the avoiding of all extremities, that you refer the examination of all things concerning his Grace to the Vicechancellor,

(1) Reg. L f. 225 b. (2) Ibid.

Dean of Chriſt-church, Dr. Rainolds, Dr. Underhill, &c. for the avoiding of further tumults, to determine this controverſy, &c.'

So that the ſaid perſons, in number nine, examining and ſifting him to the purpoſe, though no need of it there was at preſent, only to ſtop the mouths of ſome eager Calviniſts, they made a report of his ſound Doctrine under their hands ſet to a Certificate; which being read, he the ſaid Thomas Crompton made this proteſtation (1) following in the Congregation of Regents celebrated on the laſt of the ſaid month.

'It is not unknown unto you that I deſiring to have my Grace to proceed in the Civil Law, had exception taken againſt my proceeeding and cauſe of unſound Religion brought againſt me; whereof, although Mr. Vicechancellor knoweth that juſt proof was not made, yet myſelf being then not ſo well ſetled as I ought to have ben, cannot nor will not deny but that I did give ſome cauſe of ſuſpicion, whereof now I am heartily ſorry: And being ſince my departure from this Univerſity ever converſant with ſound men, do here proteſt heartily and unfaynedly before God and this Congregation that I am throughly reſolved and aſſured that the Religion and Doctrine now profeſſed and maintained by the autority of her Majeſty here in England and the whole Realm is the very truth of God and agreeable to his Word: which my proteſtation I deſire to remain as a perpetual teſtimony againſt me for ever if I be found contrary thereunto. And this I pray you to accept for your Satisfaction.

Thomas Crompton.'

This being read he was ſoon after licenſed to proceed in his Faculty: But that which I muſt note of him is that he became eminent, had ſome dignity beſtowed on him, and was not only knighted by King James at his firſt entrance to the Crown, but alſo choſe one of the firſt Burgeſſes for the Univerſity to ſit in Parliament, after the Members had obtained a privilege for men of their own Baly to ſit there.

On the 5th of July Richard Yaxley a Prieſt of the Secular College at Doway, George Nicolls, Thomas Belſon a Gentleman, and Humphrey ap Richard a Servant in the houſe where they lodged, were hanged, drawn and quartered at Oxon, becauſe they were ſevere Romaniſts and had denied the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

I muſt now farther tell you that what was omitted for the reformation of the Univerſity in the time of Robert Earl of Leycester, our Chancellor,

(1) Ibid. fol. 110 a.

was

was now eagerly profecuted by his Succeſſor, Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor of England; for upon conſultation had with ſeveral Heads and Doctors of the Univerſity, as alſo upon the peruſal of our Statutes and old Regiſters, he ſends his letters (1) dated 19 Auguſt, with theſe injunctions following, to be publiſhed in Convocation, to the end, as he ſaith, the ancient Dignity of the Univerſity be recovered, learning continued, ſuch as are hereafter to be employed both in Church and Commonwealth be better educated, and the eſtimation and credit of the members of the Univerſity be repaired, &c.

" Firſt, therefore, as your Chancellor, I do require at your hands that your Statutes or Decrees for Matriculation and Subſcription by thoſe that are matriculated to the Articles of Religion agreed upon anno 1562, and to her Majeſtys Supremacie, be carefully obſerved and henceforth put in execution with all the other branches thereof.

2dly. Item, that all your Statutes or decrees made 1576 for ſubſcription unto the Book of Articles of Religion, authoriſed 1562, by all that ſhall take any Degree in that Univerſity, with the other points concerning the Preſenter and Proctors, and the Vicechancellor, &c. be carefully obſerved, and henceforth put in execution.

3dly. Item, that all your Statutes or Decrees which do moſt effectually tend to the appointing of Sermons, either ordinary or extraordinary, as well in Latin as in Engliſh, and eſpecially your Decrees that bindeth the Heads of Colleges to the Divinity and Hebrew Lectures, and the Canons of Chriſt Church to preach every Sunday in Term time, be carefully obſerved, and henceforth put in execution, ſo as they may preach in their own perſons, as oft as their turns come, without the ſubſtitution of any other, except it be upon ſome neceſſary cauſe, as ſhall be allowed of before by the Vicechancellor for the time being.

4thly. Item, that all your Statutes and Decrees which do moſt effectually tend to the frequenting of Prayers and Sermons, as well private as publique, and that Decree, ad extirpandam hæreſim, made by you 1589, for catechiſing, and that likewiſe which is ſett down in theſe words, ' Omnes Collegiorum præfecti, ſinguli item Scholares quocunque illi gradu et dignitatis loco ſunt conſtituti in templis et ſacellis ſuis dum ſacra peraguntur publicè, ſuperpellitiis et caputiis cum gradu ſuo apte et decenter congregatis utentur,' be carefully obſerved, and henceforth put in execution.

(1) Ib. in L. fol. 297 a et b.

5thly.

5thly. Item, that whereas you have a Decree made by yourſelves an. 1584, that every Student in Divinity being a Miniſter, whether he be of College or Hall, ſhall be compelled to preach in his courſe, &c. (which may be ſuppoſed a kind of lycenſing there for Preachers) this part alſo of another Statute or Decree yet in force may be carefully regiſtered and put in execution, &c. that alſo none of the ſaid Students be ſuffered to preach, except firſt they ſubſcribe to the Articles of Religion agreed upon in 1562: and likewiſe the Book of Common Prayer, termed the Communion Book.

Here foraſmuch as by your Statutes and Orders Subſcription is ſo oft required, as hath ben touched, I have thought it convenient for the avoyding of all exceptions, doubts or quarrels which herein might be made, to commend unto you one direct and plain form to be uſed and obſerved by every one according to your ſeveral Statutes (ſaving that I leave you to your own courſe for Subſcriptions uſed in your Matriculations) without either addition, ſubſtraction or qualification of any thing therein contained in manner and form as here enſueth.

'I do confeſs that the Book of Common Prayer contains in it nothing contrary to the Word of God, and that the Form in the ſaid book preſcribed for publick prayer and adminiſtration of Sacraments may lawfully be uſed.

I do allow the Book of Articles of Religion agreed upon by the Archbiſhops and Biſhops of both Provinces, and the whole Clergy in the Convocation holden at London in the year of our Lord God 1562, and ſet forth by her Majeſty's authority, and do believe that all the Articles therein contained are agreeable to the Word of God. In witneſs whereof I have here with mine own hand ſubſcribed my name.'

And for the better teſtimony of the obſervation of theſe Statutes for Subſcription, do require you that a book may be made, to be eyther in the keeping of the Proctors or Vicechancellor ſucceſſively. Wherein I would have in one place of the book the Form by me preſcribed for Subſcription to the Articles of Religion, by ſuch as take Degrees, ſet down apart by itſelf. And then both together in another part thereof for them to ſubſcribe unto, who are to preach among you as before that hath been touched.

6thly. Item, that all the Statutes, whether old or made by yourſelves 1576, or at any time eyther before or ſince, which do moſt effectually tend to the diligent reading of the publique Lectures, eſpecially of Divinity, Law, Phyſic, Hebrew, Greek, &c. when, how long, how oft in a week, &c.

And

And to the frequenting of the ſame by every man in his Degree from the Scholar incluſive upwards, and according to their profeſſions or place, as though I ſhould have named them and every circumſtance thereunto belonging, be carefully obſerved and henceforth put in execution.

7thly. Item, that all the Statutes or Orders, whether old, or ſuch as you made an. 1576, which do moſt effectually tend to the maintenance, furtherance, or directions for Diſputations to be kept by Students of all ſorts, eyther privately or publickly, to the times for them appointed and for their contynuance, for the perſons which are to hear and diſpute, the manner or matter of their Diſputations, and the allowance thereof, eyther in Logick or Philoſophy, nothing be defended againſt Ariſtotle. That in Divinity nothing be propounded or mayntained which ſhall tend or may appear to be againſt any point of Religion and of the preſent Government of the Church now eſtabliſhed in England. And whatſoever furthermore is well provided in this behalf be carefully obſerved and from henceforth put in execution.

8thly. Item, that all the Statutes which do moſt effectually concern the manner of taking of your Degrees, from the higheſt to the loweſt, for the contynuance of ſuch as ſhall take Degrees, or their Diſputations, Sermons or Lectures, eyther private or publicke, be carefully obſerved, and from henceforth put in execution. And that there be hereafter no Graces propounded, or Diſpenſations granted for want of time of Diſputations, of Sermons, of Lectures, &c. or for the commutation of any Exerciſe, but that every Act or Exerciſe be done in his own kind; and that herein your Orders already made to theſe effects, or any other by me at this time omitted, and yet both neceſſary and convenient to this purpoſe, may be duly kept and obſerved.

9thly. Item, that your Statutes or Decrees made, that every Maſter of Art in your Convocations and Congregations ſhall ſpeak his mind in Latin, with the other circumſtances therein mentioned. Or if there be any other old Statute to that effect (as it ſeemeth there are) which do require the ſame in more ample manner, &c. that the ſame may be carefully obſerved and henceforth put in execution, &c. (1).

——————— [private Colledges for ſpeaking of ——————— may be likewiſe kept and obſerved with all carefullneſs and diligence as well in reſpect of your oathes, as for that the neglect thereof hath ben eſpecially noted,

(1) Something wanting in the Regiſter, which cannot be recovered.

even

even in ſome of your beſt Schollers, when occaſion of familiar ſpeech with ſtrangers hath ben offredd.]

10thly. Item, that all your Statutes or Decrees which do moſt effectually concern the enormities of Apparel which are now amongſt you, eyther in matter or form, and the reformation thereof, together with the allowance and commandment of ſuch order and decency therein as is moſt convenient, whether appointed by your old Statutes or made by yourſelves an. 1576, eſpecially for the habit required of every one according to his Degree, either in publicke meetings or ellſewhere, be carefully obſerved and henceforth put in execution, as well againſt any Head of a College or Hall, Doctors of Law and Phyſick, and all ſuch Graduats as enjoy or challenge privilege by the Univerſity, &c.

11thly. Item, that all your Statutes or Decrees which do moſt effectually ſett down the duties and offices of your Proctors and Beedles, eſpecially ſuch as concern the taking of, levying or collecting of mulcts and penalties for offences committed touching any of the foreſaid points or branches before in this Letter mentioned, and ſuch as concern the Beedles keeping of Catalogues, to note ſuch as are abſent from Lectures, with all other circumſtances ſet down in your Decrees to this purpoſe an. 1576 be carefully regarded, and from henceforth put in execution, &c.

Chr. Hatton, Canc.'

Towards the latter end of this year Dr. Laurence Humphrey departed this mortal life, by which Learning itſelf had occaſion of grief. He was a great and general Scholar, an able Linguiſt, deep Divine, pious to God, humble in himſelf and charitable to others. He had received his Grammatical Education in Magdalen College School, under the government of Mr. John Harley, Schoolmaſter (afterwards Biſhop of Hereford) (1), and ſoon after became Demy, and at length Fellow of the ſaid College. The laſt place he enjoyed not long, but left it in the beginning of Queen Mary for Religion ſake, and going into Germany with the learned Jewell, as a paraker with him in his ſufferings, ſetled at Zuriche, and tranſlated there out of Greek a tract of Origen's concerning a right faith, and Philo concerning Nobility, having alſo himſelf written three books of Nobility, which he ſtiled by the name of Optimates (2). After his return home he was made Preſident of Magdalen College, the Queen's Profeſſor of Divinity, D. of D. Dean of Glouceſter, and at length of Wincheſter. By his publick Lectures

(1) Qu. ['educated in Latin and Greek learning at Cambridge: Ath. Oxon. vol. 1, c. 193.']

(2) Edit. Baſil. 1560 in 8vo.

and

and uſual Sermons which he made for many years together in Oxford he got great credit to the Church of England, as in his time it ſtood, although but ſmall profit to himſelf, for he was never preferred to any higher place among the Clergy than the ſaid Deanery of Wincheſter: the reaſon (as 'twas gueſſed) was, becauſe that in matters of ceremony or indifferency he altogether conſented not (1) to the Church of England.

All that I ſhall ſay more of him is, that being Preſident of Magdalen College, and Queen's Profeſſor (as is before ſaid) and ſeveral times Vicechancellor, did not only (upon advantages iſſuing from thoſe places) ſtock his College with ſuch a generation of Non-conformiſts, as could not be rooted out in many years after his deceaſe, but ſowed in the Divinity School ſuch ſeeds of Calviniſm, and laboured to create in the younger Students ſuch a ſtrong hate againſt the Papiſts, as if nothing but 'divine truths were to be found in the one, and nothing but abominations to be ſeen in the other.'

An. { Dom. 1590 / 32—33 Elizab.

The Chancellor of the Univerſity being advertiſed what great forgetfulneſs was generally among the Students of all ſorts touching the due obſervation of ſuch Statutes and orders as were lately ordained and impoſed upon them, he wrote to the Univerſity the laſt year for reformation of them, aſſuring himſelf that either in reſpect of his earneſt deſire, being their Chancellor, or their own credit being Scholars, there would have been ſome careful order taken for due reformation of them. Since which time notwithſtanding, although he was fully perſuaded that the Vicechancellor and the Heads of Houſes would have pretermitted the execution of no Statute or Decree that might have tended to the redreſs of thoſe abuſes which he noted unto them, he was now again informed; and therefore by his Letters (2) dat. 8 July he tells the Vicechancellor and Convocation thus:

'I am now again enformed that the ſame diſorders do ſtill continue, ſum of them lytle delt in, others atte all not remembred, and many in worſe ſort then they were when I did wryte unto you, or at any time heretofore that cann well be remembred.

2. Whereas her Majeſtie's Readers of Divinity, Law, Phyſick, Hebrew and Greeke are by your Statutes to read foure tymes weekely in your Termes,

(1) Camden in Annal. ſub an. 1589.

(2) In Theſ. Coll. B. M. Magd.

the puniſhment of every omiſſion being 6 ſol. 8 den. the Lady Margaret's Lecture to be read dayly at two of the clock in the afternoone, it ys ſygnified unto me that the two Divinity Readers togeather with Doctor Raynolds, who that ſhould ſeem ys bound to noe dayes, do all three reade butt ſyx Lectures in the weeke, eache of them two, and thoſe in the forenoone. And that further of theſe ſyx there are in ſum weekes but two redd, the Queen's Profeſſor having a Lecture in ſum other place, and the Lady Margaret's Reader through ſum infirmitie nott reading at all. Likewiſe alſo that the Law Reader being abſent, he that ys deputed for him applyeth himſelf aboute hys owne buyſineſs in London, and elſewhere, doth not diſcharge that duity as your Statutes doe requyre.

3. Concerning in like manner your ordinary Diſputations in all Faculties, I heare they are greatly neglected: as for example of one ſort, where there ought alwaies to be in every Terme, certaine ſett diſputations in Divinitie, the moſt of them, as I have byn informed, have byn thys yeare omitted.

4. Beſydes your Statutes and orders requyring two ſorts of Subſcryptions, one by Graduatts to the Articles of Religion, the other by Preachers bothe in the ſayde Articles and to the Communion Book, whereupon I preſcrybed a certaine forme in the ſayde Subſcryptions to be obſerved, and a booke to be kept for that purpoſe ſucceſſyvely eyther by the Proctors, or by the Vycechancellour, I cannot learne that any thinge atte all hath byne done therein.

5. For ſpeaking of Latine yt was told me that upon my Letters there was ſum reformation in your Convocations, but as for your private Colledges, except yt be in Dyſputation and Lectures the Latine tongue ys no way uſed.

6. Laſtly touching your Orders for Apparell, that every man, according to his Degree and place, ſhould uſe ſuch garments as doe appertaine to him, as well Doctors of every profeſſion as the meaneſt of the Univerſity, and eſpeciallye the Heades of Colleges, I am advertyſed that the former diſorders ſoe oft complayned of generally thorowe the whole realme doe ſtill continue, yf not increaſe.

Theſe thinges and dyvers other, which are brought unto me of the ſame nature, doe dryve me I aſſure you unto ſome hard conceit and opinion of you that ſhould reforme them. Her Majeſtie hath oftentimes ſygnified her diſpleaſure for theſe diſorders. Your late Chancellour, my verie good Lord, as that appeareth unto me by divers copies of his Letters, hath written moſt earneſtly to have them reformed, and for my part, for the time I have

have had to deale amongſt you, yf my Letter of the 19 of Auguſt 1589 be well conſidered, I have not byn unmindfull of your good therein, &c.'

Theſe particulars, with others, being received by the Vicechancellor, Dr. Bond, a little before he went out of his office, conceived them ſo injurious to his credit that he would in no wiſe permit them to be read in Convocation, but rather return them. Soon after, being quit of his office, wrote this following Letter (1) to Dr. Richard Bancroft, in vindication of himſelf.

'After my verie hartie commendations, &c. Good Mr. Dr. Bancroft, I receaved your Letter by Mr. Deane of Chriſtchurch, and therein a Letter incloſed from my Lord Chancellour (Chanc. of the Univerſitie) to the Vice Chancellour and Convocation, which, when I opened and peruſed, it greived me not a little that his Lordſhip ſhould conceave ſo hard an opinion of my ill government, as is pretended (as farr as I can gather) in his Lordſhip's Letter. Which yf I had publickly read, I had (in myne opinion) condeſcended to myne owne diſgrace and diſcredit for ever in this Univerſitie. Furthermore I ſhould have bewrayed my ſelfe to be the Author of ſuch unſound informations to his Lordſhip, as the moſt and the beſt in this Univerſitie doe know to be contrarie to the truth. Laſtly it would have bread no ſmale grevance to the whole body of Convocation, to heare themſelves ſo ſharply accuſed and ſo hardly reported of above their deſerts, in all ſhew and appearance. Which things conſidered, I conſulted with two or three of ſuch freinds as I durſt truſt, whether it were better openlie to read this Letter and to ſpeak to ſome points conteyned therein, clearing myſelf from the ſuſpicion of thoſe informations which yf I ſhould not have done in apparent reaſon, I muſt needs have yeilded to myne overthrow, or elſe to ſuppreſs the letter for a ſeaſon, untill his Lordſhip's pleaſure and your adviſe might be better knowne in this behalfe. The former deviſe was thought leſſe convenient, leaſt it ſhould move hart burning in ſome of the hearers againſt authority, or poſſiblie move offence to his Lordſhip to have his Letters ſcand, or the truth of the informations given to his Lordſhip examined in ſuch a publick aſſemblie. The latter invention ſeemed beſt both to me and my freinds and namely to Mr. Vice Chancellor (2), now being, who (I thanke him hartily) came downe unto me on Thurſday morning to conſider with me what was beſt to be done in this difficultie. Wherfore I pray (good Mr. Doctor) conſider all circumſtances aright,

(1) Ib. in eod. Theſ.

(2) Dr. James.

whether I have deſerved to go out of my office with this diſgrace: the caſe may be other mens as well as mine. Yf this corſe proceed it will be ſmall encouragement for others to take paines in this government, which many in this Univerſitie can witneſs I have done, though not with that ſucceſſe that I could have wiſhed. I pray therefore ſo to deale in this matter, as neither his Lordſhip may be offended nor I diſcredyted. You may deviſe a letter to the like effect for the reformation of the ſame diſorders, without ſuch bitterneſſe as toucheth me ſo neare, as nothing ſo much greived and croſſed me ſince I came to Oxford, &c.

Dr. Hollands Lecture in Paules was none of my information, for I knew it not, neither yet the negligence of Dr. Gentilis his Deputy, neither that of the Subſcription to the Communion Book, though I think it a point moſt excellent and neceſſarie. Now becauſe you ſhould underſtand what particulars they are, which I would be content were altered, yf it may ſtand with his Lordſhips pleaſure and your likinge, I have ſent you certaine Notes in a paper ſevered from the reſt, wherein you may perceave my cauſe of grevance, &c. Mr. Vicechancellour hath promiſed me to write his mind unto you. You may (yf it pleaſe you) deviſe ſomewhat to be added unto my Lord's Letter for the neceſſarie reformation of ſome diſorder in the Univerſitie, and alleadge that to be the cauſe whie the Letters were returned. As for example that the Heades of Houſes be charged preciſely to enjoyne their companies the uſe of the Latine Tongue, and to ſee their locall Statutes executed in that behalf, wherewith this Letter onlie chargeth the Vicechancellour, who in truth hath nothing to to doe with it, &c. So commending this cauſe to your diſcretion and yourſelf to God, I reſt yours, &c.

18 July 1590. Nich. Bond.'

Notes (1) made on the Chancellor's Letter, by the Vicechancellor, Dr. Bond, and incloſed in the aforeſaid Letter to Dr. Bancroft.

'To the firſt point I anſwer that whoſoever conſidereth the ſtate of our Univerſitie and compareth it with the former times, cannot juſtly avouch that the ſame diſorders doe ſtill continue. Only the matter of Subſcription hath byn lytle dealt in, a reaſon whereof I am able to yeild to his Lordſhip's contentment.

To the ſecond about the publick Readers, I anſwer that the information given to the Chancellor of them, is (under correction) utterlie untrue, as

(1) Ibid. in eod. Theſ.

ſhall

ſhall be and will be avouched by the beſt and moſt of this Univerſitie, yf it pleaſe his Lordſhip to have the matter brought in triall.

To the third, I confeſs that certaine Diſputations were omitted, which in myne abſence were diſpenſed withall by the Congregation both beyond their authoritie and contrary to my will, for being there preſent, I would never yeild to any ſuch Diſpenſation.

To the fourth point, I anſwer that the Subſcription to the Articles of Religion hath byn duly obſerved, and the Procurators keep a book of all their names that take Degree in any Facultie; who before their admiſſion ſubſcribe to the ſaid Articles.

To the fifth, concerning ſpeaking of Latine, I anſwer that reformation hath byn ſince my time throughly proſecuted, not only in Convocations but alſo in Congregations. A thing often attempted but never effected in any man's memory before this yeare: whereby hath enſued ſo great quietneſs in our publique aſſemblies, that it may ſeem to deſerve ſomewhat more than the bare terme of ſome reformation. Furthermore as to my Lord's ſuggeſtion of not ſpeaking Latine in privat Colleges, is not altogeather trewe. I know myne owne Houſe (Magdalen College) and divers other Colleges, whoſe Schollars dare not preſume to ſpeake any other Language then Latine. But admit it were not ſo, the Vicechancellour's authoritie reacheth not into privat Houſes, as I told his Lordſhip before my L. of Canterbury. Whereupon his Grace adviſed his Lordſhip to write to the Heads of Houſes for reformation of that abuſe, who onlie are to deale therein by vertue of their privat Statutes.

To the ſixth and laſt point concerning the reformation of Apparell, though it be not ſo perfect as it might be: yet that the diſorder therein doth neither increaſe or continue, the whole Univerſitie can teſtifie.'

Thus far Dr. Bond: notwithſtanding which, his ſucceſſor in the Vicechancellorſhip cauſed, in anſwer to the Chancellor's Letters, certain Decrees to be made in Convocation 3 Auguſt this year, concerning the increaſe of learning and good government in the Univerſity. The particulars of which being many and large ſhall for brevity be omitted.

The 18 of September following certain Delegates appointed by the Univerſity, taking into their conſideration that the order made an. 1580, concerning Sermons to be preached on all Holydays throughout the year, and all Sundays in Vacation time, to be in a manner neglected, did then upon the Chancellor's motion take order (1) that ſuch Sermons ſhould for

(1) Reg. L fol. 247 a.

the

the future be conſtantly performed by Maſters of Art of at leaſt four years ſtanding, to be appointed by the ſaid Vicechancellor, and warned 6 weeks before by the Bedell. And this was now thought expedient, not only for the crying down and extirpating the Roman Catholick Religion, but alſo for the exerciſing and emboldning young men that were converſant in the Studies of Theology.

An. { Dom. 1591 / 33—34 Elizab.

This year preſents us with ſeveral diſorders committed in preaching by Mr. John Buckfold, Chaplain of All Souls College, and Mr. Bernard Robinſon, Fellow of Queen's; the former preaching at St. Mary's on the firſt, the other at the ſame place on the ſecond of May. For which being both called (1) into queſtion by the Vicechancellor, they gave up copies of their Sermons to, and by him for a time were ſuſpended. What the Tenents were that they delivered or maintained, whether Popiſh or Calviniſtical, I know not.

You muſt underſtand that Dr. James, Dean of Chriſt Church, was now Vicechancellor, one very ſtrict in his office, and that endeavoured to break the ill courſe of preaching taken up (through a late cuſtom) by the Divines of the Univerſity; and I doubt not but that he being a ſincere man for the Church of England and a bitter enemy to thoſe called Calviniſts, thoſe people before mentioned were of the number. I have been credibly informed by ſome of the antients, that there was a great ſtir about this buſineſs, and Robinſon ſtomaching the affront (as he accounted it) by the inſtigation of his brethren, could not in a conſiderable time after put it up.

He alſo made it his endeavour to correct by his authority certain pragmatical proceedings taken up of late by the Regents in Congregation, which at this time would have been accounted no better than a rudeneſs. For ſo it was that when the Grace of any perſon (diſreliſht by them) was propoſed, there would be a murmur or rather a clamour made among them, to the great ſcandal of that meeting; whereas if any one of them had any thing to object againſt the petitioner, he might, or ſhould denie his proceeding by a non placet, in the Proctor's ear without any noiſe in the buſineſs. This I ſay being very much diſliked by the Vicechancellor, he was reſolved upon the next opportunity to begin to break it. At length one of his Houſe named

(1) Ibid. in L fol. 255 b.

Thomas

Thomas Aubrey being minded to take his Degree of Bachelaur of Divinity, made his Supplication in order thereunto by his Dean or Cenſor July 10 this year; but his Supplicate being no ſooner uttered, but Mr. Francis Maſon of Merton College and Mr. John Vicars of Broadgates Hall vented unſeemly words againſt him, and things, as it ſeemed to the Vicechancellor, that would prove ſcandalous to the Univerſity. Whereupon by virtue of a Statute then read by him the ſaid Vicechancellor, he pronounced them (1) deprived of the Liberties of the Univerſity for an year's time without hope of reſtoration. But Maſon looking upon this as an unwarrantable precedent, put up his Appeal (2) to the Congregation for a redreſs; but Dr. Thomas Glaſier, then Pro-Vicechancellor, refuſed to take it at that time, yet the Pro-Proctors (Gerard Williamſon and Maurice Merick) who then ſate, did admit of his Appeal, and ſo the matter for a while reſted, but the event I know not.

Not long after the like again almoſt hapned, for when the Pro-Vicechancellor, Dr. William Bird, was to admit certain perſons in the Faculty of Arts, he pretended that he was ſo much hindred by Mr. Henry Wilkinſon of Merton College, that he could not proceed in his work, but whether by action or words I cannot tell. Hereupon complaint being made to Dr. James, the Vicechancellor, Wilkinſon appeared before him in the preſence of ſeveral Doctors, and then his preſumptuous act being open'd before him, by Dr. Bird, he was commanded to go to priſon, and there under pain of baniſhment from the Univerſity to remain till the Vicechancellor ſhould releaſe him. Hereupon Wilkinſon appealed to the Congregation (3), but the Vicechancellor denied it, and openly declared that in matters of perturbation of peace appeals were not allowable by Statutes to be offered or received. How the matter was terminated I cannot tell: yet ſure I am upon theſe checks I find but few or no ſuch trouble to happen in the following years.

The 20 of November following died Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, Lord Chancellor of England, and Chancellor of this Univerſity; for the laſt of which places a controverſy ariſing between two noble perſons (as I ſhall tell you more at large in the Catalogue of our Chancellors) the place by the Queen's deſire and mediation was conferred on Thomas Sackvill, Baron of Buckhurst, who being no ſooner ſetled in his place,

(1) Ib. in L f. 144 a.
(2) Ib. f. 145 a.
(3) Ibid. fol. 255 a.

but,

but, as his two predeceſſors, took order (1) that the Academians have a 'diligent regard to the careful ſeeking out, ſuppreſſing and puniſhing of all Jeſuits, Seminaries and Recuſants within their Univerſity: whoſe dangerous and pernicious practices were ſuch and ſo great' (as he ſaith) 'as without ſpeedy prevention and ſharp caſtigation will not only bring great ſlander and diſcredit to the whole eſtate of the Univerſity, but alſo both endanger her Majeſty and whole realm beſides, &c.'

In his Letters (2) alſo dated 21 March following, he touches upon the ſame thing, and ſo likewiſe in others, which hath cauſed me to think that it is rather matter of form than truth, and merely to put the Academians in mind of danger, when there is no ſign of it. In the ſame Letters, of March 21, which were read in a Convocation held on the 13 of April following, he ſaith thus, in order to the reformation of Apparel—'I am given by common report to underſtand, that contrary to your owne Statutes and the practice of the Univerſitie, verie few retaine the old academicall habit, which in my time was a reverend diſtinction of your Degrees; but that more Doctors, Maſters of Art, and Bachelaurs, when they come abroad, uſe ſuch gownes and garments as were not wont to be uſed in their privat Studies, beſides wearing of Silks of all ſorts, and that with Cuts, Welts, Laces and Gards, &c.' and ſo going forward, he earneſtly preſſes for a Reformation.

After the reading of the ſaid Letters, the Vicechancellor cauſed certain Ordinations and Statutes made by the Convocation, an. 1576, concerning Apparel, to be read by the ſenior Proctor; which being done, to have copies taken of them and to be ſent to all Heads, that they be ſtuck up in the Refectory of each College and Hall, and ſee that they be exerciſed to the utmoſt. But theſe orders, as others, did not continue long, becauſe the mulcts due for the breaking of them were not called in (3).

An. { Dom. 1592
34—35 Elizab.

It being now 26 years ſince Queen Elizabeth viſited our Univerſity, ſhe reſolved this year to come again, that ſhe might take her laſt farewell thereof, and behold the change and amendment of Learning and Manners

(1) Ibid. fol. 253 a.
(2) Ibid. fol. 253 b, 254 a.
(3) In 1592 Mr. Hare gave Lib. Privileg. et Lib. Memorab. But the Univerſity was at charge to have them tranſcribed from his Copy in parchment. V. L fol. 273 a et b. An. 1599, Mr. Huſſee, the Regiſter, was allowed money for tranſcribing the ſecond Book of Mr. Hare.

that

that had been in her long abſence made. The appointed day therefore appearing, which was 22 of September, ſhe with a ſplendid retinew came from Woodſtock; and approaching the confines of the Univerſity was met by divers Doctors, in their ſcarlet Robes, Heads of Houſes, Proctors, and about eighteen Maſters of Arts, beſides the Vicechancellor and the three Eſquire Bedells. After a ſpeech was ſpoken and a gift delivered to her, which ſhe accepted very kindly in the Latin Tongue, met her at the end of St. Gyles, the Mayor, Aldermen, Baylives and others of the thirteen, in their ſcarlet, who preſenting themſelves before her, the Recorder ſpake a Speech, which ended, they in the name of the whole City preſented to her a ſilver-gilt Cup with ſixty Angels therein.

Coming into the City ſhe was received with great acclamations of the people, and from the Northgate to Quatervois and ſo to Chriſt Church great gate with that of 'Vivat Regina,' by Undergraduates, Bachelaurs and Maſters of Arts. From the Undergraduates ſhe had an Oration and Verſes ſpoken by two of them, and from the Bachelaurs and Maſters the like; all which ſhe with brevity anſwered in the Latin Tongue; and in the concluſion gave them her benediction. At Quatervois, which is the middle way between the North and Chriſt Church great gate, ſhe was ſaluted by the Greek Reader with a Greek Oration; for which ſhe thanked him in that language. At length ſhe alighting in Chriſt Church Quadrangle, the Orator of the Univerſity welcomed her in the name of its Members. After which was done, ſhe was conducted into the Cathedral under a Canopy ſupported by four Doctors, where ſhe heard Te Deum and other ſervice done by way of thanks for her ſafe arrival.

As for other ceremonies that were performed in her abode here, which was till the 28 Sept. the ſame method was uſed as in an. 1566. Sermons at Chriſt Church on the Sunday ſhe was here, were preached by the Dean, and Dr. Martin Heton or Mr. John Purefoy, Canons of that Church. Every week day in the morning were ordinary Lectures in the Schools, beſides Lectures in every Faculty and Science by able and ſelected perſons; and on the ſame mornings alſo at ten of the clock Quodlibets by ten Maſters and ten Bachelaurs of Arts. In moſt of the afternoons were Diſputations at St. Mary's in Philoſophy, Law, Phyſick and Divinity. In the nights alſo were ſometimes Plays acted in Chriſt Church Hall by ſeveral Students of the Univerſity; but what they were or how applauded, I know not. Every College alſo provided an Oration to be ſpoken to the

Queen at her entrance into them. Some of which being performed, ſhe anſwered very readily with great affability in the Latin Tongue.

The 25 of September all the Queen's Privy Council, which were with her in Oxford, being invited to dinner to Merton College (1) by Dr. Savile, the Warden, and Fellows, came accompanied with moſt of the Nobles and other worthy perſons belonging to the Court. After they, about 60 in number, had received a ſumptuous feaſt in the Common Hall there (at a table reaching from one end thereof to the other) were pleaſed to hear certain Divinity Diſputations performed by the Fellows on this ſubject:

'An diſſentiones civium ſint utiles Reipublicæ?'

The Reſpondent was Mr. Henry Cuffe, Greek Profeſſor of the Univerſity. The Opponents, Mr. Thomas French, Mr. Richard Trafford, Mr. Henry Wilkinſon, and Mr. Henry Maſon. The Moderator was Mr. Thomas Savile, the Senior Proctor of the Univerſity; all which performing their reſpective parts with a general applauſe from the Auditory (not without great credit to the Houſe of Merton) the Privy Council, with the French Embaſſador, named Monſieur Beauvoys la Noude, then preſent, receded to Mr. Jaſpar Colmer's Chamber to conſult about the affairs of the Kingdom.

The 26 day were Diſputations in Law and Phyſick, and amongſt many Queſtions diſcuſſed in the laſt was this one — 'Whether that the air, or meat, or drink, did moſt change a man?' And a merry Doctor of that Faculty, named Richard Ratcliff, lately Fellow of Merton College, but now Principal of St. Albans Hall, going about to prove the negative, ſhewed forth a big, large body, a great fat belly, a ſide waiſt, all, as he ſaid, ſo changed by meat and drink, deſiring to ſee any there ſo metamorphoſed by the air. But it was concluded (by the Moderator) in the affirmative, that the air had the greater power of change.

On the next day in the morning divers Nobles and others were created Maſters of Arts, and in the afternoon, the French Embaſſador. After which were Divinity Diſputations performed in St. Mary's Church before her Majeſty; and at them were preſent Dr. Weſtphaling, Biſhop of

(1) Reg. 2 Coll. Mert. p. 158.

Hereford,

Hereford, who made an eloquent and copious Oration for the concluſion of them. One of the queſtions was,

'Whether it be lawful to diſſemble in cauſe of Religion (1)?'

Which being looked upon as a nice queſtion cauſed much attention from the courtly Auditory. One argument more witty than ſolid, that was urged by one of the opponents, was this —'It is lawful to diſpute of Religion, therefore 'tis lawful to diſſemble:' and ſo going on, ſaid, 'I myſelf now do that which is lawful; but I do now diſſemble: ergo, it is lawful to diſſemble (2).' At which her Majeſty and all the auditory were very merry. The Biſhop in his Oration concerning the ſaid queſtion, allowed a ſecreſy, but without a diſſimulation; a policy, but not without piety, leſt men taking too much of the ſerpent, have too little of the dove. All that then was diſliked in him, was the tediouſneſs in his concluding Oration; for the Queen, being ſomething weary of it, ſent twice to him to cut it ſhort, becauſe herſelf intended to make a publick ſpeech that evening; but he would not, or as ſome told her, could not put himſelf out of a ſet methodical ſpeech for fear he ſhould have marred all, or elſe confoundedhis memory.

Wherefore ſeeing it was ſo, ſhe forbeared her ſpeech at that time; and more privately the next morning ſending for the Heads of Houſes and other perſons, ſpake to them her mind in the Latin Tongue. And among others there preſent ſhe ſchooled Dr. John Rainolds for his obſtinate preciſeneſs, willing him to follow her laws, and not run before them. But it ſeems he had forgotten it when he came to Hampton Court, where he received a better ſchooling by K. James, an. 1603. After ſhe had done with him, ſhe proceeded to her Oration; and when ſhe was in the midſt thereof, ſhe caſt her eye aſide, and ſaw the old Lord Treaſurer Burleigh (Cecil) ſtanding on his lame feet for want of a ſtool; whereupon ſhe called in all haſte for a ſtool for him; nor would ſhe proceed in her ſpeech till ſhe ſaw him provided of one. Then fell ſhe to it again, as if there had been no interruption. Upon which one that knew he might be bold with her, told her after ſhe had concluded, that ſhe did it of purpoſe to ſhew, that ſhe could interrupt her ſpeech, and not be put out, although the Biſhop durſt not adventure to do a leſs matter the day before. As for the Speech (3) itſelf, you ſhall have it verbatim as ſhe delivered it.

(1) In Reg. L fol. 258 b, it is written thus—'Non eſt diſſimulandum in cauſa Religionis.'

(2) Id quod nunc ago, de rebus divinis diſputans, eſt diſſimulare; ſed quod nunc ago, de rebus divinis diſputans, eſt licitum, ergo diſſimulare eſt licitum.

(3) In Reg. 2 Coll. Mert. p. 160. Et partim in Bib. Cotton. ſub FauſtinCa, . 7, Anglice.

'Merita et gratitudo ſic meam rationem captivam duxerunt, ut facere cogant quæ ratio ipſa negat: Curæ enim regnorum tam magnum pondus habent, ut potius ingenium obtundere, quam memoriam acuere ſoleant. Addatur etiam hujus linguæ deſuetudo, quæ talis et tam diuturna fuit, ut in triginta ſex annis, credo vix trigeſies me uſam fuiſſe meminerim. Sed fracta nunc eſt glacies; aut inhærere, aut evadere oportet. Merita veſtra, non ſunt laudes eximiæ et inſignes, ſed immerita mea: non doctrinarum in multis generibus exercitia, quæ declaraſſe vos cum laude ſentio; non Orationes multis et variis modis eruditè et inſigniter expreſſæ: ſed aliud quiddam eſt multò pretioſius atque præſtantius, amor ſcilicet veſter, qualis nec unquam auribus, nec ſcripto nec memoriâ hominum notus fuit: cujus exemplo parentes carent, nec inter familiares cadit: immo nec inter amantes, in quorum ſortem non ſemper fides incidit, experientia ipſa docente, qualem nec perſuaſiones, nec minæ, nec execrationes delere potuerunt; imo in quem tempus poteſtatem non habet quod ferrum conſumit; quod ſcopulos minuit id ipſum ſeparare not potuit. Iſta ſunt ejuſmodi, quæ æterna futura putarem, ſi et ego æterna eſſem. Ob quæ ſi mille pro una linguas haberem, gratias debitas exprimere non valerem: tantum animus concipere poteſt, quæ exprimere nequit. In cujus gratitudinem ab initio regni mei, ſumma et præcipua mea ſolicitudo, cura et vigilia fuit; ut Reſpublica tam externis inimicis, quam internis tumultibus immunis ſervaretur, ut quod diu et multis ſæculis floruiſſet, ſub meis manibus non debilitaretur.

Poſt enim animæ meæ tutelam in hoc ſolo meam perpetuam ſolicitudinem collocavi, quod ſi pro totius ſalute tam ſemper fuerim vigilans, cum et ipſa Academia pars ejus non minima putetur: quomodo non et in illam extenditur iſta cautio, pro qua tanta diligentia uſura ſemper ſum, ut nullo ſtimulo opus ſit ad eam excitandam, quæ ex ſeipſa prompta eſt ad promovendam, ſervandam, et decorandam, illam. Nunc quod ad concilium attinet, tale accipite, quod ſi ſequamini haud dubito quin erit in Dei gloriam, veſtram utilitatem, et meum ſingulare gaudium. Ut diuturna ſit hæc Academia, habeatur imprimis cura ut Deus colatur, non more omnium opinionum, non ſecundum ingenia nimis inquieta exquiſita: ſed ut lex divina jubet et noſtra præcipit, non enim talem principem habetis, quæ vobis quicquam præcipiat quod contra conſcientiam vere chriſtianam eſſe deberet. Scitote me prius morituram quam tale aliquid acturam, aut quicquam juſſuram quod in ſacris literis vetatur. Si cum corporum veſtrorum ſemper curam ſuſcepi: deſeramne animarum? Vetet Deus. Animarum ego curam negligam, pro quarum neglectu anima mea judicabitur? longè

longè abſit. Moneo ergo ut non præeatis leges ſed ſequamini, nec diſputetis num meliora poſſint præſcribi, ſed obſervetis quæ lex divina jubet, et noſtra cogit. Deinde memineritis ut unuſquiſque in gradu ſuo ſuperiori obediat, non præſcribendo quæ eſſe deberent, ſed ſequendo quod præſcriptum eſt: hoc cogitantes; quod ſi ſuperiores agere cæperint quæ non decet, alium ſuperiorem habebunt à quo regantur, qui illos punire et debeat et velit. Poſtremo ut ſitis unanimes: cum intelligatis unita robuſtiora, ſeparata infirmiora, et citò in ruinam caſura.

Her ſpeech being done, ſhe talked with the Vicechancellor and Doctors a little while, and then retired. In the afternoon ſhe left Oxford, and going through Fiſhſtreet to Quatervois, and thence to the Eaſt Gate, received the hearty wiſhes (mixt with tears) of the people; and caſting her eyes on the walls of St. Mary's Church, All Souls, Univerſity and Magdalen Colleges, which were moſtly hung with Verſes and emblematical expreſſions of Poetry, was often ſeen to give gracious nods to the Scholars. When ſhe came to Shotover Hill (the utmoſt confines of the Univerſity) accompanied with thoſe Doctors and Maſters that brought her in, ſhe graciouſly received a farewell Oration from one of them, in the name of the whole Univerſity. Which being done, ſhe gave them many thanks, and her hand to kiſs; and then looking wiſtfully towards Oxford, ſaid to this effect in the Latin Tongue: 'Farewell, farewell, dear Oxford, God bleſs thee, and increaſe thy ſons in number, holineſs, and virtue, &c.' And ſo went towards Ricote.

What elſe occurs memorable this year is, 1. The Decree (1) made by the Delegates, and confirmed (2) by Convocation [11] Nov. viz. that the Grace of him that is minded to take the Degree of Bach. of Divinity, ſhall in no manner be deſired, untill he hath once anſwered and oppoſed pro forma in the Diſputations of Bachelaurs of Divinity in the School of that Faculty: which were duly and ſolemnly to be performed, beſides the other Exerciſes that the old Statutes require. 2. The making of ſeveral Statutes concerning the Election of a Proctor that dies in his Office, or gives it up within his year; for before this time there was never a Statute provided in this caſe, &c. confirmed (3) in Convocation 23 Jan. 3. The Decree (4) made [at the ſame time] that no perſon for the future that ſtands for the Procuratorial Office ſhould preſume to canvaſs for it before

(1) Reg. L fol. 254 a.
(2) Ibid. 264 b.
(3) Ibid. f. 265 b, 266 b.
(4) Ib. f. 265 b.

7 of

7 of the clock on Monday next following Eaſter week. Alſo [another made 20 Febr.] that the Bachelaur that ſtands to be Collector ſhall not preſume (1) to canvaſs for, or look after, that Office before the 7th hour of the morn of that Wedneſday going next before the feaſt of Eggs, called Egg-Saturday. If either of theſe preſume ſo to do, he ſhall be looked upon as a conſpirator againſt the peace of the Univerſity, and be proceeded againſt accordingly. 4. Several Decrees (2) made [22 Febr.] concerning Cautions and Appeals, which hitherto had cauſed great trouble in the Univerſity, eſpecially thoſe Appeals in caſe of diſturbance of the peace.

An. { Dom. 1593 / 35—36 Elizab.

This year in the month of July and Auguſt hapned ſuch a violent Plague in Oxford, that the Univerſity aſſembling in Convocation was forced to (3) prorogue the beginning of Michaelmas-Term to the time of All-Saints, and to forbid all Sermons, Exerciſes and other Scholaſtical Acts that were to be performed in that prorogation, to ceaſe: but in caſe the Plague ſhould abate by that time, that then certain Exerciſes, as Lectures or Ordinaries, ſhould be according to the diſcretion of the Proctors continued.

Some ſuppoſed that this Peſt had its original from ill air occaſioned by ſudden inundations in the beginning of this year. But upon examination of the matter by our Phyſicians, it was found, that it ſprung chiefly from the multitude of the people that came to Oxford about the Act time to ſee certain Plays and Interludes brought from London, as alſo from divers Inmates, received into ſmall Houſes, &c. Theſe I ſay being the reaſons, and thereupon complaints made of them to our Chancellor and the Queen's Council, a (4) Letter or Order forthwith was ſent by them to the Univerſity for remedy, the tenor of which follows:

"To our verie loving freindes the Vicechancellour of the Univerſitye of Oxenforde, and to the Maſters and Heads of the ſeverall Houſes and Colleges within the ſame.

After our verie hartie commendations: whereas the two Univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge are the Nurſeries to bring up youth in the knowledge and feare of God in all manner of good Learning and vertuous Education, whereby after they may ſerve theyr Prince and Countrie in divers

(1) Ib. fol. 267 a.
(2) Ib. fol. 267 a.
(3) Reg. L fol. 263 a.
(4) Ibid. fol. 262 a.

callings,

callings, for which reſpect a ſpecial care is to be had of thoſe two Univerſities that all meanes may be uſed to further the bringing up of youth that are beſtowed there in all good Learning, civill education and honeſt manners, whereby the State and Commonwealth may receive hereafter great good. And lyke care is to be uſed that all ſuch things as may allure and entyce them to lewdneſs, folly and vitious manners (whereunto the corruption of mannes nature ys more enclyned) may (in no wyſe) be uſed or practyſed in thoſe places that are the Schooles of learning and good nouriture. Wee therefore as Counſailours of Eſtate to her Majeſtie, among other things concerning the good government of this Realme, cannot but have a more ſpeciall care of theſe principall places, being the fountaynes from whence learning and education doth flow, and ſo ys deryved into all other parts of the Realme. And for that cauſe underſtanding that common Players doe ordinarily reſort to the Univerſitie of Oxford there to recyte Interludes and Playes, ſome of them being full of lewde examples and moſt of vanity, beſydes the gathering together of multitudes of people, wherby ys great occaſion alſo of divers other inconveniences; wee have thought good to require you the Vicechancellour, with the aſſiſtance of the Heades of the Colledges, to take ſpeciall order that hereafter there may no Playes or Interludes of common Players be uſed or ſet forth eyther in the Univerſitie, or in any other place within the compaſſe of fyve myles, nor any ſhews of unlawfull games that are forbydden by the Statutes of this Realme. And for the better execution hereof, you ſhall communicate theſe our Letters to the Maior or Maiors of the Cittie of Oxford for the tyme being, with the reſt of the Juſtices of the Peace, inhabiting within fyve myles to the ſaid Cittie, and that no other Juſtices may give them lycenſe, whoe ſhall lykewyſe by vertue hereof be required as well as you to ſee the tenour of theſe our Letters put in due execution, everie one of you in your ſeverall juriſdictions. Moreover becauſe wee are informed that there are divers Inmates receaved into ſundry houſes in the ſaid Cittie, whereby the Cittie doth growe overburdened with people, being a thing dangerous in this time of Infection, and that cauſeth the prizes of Victualls and all other thinges to be rayſed, and doth breed divers other inconveniences. You ſhall lykewiſe by vertue hereof (yf your owne authoritie be not ſufficient by your Charter) conferr with the Maior of the ſaid Cittie of Oxon of the means, and to put the ſame in execution how this diſorder may be redreſſed, and ſo foreſee hereafter the ſame be in noe wyſe ſuffered. So requiring you to have

care

care from tyme to tyme that theſe good Orders may be obſerved according to this direction, wee bid you verie hartely farewel, from the Court at Otelandes ye 29 Julie 1593.

Your verie loving freinds

Jo. Puckering. W. Burgl'y. Essex. Howard.
Ro. Cecyll. J. Wolley. T. Buckehurst."

This Order being put in execution, we heard no more of the Plague all the time after this Queen reigned. Upon the authority alſo of it, it was that Dr. Joh. Rainolds not only became zealous in his converſe and preaching againſt all ſuch Plays, but alſo put him upon writing a book much about this time againſt them, which being publiſhed 1599, was anſwered by Dr. Gager of Ch. Ch. The laſt I have not yet ſeen, the former I have, and remember that he ſpeaks much againſt Scholars acting, and in particular againſt thoſe of Chriſt Church, who had ſo often appeared on the Stage in this Queen's reign.

The 23 Sept. Pre-Joannes de La Fri, Eques, Vidamus Charnutenſis, that is, Pre Joh. de la Fri Chevalier, Viſcount Chartres, Embaſſador from the K. of France to our Queen, came to this Univerſity, and with his retinew were (1) entertained with great ſolemnity. He had divers gifts preſented to him, heard diſputations purpoſely appointed in the Divinity School, had the Degree of Maſter of Art (2) conferred on him the next day, and feaſted with a ſumptuous banqueſt. All which being done for the credit of the Univerſity, he departed, and made a very good report of his reception to the Queen. While he abode here he viſited ſeveral Colleges, and particularly New Coll. by the favour of Dr. Culpeper, Warden thereof. And in viewing the Hall he diſcovered the Pictures of many candles or flambois in the windows, and fiat Lux written under. But underſtanding not what they meant, aſked Dr. Culpeper, who told him that they were ſet up by his predeceſſor Dr. Chandler, as a Rebus of his name; to which the Count replied that inſtead of fiat Lux, might rather have been written Fiant tenebræ, becauſe the painting darkned the Hall.

(1) Comput, Vicecanc.

(2) Reg. L ut ſupra, fol. 262 b. ['Alii duo clariſſimi viri Nicholaus Ruffus Dominus S. Aubin, et Ludovicus Baro Dorbee, ad eundem gradum ſimiliter ſunt admiſſi.']

An. { Dom. 1594
{ 36—37 Elizab.

The 19 of March laſt year, it being foreſeen by the Convocation, from the then ſecret canvaſſing for the Procuratorial Office, that there would be a troubleſome Election of the Proctors in the beginning of this, the members appointed (1) certain Delegates to take into their conſideration and to interpret the antient Statute 'qui ſunt ii quos Statutum vetus ab Univerſitate cum pannis abiiſſe denotat (2).' Notwithſtanding this, thoſe that were candidates for the office ſpared not to call in all ſtrangers (ſuch that had been formerly of the Univerſity) to repair thereunto and to enter themſelves into their former Colleges or Halls.

The day of Election being come, which was the 10 of April and the Univerſity being very full of country Miniſters, Curates, Schoolmaſters and others that had been honored with the Degree of Maſter, the Convocation began about 8 or 9 in the morning, but before the Procuratores nati went to the Scrutiny, the Delegates were called upon to give in their ſenſe of the aforeſaid Statute, which being produced, was publickly read to this (3) effect —'Nos Delegati &c. declaramus, interpretamur ac ordinamus eos abiiſſe cum pannis intelligi qui non et per ſpatium ſex menſium tempus electionis predictæ (ſcil. ——) prox. precedent. in Academia ſint commorati et cameram ſive partem cameræ cum libris et aliis utenſilibus ſibi ſuis propriis ſumptibus retinuerint, et exactiones omnes cum publicas tum privatas tam Academiæ quam ejuſdem officiariis debitas perſolverint: proviſo tamen quod ſi quis poſt preſtitutum tempus ſex menſium ad Academiam acceſſerit, tunc priuſquam ad ſuffragandum in dicta electione admittatur coram Vicecancellario aut Procuratoribus natis juramentum præſtet corporale ſe bona fide, ſtudii cauſa et animo commorandi infra dictam Academiam per ſpacium quatuor menſium ad minimum poſt hujuſmodi electionem acceſſiſſe: alioquin a numero ſuffragantium penitus excludatur. Proviſo inſuper quod hoc Statutum nullo modo extendatur ad Collegii alicujus Socios vel Capellanos, vel ad eos qui familiam infra Univerſitatis precinct. alunt.'

So that by this interpretation, with the oath that was to be given to the voters, fell out a controverſy by diſputing the matter pro and con; nay,

(1) Ibid. f. 263 b.
(2) Such that quite leave the Univerſity; or, as we uſe to ſay, ſuch that go away with bag and baggage.
(3) Ibid. fol. 268 a.

ſome did not ſtick to ſay that the Delegates were ſoftned purpoſely to give this interpretation, becauſe thoſe candidates that were moſt popular in the Univerſity were ſure to carry the office. At length the Interpretation taking place and many of the voters put aſide, Forſter of Braſenoſe and Cuffe of Merton (ſtirring and active perſons among the Academians) were choſen Proctors for the enſuing year, and carried to their reſpective Colleges in chairs on the Maſters ſhoulders with great acclamations and ringing of bells.

On the 9 of July following, being the day after the Act, there was ſome debate made in Congregation concerning the Incorporation of the Cantabrigians (that is, to the admitting of them here to the ſame Degree they had conferred on them at Cambridge) being occaſioned by a Decree I ſuppoſe that they had made the day after their Commencement, at what time ſeveral of the Oxonians were to be there incorporated. At length the matter came to this reſult, 'ut Cantabrigienſes juniores tantum ſint ac habeantur iis omnibus qui eundum cum ipſis gradum eodem anno in hac noſtra, quem illi in Cantabrigienſi ſua Academia ſuſciperunt (1).'

So much concerning Decrees to avoid trouble, now let's go to others for the ſetling of good order and reformation. As Sir Christopher Hatton therefore, our Chancellor, had before endeavoured to reform what was neglected in the time of the Earl of Leicester, ſo doth now the Lord Buckhurst, that, in the time of Hatton, his immediate predeceſſor; for being informed by ſome of the Heads and Sages of the Univerſity of the great diſorder among us, ſent his Letters dated the 10 of October to be communicated by the Vicechancellor to the Convocation, which being received they were publickly read four days after, the effect (2) of which follows:

'Wheras the good eſtate and quiet government of the Realme both in Church and Commonwealth dependeth not a little uppon the good proceedings and carefull government of the Univerſities, as being the verie well-ſprings from which religion, learning, vertue and good diſcipline ſhould flow over all the Realme. And being advertized by ſome that notwithſtanding ſundrie Letters, both from myſelf and divers others my predeceſſors at ſeverall times written unto you, yet nevertheles certaine abuſes or defects are ſtill remaining, and not ſo generall a reformation and conformitie procured in all things as were greatly to be wiſhed (whereof I am

(1) [Ibid. fol. 271 b.]

(2) Ib. f. 272 a, b.

right

right ſorrie) I have thought good once againe to recommend the foreſaid Orders to your better conſideration, verie hartily praying you, that as you have been carefull to deviſe and to make good lawes for the government of your Univerſitie, ſo you will joyne with common conſent and lyke willingnes of minde effectually for the obſervation of the ſaid laudable Orders and execution of your good Lawes eſtabliſhed everie man in his ſeverall chardge, &c.'

After this he proceeds to the chief matters that he would have reformed, which are briefly theſe:

1. 'That not only the Univerſity may be purged from all Jeſuits, Seminaries and notorious Recuſants, which have ſecretly crept in amongſt you, and may happelie lie ſtill lurking there in corners, but alſo that no juſtly ſuſpected perſon or known Papiſt at the leaſt may be ſuffered in any wiſe to have the tuition and teaching of young Schollers to the ſlander of the Univerſitie and to the danger and corruption of ſuch Pupilles committed unto them if reformation be not provided and ſome ſpeedie redreſs in time.

2. That not only the Lectures founded by the Queen's Progenitors, Diſputations and Exerciſes be diligently obſerved from tyme to tyme, but alſo that no inordinate perſon be ſuffered in the Univerſitie, which refuſeth either to anſwer in his courſe or to frequent the Lectures aforeſaid according to his profeſſion.

3. That not only the antient diſcipline of the Univerſitie be revived with more ſeverity in private Colleges, but alſo that in all publicke aſſemblies and meetings everie Graduat might be diſcerned and knowen by his Academicall habitt and ornaments (being a reverent diſtinction of Degrees) according to the antient orders and cuſtomes of the Univerſitie.

4. That not only ſcholaſticall and academicall Apparell may be reformed, but alſo that ſuch eccleſiaſticall Apparell and Habit be obſerved in private Colledges and Chappels according to their ſeverall Statutes, as by the Laws of the Realm, the laudable cuſtoms of the Church, the locall Statutes of the Houſes, and by ſpeciall Decrees of Convocation is provided for the ſame, &c.'

Which Orders being read in Convocation and the execution of them put on the Heads of Colleges, diſcipline became much refined and virtue increaſed. However as by many ſuch Orders the Roman Catholicks had a ſtrict eye always over them, yet the Puritans, who were now numerous in the Univerſity, being not ſo much regarded, did in effect do more harm than they.

On the 7 of Dec. following (1) was care taken by the report made of certain Delegates, that conſidered of the matter, concerning Inceptors in Divinity, viz. that no Bachelaur in that Faculty that intended to proceed ſhould have his Grace propounded in Congregation or Convocation until he had compleated two years in the Study thereof. For before this year there was no time limited, and any one that was a Bach of Div. (which Degree was ſometimes taken by ſome that were not in Orders) might, though he made no profeſſion of it openly, yet proceed.

An. { Dom. 1595 / 37—38 Elizab.

The beginning of this year preſents to us a petit controverſy in Convocation, the original of which was this. In the latter end of the laſt year the Rectory or Impropriation of Seiſton in Leiceſterſhire was to be demiſed to one Alice Benſkyn, widow, in whoſe behalf the Chancellor had written Letters (2) to the Academians. The major part of the Regents and non Regents conſented that the ſaid Rectory ſhould be demiſed, but as for the term of years and fine to be ſet, they referred it to certain Delegates 'cum relatione ad Domum.' The Delegates according to that order met at ſeveral times and ſhewed themſelves very favourable in the matter, to pleaſe, as I am perſuaded, their Chancellor, who, for what cauſe I know not, ſeemed very ſolicitous for her. But they fearing that their favourable actions would not be confirmed by the Convocation, would have paſſed the Leaſe and had the writings ſealed without their conſent; and in order to this they conſulted certain Doctors of the Court of Arches whether they might do it or not. Hereupon there aroſe a great clamour among the Regents and other juniors againſt theſe proceedings and proteſtations put againſt them and ſuch like. At length after the buſineſs had depended from the month of December to the 15 of April this year, the Decree of the Delegates concerning the ſaid Rectory was then to avoid trouble read (3) and approved by Convocation; which being done, a Letter of thanks from the Chancellor was then read, and after that the opinion (4) of the ſaid Doctors running thus:

'Foraſmuch as authoritie is given to the Delegates to deliberate and determine, I am of opinion that the agreement of the Delegates, or of the

(1) Ibid. f. 273 b.
(2) Ibid. f. 274 a.
(3) Ib. f. 276 a.
(4) Ibid.

more

more part of them is peremptorie and finall, and that the words cum relatione ad domum are ſatisfied by the bare report of the Delegates, or of the greater part of their determination, without any further conſent or allowance of the Convocation: and I am the rather reſolved that way becauſe three of the moſt ſubſtantiall clauſes of the Leaſe, viz. the fine, the number of yeares and reſpect of the Vicar are ſpecified and expreſſed in the Delegacy.

William Aubrey.
And I am of the ſame opinion,
Daniel Dun.
So think I,
Jo. Lloyd.
And I, Joh. Chippingdale.'

This memoir I thought worthy to inſert, becauſe that paſſage 'cum relatione ad domum' hath ſo often bred controverſies among us.

Whereas the cuſtom of preaching at St. Paul's Croſs in London by Oxford men was now decayed, divers of the moſt eminent Preachers of the Univerſity were invited thereunto by the Letters of our (1) Chancellor and (2) Biſhop of London; which being firſt read in the Convocation, and many thereupon promiſing to undertake that work were afterwards entertained at Scrope Houſe or Place againſt St. Andrew's Church in Holborn, by one Thom. Martin, Gent. who before by his Letters (3) to the Univerſity dated 17 Aug. had engaged himſelf ſo to do ſo long as they abode in London about that duty.

This year and for ſome time before were (4) controverſies had between the Univerſity and City, touching as well an oath yearly to be taken by 4 Aldermen and 58 Burghers of the City, as alſo concerning the number of Bakers and Brewers and ſuch as uſe manual trades, being of the Privilege of the Univerſity, and of the ſetting, diſpoſing and ordering the Night Watch. All which being not neceſſary to repeat or make a ſtory of them, I ſhall only ſay that certain referees being (5) appointed to determine the matter on the 17 of Dec. the ſaid controverſies ended for a little time with this year.

(1) Reg. Convocat. M a fol. 10 a, 15 b.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid. fol. 7 a.
(4) Ibid. f. 2 b, 3 a et b, 6 a, 8 a et b, &c.
(5) Reg. Congregat. M b f. 11 a.

An.

An. } Dom. 1596
} 38—39 Elizab.

George à Miſſinbuck, Embaſſador from the Landgrave of Heſſen to her Majeſty, being recommended (1) by the Earl of Eſſex to the Univerſity, came to Oxford, where being kindly entertained by the Vicechancellor, had the Degree of Maſter of Art (2) conferred on him in a Convocation held 2d April this year.

Much about the ſame time the ordinary Exerciſes of Juriſts and Phyſicians were reduced to a better method, eſpecially thoſe of the laſt that had leave to practice. And that nothing might be wanting for the good of Students, the Chancellor by his (3) Letters dat. 10 Sept. cauſed the neglect of publick Exerciſes and good government to be reformed, and for that end appointed 'all the Statutes and Decrees heretofore provided, to be in three ſeveral tables tranſcribed, and to be hanged up in ſome places of the Univerſity, where they may be ſeen and read of all men, that none may ſeem to be ignorant thereof, &c.'

It muſt now be known that Sir Tho. Gresham Kt. did bequeath, among other charitable uſes, certain rents growing out of the Royal Exchange, London, and his Manſion Houſe there, wherein he then dwelt, 'for the erecting and mainteyning of divers Lectures in ſundry Faculties to bee profeſſed and publiquely red within the ſaid Houſe, namely of Divinitie, Law, Phiſick, Geometrie, Aſtronomie, Rhetorique and Muſick: wherof theis fower, to wit, of Divinitie, Aſtronomie, Geometrie, and Muſick, by his will are committed to the ordering and diſpoſition of the Maior, Cominaltie and Citizens of London; the other three to the Companie of Mercers; with a competent ſtipend of fifty pounds the year in perpetuitie for the maintaining of everie of the ſaid Profeſſors.'

But this noble Gift being not to take place till the death of Sir Thomas his widow, there was nothing done in the matter till the latter end of this year; for then ſhe having been dead ſome time, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of London ſent a Letter (4) on the 20 of January to the Univerſity of Oxon, to give notice that the Members thereof would be pleaſed to ſend them able Profeſſors unmarried, in every Faculty that they might chooſe four from among them.

(1) Reg. Conv. M a fol. 14 b.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid. f. 8 b.
(4) Ibid. f. 21 a. [Ward's Lives of the Prof. of Greſham Coll. p. 34.]

Within

Within few days after the Maſter and Wardens of the Myſtery of Mercers did ſend their (1) Letter alſo that the Univerſity would chooſe able Profeſſors that they might cull three from them. Both which being received by the Univerſity, they by their Delegates (2) made choice of theſe perſons following, viz. for the Lecture of Divinity Rich. Latewarr, D. D. of St. John's Coll. and Rob. Abbott [M. A.] of Ball. For the Civil Law, Hen. Marten, L. L. D. of New Coll. and [Rob.] Maſters, Doctor of the ſame Faculty of [All Souls]: for Phyſick, [Henry] Buſt of [Magd. Coll.] and Matth. Gwyn of St. John's Coll. both Doctors of that Faculty: for Aſtronomy and Geometry [Griffith] Powell of [Jeſus] Coll. [M. A. and B. of Law], John Budden [M. A. of Gloc. Hall], Edw. Brerewood [M. A.] of Braſenoſe, and ——— James [M. A.] of ———. For Rhetorick Caleb Willis M. of A. of Ch. Ch. and [Rich.] Ball [M. A.] of [Magd. Coll.]. And laſtly for Muſic ——— Gifford, ——— of ——— and ——— Newton.

At that time the ſaid Londoners ſent Letters of the ſame nature to the Univerſity of Cambridge that they would make the like choice from among them, which being by them done, the ſaid Citizens of London made choice from the two Schedules of thoſe 7 Lecturers following, viz. for

Divinity,

Anthony Wotton [B. D. Fellow] of King's College in Cambridge.

Phyſick,

Dr. Matthew Gwynne [Fellow] of St. John's Coll. in Oxford.

Civil Law,

Henry Mountlow [M. A. Fellow] of King's Coll. in Cambridge.

Muſick,

Dr. John Bull, Bac. of Muſick of Oxon, Dr. of Cambridge, incorporated in his Faculty at Oxford. One much eſteemed for his excellency in what he profeſſed by the Queen (3), and in his travels by Kings and Princes of other countries. His picture hangs up in the Muſick Room at Oxford.

Aſtronomy,

Edward Brerewood, [M. A.] lately of Braſenoſe Coll. in Oxford; [afterwards of St. Mary Hall.]

(1) Ibid. [dat. Jan. 24.]
(2) Ibid. f. 22 b. [Ward, ut ſupra, Append. No. VII.]
(3) [He was choſen the firſt Prof. of Muſick by the recommendation of Q. Eliz. Ward, ut ſupra, p. 200.]

Geometry,

Geometry,

Henry Briggs [M. A. Fellow] of St. John's Coll. in Cambridge, afterwards Geometry Profeſſor in Oxford.

Rhetorick,

Caleb Willis [Student] Maſter of Arts of Chriſt Church in Oxford.

Theſe and their Succeſſors were and are to be choſen by the aforeſaid perſons, to read in Greſham Coll. in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet in Term time; and for their pains they are to receive each of them 50l. per ann. as is before told you, and their Lodgings in the ſaid College.

An. { Dom. 1597
39—40 Elizab.

The differences (1) ariſing between the two Bodies concerning Privileges, eſpecially about a ſmall treaſure found by one Hans a privileged perſon, in a privileged place, which the Mayor and Commonalty of the City took to themſelves; complaints were made to our Chancellor, now Lord Treaſurer of England, to which promiſing his beſt aſſiſtance for remedy, adviſed them for the preſent to make choice of Mr. Tanfield of - - - - - for their Counſellor. Whereupon in a Convocation held 21 May he was with an unanimous conſent choſen, and for his encouragement had 40s. per an. allowed him (2) above his uſual Salary. There were then (as before) endeavours (3) uſed for the obtaining of a privilege of chooſing Burgeſſes by the Univerſity to ſit in Parliament to the end that they might act in an eſpecial manner for the Univerſity; but theſe endeavours for the preſent took no effect.

In the ſame month of May were named Delegates to deliberate and determine, 1. of changing the cuſtom called Nemo Scit, which was the laſt year propoſed to be then altered at the ſupplication of the Bedells (4). 2. Concerning the Depoſitions of Bachelaurs; and, 3. concerning Gloves to be given by Doctors that ſtand in the Comitia.

In a Convocation (5) held the laſt of June, the ſaid Delegates made this report, viz. that Nemo Scit being a matter that belongs chiefly to Doctors in the Civil Law, they thought fit to determine nothing till the whole

(1) Reg. M a fol. 23 b, 24 b.
(2) Ibid. fol. 25 a.
(3) Ibid. fol. 29 b. [3 Nov.]
(4) Ib. fol. 19 b, [26 a.]
(5) Ibid. fol. 27 a.

number

number of them were preſent, by whoſe help and counſel the corruption of that cuſtom might be better manifeſted and laid open before them. As to the depoſitions of Bachelaurs, they enacted this: 'Quod quilibet Senior Bacchilaureus in die ovorum in Domo Congregationis tempore conſueto preſens eſſe deberet, ibique juramentum reciperet corporale, cujus virtute vel ſcio vel credo vel neſcio vel ſcio, quod non ſine mora et difficultate diſtincte et ſucceſſive pro preſentato ad determinandum, per Procuratores in ſcrutinio ſecundum formam hactenus uſitatam rogatus reſponderet, &c. as in the old Statute. And laſtly as for Gloves to be given by the Doctors that ſtand in the Comitia, they appointed that 'Qui die Lunæ Actores ſunt in Comitiis (excepto tantum eo qui Senior Comitiorum dicitur) ac etiam ſingulis hujus Univerſitatis Doctoribus tam advenis et peregrinis, quam infra Univerſitatem commorantibus, modo Comitiorum tempore publicis actis et exercitiis omnibus ſuæ facultatis, ſi quæ in ea habeantur, alioqui alterius, vel ſaltem eorum majori parti habitu proprio gradui ſuo competenti induti intereſſent, aut cauſam legitimam ſeſe a dictis actis et exercitiis abſentandi, ſi abſentes fuerint per Vicecancellarium et Procuratores approbatam vel approbandam haberent: quas quidem chirothecas unicuique eorum dum ſic ut permittitur Comitiorum tempore interfuerint per ſuæ facultatis Bedellum tradi ordinabant, &c.'

Theſe reports being read publicly in the ſaid Convocation, were then with an unanimous conſent approved and confirmed.

That Learning might be more encouraged and receive thoſe helps which for divers years were wanting in this Univerſity, was not now deficient a worthy inſtrument to perform it. The perſon I mean is the thrice worthy Thomas Bodley, Eſq. (afterwards knighted by K. James) who, for the benefit of good Letters, reſtored the publick Library of the Univerſity, founded at firſt by Humphrey the good Duke of Glocester and others. The firſt motion towards it, which he made to the Univerſity, was in a certain (1) Letter to Dr. Ravis the Vicechancellor, which being the prime beginning of ſo famous a place, not to be now equalled in all the World, it ſhall not repent me, if I verbatim inſert it in this place.

'Sir, Although you know me not, as I ſuppoſe, yet for the farthering of an offer of evident utilitie to your whole Univerſitie, I will not be too ſcrupulous in craving your aſſiſtance. I have been alwaies of a mind, that yf God of his goodneſs ſhould make me able to doe any thing for the

(1) Ibid. M a fol. 31 a. [Publ. in Conv. Mar. 2, 1597.]

benefit of poſteritie, I would ſhew ſome token of affection that I have evermore boarne to the Studies of good Learning. I know my portion is too ſlender to perform for the preſent any anſwerable act to my willing diſpoſition, but yet to notifie ſome part of my deſire in that behalf, I have reſolved thus to deale. Where there hath bin heretofore a publike Library in Oxford, which you know is apparent by the rome itſelf remayning and by your Statute Records, I will take the charge and coſt upon me to reduce it againe to his former uſe, and to make it fit and handſome with ſeates and ſhelfes and deſkes and all that may be needfull, to ſtirre up other mens benevolence to help to furniſh it with bookes. And this I purpoſe to begin, aſſoone as timber can be gotten, to the intent that you may reape ſome ſpeedie profitt of my project. And where before as I conceave, it was to be reputed, but a ſtore of bookes of diverſe Benefactors, becauſe it never had any laſting alowance for augmentation of the number or ſupplie of bookes decaied, whereby it came to paſſe, that when thoſe that were in being were either waſted or embeziled, the whole foundation came to ruin: To meet with that inconvenience, I will ſo provide hereafter (if God do not hinder my preſent deſigne) as you ſhall be ſtill aſſured of a ſtanding annual rent to be diſbourſed every yere in buying of bookes, in Officers' Stipends, and other pertinent occaſions; with which proviſion, and ſome order for preſervation of the place and of the furniture of it from accuſtomed abuſes, it may perhaps, in tyme to come, prove a notable Treaſure for the multitude of volumes, an excellent benefit for the uſe and eaſe of Students, and a ſingular ornament in the Univerſity. I am therefore to intreat you, becauſe I will doe nothing without their publike approbation, to deliver this that I have ſignifyed in that good ſort that you think meet. And when you pleaſe to let me know their acceptation of my offer, I will be redy to effect it with all convenient expedition. But for the better effecting of it, I doe deſire to be informed whether the Univerſity be ſufficiently qualified by licence of Mortmaine or other aſſurance to receive a farther grant of any rent or annuitie, then they doe preſently enjoy. And if any inſtruments be extant of the anncient Donations to their former Library, I would, with their good liking, ſee a Tranſcript of them: and likewiſe of ſuch Statutes as were deviſed by the Founders, or afterwards by others, for the uſage of the bookes, which is now as much as I can think on. Whereunto at your good leaſure I would requeſt your friendly anſwer. And yf it lie in my abilitie to deſerve your paines in that behalfe, although

wee

wee be not yet acquainted, you ſhall find me verie forward. From London Feb. 23, 1597.

Your affectionate frend

THO: BODLEY.'

Which Letter being read and publiſhed, was by all preſent in the Convocation with wonderful alacrity embraced. The 18 of March following he wrote an elegant (1) Epiſtle in Latin to the Univerſity, and another the (2) next day to the Vicechancellor, wherein his noble and pious ſoul being

(1) Ibid. f. 31 b. [Publ. in Conv. Mar. 30, 1598.]

['Quod mihi ex meis neceſſariis quidam ante attulerunt de veſtra perilluſtri gratiarum actione, id nunc video comprobari, cum communi ſermone, tum veſtris ad me litteris honorifice perſcriptis: quibus omnes boni me vituperent, ſi accidere mihi dulcius, aut acceptius quidquam poſſit. Quod enim facio concitatus officio pietatis, et plane debito quodam ſtudio, ut et vobis gratificer et Muſarum iſtic ſedi, cujus ego me alumnum lubentiſſime recordor, id vos omnino viri clariſſimi tali affectu, talibuſque verbis excepiſtis, ac ſi nihil eo nomine magnopere deberem. Quo de veſtro mihi quidem gratiſſimo errore, mirifice mihi gratulor, cum jam eo autore ſim adeptus, non judicii, quod utinam meruiſſem, ſed certe bonitatis et voluntatis in me veſtræ luculentum teſtimonium. Quod mearum ergo partium eſt, dabo operam propedie, ut quod in me recepi, de Bibliotheca reſtituenda, non tam gratum eſſe vobis, atque optatum intelligatis, quàm erit ejus quod promiſi, ſi mihi pluſculum vitæ DEUS conceſſerit, jucunda repræſentatio. Etenim id enitar, quantum maxime mea fert tenuitas, meque vobis quoad poſſum, præſtabo dignum, cum ſingularibus hiſce literis, quibus me honeſtaviſtis, tum ſententiis veſtris in Senatu, et ſane omni judicio benignitatis in me veſtræ. Sed quia valde me attingit, omninoque in optatis eſt, ut negotium quod ſuſcepi, non modo jam meo derigatur arbitratu, ſed veſtro multo magis, rogabo virum ornatiſſimum Procancellarium veſtrum, ut ea vobis exponat, quæ potiſſimum intereſſe, ad eximiam et ſpectabilem futuri operis fabricam, ad diuturnitatem in ſtructura, et ad eam uno verbo, quam utrinque deſideramus, Bibliothecæ præſtantiam exiſtimem. Quod ut mihi porro, atque vobis imprimis, omnique adeo poſteritati feliciſſime procedat, a DEO Optimo Maximoque ſummis precibus contendam. Londini, 18 Martii 97.

Academiæ veſtræ deditiſſimus

THO. BODLEUS.']

(2) Ibid. [Publ. in eadem Conv.]

['Sir, I find myſelf greatly beholding unto yow for the ſpeede that yow have uſed in propoſing my offer to the whole Univerſity. Which I alſo heare by diverſe frends was greatly graced in their meeting with your courteous kinde of Speeches. And though their Anſwere of acceptance were over thankful and reſpective; yet I take it unto me for a ſingular comfort, that it 'cam from their affection, whoſe thankes in that behalf I do eſteem a great deale more, then they have reaſon to eſteem a farre better offer. In which reſpect I have returned my dutifull acknowledgment, which I beſeech you to preſent, when you ſhall call a Convocation about ſome matter of greater moment. Becauſe their letter was in Latine, methought it did enforce me to ſhew myſelf a truant, by attempting the like, with a penne out of practiſe, which yet I hope they will excuſe, with a kind conſtruction of my meaning. And to the intent they may perceive that my good will is as forward to performe as to promiſe, and that I purpoſe to ſhew it to their beſt contentation, I doe hold it very requiſite, that ſome few ſhould be deputed by the reſt of the houſe, to conſider for the whole of the fitteſt kinde of facture of deſks, and other furniture. And when I ſhall come to Oxford, which I determine, GOD willinge, ſome time before Eſter, I will then acquaint the ſelf ſame parties with ſome notes of a Platforme, which I and Mr. Savile have conceaved here between us: ſo that meeting altogeather, we ſhall ſoone reſolve upon the beſt, as well for ſhew and ſtately forme, as for capacitie and ſtrength and commoditie of Students. Of this my motion I would pray you to take ſome notice in particular, for that my Letter herewith to your publicke Aſſemblie, doth refer itſelf in part, to your delivery of my mind. My cheefeſt care is now the while how to ſeaſon my tymber, aſſoone as is poſſible. For that which I am offered by the ſpeciall favour of Merton College, although it were felled a great while ſince, yet of force it will require after tyme it is ſawed a convenient ſeaſoning; leaſt by making to much haſte, if the ſhelfes and ſeates ſhould chance to warpe, it might prove to be an eyeſoare and coſt in a manner caſt away. To gain ſome time in that regard I have already taken order,

further diſcovered for the good of Learning, was ſolemnly congratulated by the Academians in an ingenious Epiſtle ſent to him, which for brevity I now omit.

An. { Dom. 1598
40—41 Elizab.

The matters that may be accounted memorable this year are, 1. That the controverſies between the two Bodies did yet depend in Chancery (1) this, as they did the laſt (2) year. 2. That on the 10 of July the E. of Rutland was incorporated (3) Mr. of Arts, and other honourable perſons created. 3. That on the 12 of September Delegates were appointed (4) to determine the Controverſies between the Bodies: and Dr. Dochen with four other knowing perſons were nominated by the Proctors to reduce the Statutes into order and method: and, laſtly, that there having been ſome diſorder lately in the Univerſity, occaſioned by the acting of certain Interludes, the Vicechancellor and Proctors endeavoured to hinder them, but finding reſiſtance, certain Delegates (5) were appointed on the 20 of March to conſider of ſome puniſhment for them. After which time Dr. Rainolds began to write againſt the unlawfulneſs of Stage Plays.

An. { Dom. 1599
41—42 Elizab.

This year Caſparus Thomannus, one of the Paſtors or Teachers of the School at Zurich (of which City his grandfather by the male line had borne the office of Pretor) having been commended (6) by the Profeſſors, Teachers and Miniſters of the Church and School there, to live among and receive an exhibition to be collected from us, was by them kindly received, and for ſome years relieved, for which civility they had the ſolemn thanks (7) of Rodolph Hoſpinian, the chief Moderator of the ſaid School. But the education of the ſaid Thomannus having been (8) moſtly at Geneve, did, with other ſtrangers of the like breeding (often in former

for ſetting Sawiers a worke, and for procuring beſides all other materials. Wherein my diligence and ſpeede ſhall beare me witneſs of my willingneſs to accompliſh all that I pretend to every man's good liking. And thus I leave and commend you to God's good tuition.—From London, March 19, 97.

Your aſſured to uſe in all your occaſions,
Tho. Bodley.'

(1) Ibid. f. 33 a.
(2) Ibid. f. 30 a, b.
(3) Ib. f. 34 b.
(4) Ib. f. 35 a, b.
(5) Ib. f. 36 b.
(6) Ibid. f. 41 b.
(7) Ib. f. 52 b.
(8) Ib. f. 42 a.

and

and theſe days harbored and foſtered by the Academians) ſo corrupt the Univerſity with Calviniſtical and other rigid Tenents, not at all ſuitable to the Church of England, that they could never be totally rooted out.

About the latter end of the year deceaſed that eminent Philoſopher Dr. John Case, ſometime of St. John's Coll. by which the Academians, all virtuous and good men, nay Learning itſelf, had a juſt occaſion of grief. He was born at Woodſtock, a Mercat Town in Oxfordſhire, where after he had been for ſome time educated in the Engliſh tongue, became Choriſter of New College, then of Chriſt Church, and at length Fellow of the Coll. of St. John the Bapt. in which Society ſpending ſeveral years in hard ſtudy, became famous for his acute and notable Diſputations. Afterwards, he being inclined to the R. Catholick Religion, left his College and married, and with leave from the Univerſity read to Scholars in his houſe, on the North ſide of the George Inn, in St. Mary Magd. Pariſh. There alſo having Diſputations and other Exerciſes as formally obſerved as in Colleges or Halls, divers eminent men ſprung thence. He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes for their uſe, which afterwards he publiſhed, that is to ſay, Commentaries on Ariſtotle's Organon, Ethicks, Politicks, Economicks, and Phyſicks. For his knowledge in Medicine, of which he was Doctor, he was much reſpected, gaining by the practice thereof and his reading to Scholars, a fair eſtate, which he beſtowed for the moſt part on pious uſes. Among which, was a ſum of money he bequeathed to New Coll. 40 li. to the Town of Woodſtock, to be equally lent for the uſe of 4 poor occupiers there: twenty pound to two poor Traders to the City of Oxford, 5 li. to St. Mary Magdalen Church to buy a Pall, and 5 li. for the repairing of the poor Almeſhouſe in Woodſtock; 10 li. to the public Library newly reſtored by Sir T. Bodley, &c. He was of a religious and ſtudious life, of a facete and affable converſation, and for his perſonage not to be deſpiſed. He lived and died a moderate Catholick, and was buried in St. John's Coll. Chapel, where you have his Epitaph [p. 561: and his Benefactions to that Coll. in p. 540 and 551.]

An. { Dom. 1600
42—43 Elizab.

The year following, which is this we are upon, hapned a Controverſy between Dr. Thorneton, Vicechancellor, on the one part, and the Proctors (eſpecially the ſenior, Mr. Oſbourne) on the other, concerning the determining Bachelaurs, and the procuratorial power to be exerciſed over them.

The

The original of it appeareth not, neither the promoting thereof, only ſo far, that when one Sir Lloyd, the ſenior Collector, made his ſpeech in St. Mary's Chancel for the concluſion of the quadrageſimal Exerciſes in the beginning of this year (March 25) he immodeſtly and contumelioufly ſpoke againſt the Vicechancellor (1). After which was done, or rather that the Collector was ſilenced, and the abſolution of the Bachelaurs expected, the Vicechancellor, who reſented the matter much, would not abſolve either him or his Colleague and others (notwithſtanding he had done all the Bachelaurs beſides) but prorogued it till the laſt day of the Term following. So great was this diſcord, that after it had laſted a conſiderable while, the Univerſity was in a manner forced to have it ended at London, before the Chancellor thereof and other Commiſſioners appointed by the Queen.

But anger once kindled in high ſpirits cannot eaſily be pacified, for though the Proctors did lay down the faſces of their authority, in the beginning of April, yet the next that ſucceeded, being very ſenſible of the great affronts their Predeceſſors received, would not pocket up the leaſt matter that entrenched on their right, eſpecially any thing that the Vicechancellor ſhould act on that account. One inſtance of which take for the reſt, and it is this. The Vicechancellor undertaking to order (2) the Act this year, without any regard had to the ſaid Proctors, ſlighting thereby their power, and ſo conſequently running himſelf into a premunire by his proceedings againſt certain Statutes, they made bold to call a Congregation (ſuch as was formerly called Nigra Congregatio) without the conſent or knowledge of the Vicechancellor, wherein meeting divers grave men of the Univerſity, various articles of complaint were drawn up againſt him and ſent to the Chancellor. The ſum of all was, that after this controverſy (as alſo afterwards that about paſſing each others (3) Accounts) had depended for ſome time, was (the Vicechancellor and Proctors being firſt checked for divers miſcarriages) amicably concluded.

The riſe of theſe and other troubles of ſmaller moment I cannot attribute to any thing elſe than the repugnancy of the Statutes, now uſed, which being often complained of about theſe times and before, certain Delegates were appointed (4) to reduce them into order and have them tranſcribed, of which number Mr. Thomas Allen of Glouceſter Hall and Mr. Thomas James of New College being two, were by their care,

(1) Ibid. in M a, fol. 42 a.
(2) Ibid. f. 45 a, 65 b.
(3) Vide ibid. f. 65 a.
(4) Ibid fol. 49 b. Vide fol. 35 b.

eſpecially

eſpecially the laſt, brought ſoon after into better method, yet not ſo well but were altered for the better ſome years after, the ſtory of which you ſhall have an. 1633.

An. { Dom. 1601
43—44 Elizab.

The matters that occur memorable this year, are, 1. the quitting (1) of privileged perſons according to charter and cuſtom from the paying a Tax for their goods to the ſubſidies. 2. The interpreting (2) and reviving certain Statutes, whereby Bachelaurs of Divinity and Maſters of Art are obliged to diſpute in Divinity every full Term. 3. The reviving (3) alſo the Exerciſe for Undergraduats, called Parvys. For the Univerſity having been 'antiently famous for that glorious and laudable exerciſe,' was now, upon what account I know not, ſo much decayed, that when Undergraduats were to proceed Bachelaurs, 'they were found much inſufficient by the diſuſe of it.' 4. Thom. Bodley Eſq. for his great Benefaction was voted (4) a publick Benefactor to the Univerſity, 4 March, at what time alſo order was taken that his name ſhould be remembred for the future among thoſe that are uſually repeated in the ſolemn Sermons of the Univerſity. There were alſo this year ſome controverſy (5) between the Proctors and George Browne, her Majeſty's Farmer of the Hundred of Bullington, concerning certain Liberties that the ſaid Proctors claimed in St. Clement's pariſh, part of the ſaid Hundred, but how terminated I know not.

An. { Dom. 1602
44—45 Elizab.

To the ſaid controverſies mentioned two years ago, I may add another, which hapned this year, but far of another nature, and of greater moment. It was between Dr. Howſon of Chriſt Church, the Vicechancellor, on the one part, and certain Divines of the Univerſity called Puritans or Calviniſts on the other: who for their number in the Univerſity were not ſmall. The ſaid Vicechancellor, a zealous man for the Church of England, as 'twas eſtabliſhed in K. Ed. VI time, having heard and beheld with patience

(1) Ib. in Ma. f. 51 b, 53 a. Vide f. 48 b.
(2) Ib. f. 55 a, 56 a b.
(3) Ib. f. 62 a See more an. 1606.
(4) Ibid.
(5) Ibid. f. 53 a, 56 a.

for

for ſeveral years the grand enormities committed in preaching by many, if not the generality, of Divines in the Univerſity, was reſolved, when in authority, to reform them. The firſt man that he met with was Mr. Joh. Sprint, of his own Houſe, who preaching at St. Mary's 21 Nov. and in his Sermon then delivered uttering ſundry points of Doctrine againſt the Ceremonies and Diſcipline now eſtabliſhed in the Church of England, and alſo taxing by cavelling ſpeeches the Vicechancellor, and other Governors of the Univerſity, was called to an account for what he had done, but he maintaining all the matters uttered, and denying to deliver up a copy of his Sermon to the ſaid Vicechancellor, was by him impriſoned.

This being looked upon as a great piece of injuſtice by the Puritanical party, you cannot imagine what clamours were made in the Univerſity, what injury he had done to a good man, and what miſchief would follow to the whole Univerſity if he ſhould proceed as he had began. With theſe clamours, bitter invectives and libels, that were ever and anon diſperſed about the Univerſity, Mr. Rob. Troutbeck of Queen's Coll. nay the Provoſt thereof, Dr. Airay, did not only maintain in their preaching what Sprint had ſaid and done, but alſo ſpake many things to the diſgrace of the Vicechancellor, among which was, that 'he had to no other end and purpoſe got the Degrees of Bachelaur and Dr. of Divinity, without exerciſe done for them, but only that he might ſooner obtain the Vicechancellorſhip, and conſequently ſhew his authority in unjuſt proceedings, &c.'

By theſe and other ways the Univerſity being in a manner divided, the Vicechancellor made his complaints of all theſe matters (in perſon I think) to the Chancellor, and afterwards to the Queen and her Counſel. But they referring the matter to certain Commiſſioners appointed by the Queen, touching eccleſiaſtical matters, all parties were examined, and the Puritans appearing very foul, the ſaid Commiſſioners ſome time after ſent this Letter (1) to the Vicechancellor, to be publickly read in Convocation.

'After our hartie commendations. Wee ſend yow herein incloſed the ſeveral orders of ſubmiſſion for Dr. Airay, John Sprint and Robert Troutbecke, which wee uppon due conſideration of the qualitie of their offences, have thought meet to enjoyne unto them; for the due performance whereof, wee have taken ſeverall bonds with ſufficient ſureties to the uſe of her Majeſtie. Theſe are therefore to pray and require yow in her Majeſtie's name, by vertue of her highnes Commiſſion (2) for cauſes eccleſiaſticall

(1) Ib. in M a fol. 71 a.

(2) Qu. where theſe original Papers are, and in what Office in Lond. Paper office qu.

under

under the great Seal of England to us and others directed, to take due care that the ſaid parties doe in every poynt performe the ſaid ſeverall orders in ſuch manner and forme as we have preſcribed unto them. And of the accompliſhment and performance thereof to make a true certificat unto us in writing with convenient ſpeed. And ſo wee bidd yow hartilie farewell. This fourth of March 1602.

Your lovinge freinds,

Joh. Cantuar. T. Buchurst, Ric. London.
J. Fortescue, E. Stannop.'

The Orders (1) incloſed follow.

'26 Feb. 1602.—An Order of Submiſſion ſett downe by her Majeſtie's Commiſſioners appointed for cauſes eccleſiaſticall for John Sprint, Maſter of Arts, of Chriſt Church in Oxford, and Preacher, to be by him performed in manner following, without any addition or alteration thereof.

He the ſaid John Sprint ſhall at a full Convocation to be appointed by Mr. Vicechancellor there, within one fortnight after the receipt hereof, ſtanding there as he may be beſt ſeen and heard, at ſuch time as he ſhall be commanded thereunto by the ſaid Mr. Vicechancellor, with an audible and lowd voice make his confeſſion in manner and forme following.

Whereas I John Sprint have by my raſh and indiſcreet behaviour, as well in pulpitt, on the 21 day of November laſt paſt, as elſewhere, given publique ſcandall and offence, namelie by uttering ſundry poynts of Doctrine againſt the Ceremonies and Diſcipline now eſtabliſhed in the Church of England, as alſo by my unreverent and undutifull taxing, by cavilling ſpeaches, Mr. Vicechancellor, and other Governors of this Univerſitie contraire to my dutie. And further, not herewith content, whereas after my convention before Mr. Vicechancellor and his aſſiſtants (they impoſing ſuch puniſhment uppon me as it is judged, as by the orders of the Univerſitie they lawfully might doe) I verie intemperatlie behaved myſelfe againſt them, with threatning words of revenge, and writing againſt Mr. Vicechancellor. Of all which premiſes I doe acknowledg my ſelfe lawfullie convicted. I doe therefore now before this whole Convocation here preſent confeſs my ſelfe to have verie undutifully, unadviſed and intemperatly carried myſelf in all and everie of the premiſes, and am verie

(1) Ib. fol. 71 b, 72 a.

hartilie ſorry for the ſame, my being over farre carried away with heat againſt yow my Superiors and Governors; and I doe faithfully promiſe and proteſt that I will hereafter in the whole carriage of my ſelfe both in ſpeach and behaviour towards yow Mr. Vicechancellour and the reſt of the Governors of this Univerſitie demeane myſelf in a more modeſt, temperat and dutifull ſort, deſiring yow all to accept of this my ſubmiſſion as proceeding from him whoe doth now with greef acknowledge his former unadviſed courſes.

Jo. Cantaur. T. Buchurst,
Joh. Fortescue, Ric. London,
Edw. Stanhop, R. Swale.'

'26 Feb. 1602.——An order of ſubmiſſion ſett downe by her Majeſtie's Commiſſioners appointed for cauſes eccleſiaſticall, to be performed by Rob. Troutbecke, Maſter of Arts, of Queen's Coll. in Oxford, in manner and forme following, without any addition or alteration thereof.

He the ſaid Rob. Troutbecke ſhall either in the ſame Convocation, or in ſome other, at the appointment of Mr. Vicechancellor of Oxford, in like ſort and manner acknowledg and confeſſe as followeth.

Whereas I Robert Troutbecke have verie unadviſedly combined my ſelfe in the defence and juſtification of Mr. Sprint and his actions, thereby (as farr as in me lay) ſeeking the diſgrace of Mr. Vicechancellor and publique authoritie in this Univerſitie eſtabliſhed, as alſo the encouragement of ſuch like turbulent ſpiritts. And whereas alſo I have in my publique Sermon preached in St. Maries uppon the 21 Dec. laſt paſt given juſt offence by uttering and publiſhing divers bitter invectives and imputations againſt Mr. Vicechancellor and others of the better ſort of this Univerſitie, as it is judged: adding thereunto a perſuaſion and encouragement to Mr. Sprint and others not to ſhrinke notwithſtanding proſecution, thereby (as it is likewiſe judged) as much as in me lay ſeeking to deprave publique authoritie, and to animate diſorderly and factious perſons: I doe therefore now before this whole Convocation here preſent, confeſs my ſelfe to have very undutifully, unadviſedly and intemperately carried myſelf in all and every of the premiſes, and am verie hartelie ſorrie for the ſame my being over farre carried away with heat againſt you my ſuperiors and governors, and I doe faithfully promiſe and proteſt that I will hereafter in the whole carriadge of myſelf both in ſpeach and behaviour towards you Mr. Vicechancellor, and the reſt of the Governors of this Univerſitie demeane myſelfe

ſelfe in a more modeſt, temperate and dutifull ſorte, deſiring yow all to accept of this my ſubmiſſion, as proceeding from him, who doth now with greef acknowledge his former unadviſed courſes.

Jo. Cantuar. T. Buchurst,
Jo. Fortescue. R. London,
Edw. Stanhop, R. Swale.'

Which Letter, with the Orders of the Commiſſioners incloſed, being received by Mr. Vicechancellor, he forthwith called a (1) Convocation 17 March, wherein Mr. Sprint and Mr. Troutbecke reading the aforeſaid orders of ſubmiſſion, in the middle of St. Mary's Chancell, were Certificates thereof returned to the ſaid Commiſſioners ſoon after.

As for Dr. Airay, who had reflected in ſeveral particulars on the Vicechancellor, and appeared foul in other matters, he through the favour he found eſcaped a ſubmiſſion, nothing thereof appearing in our Regiſters. The reſt of their party were ſeverally checked, with ſtrict command then given to them not to perſiſt in ſuch heterodox courſes, but live quietly, follow and obey their ſuperiors.

Sprint was afterwards Vicar of Thornbury in Glouceſterſhire, and became ſo great an admirer of conformity that he wrote a book ſhewing the neceſſity thereof, in caſe of deprivation. It is alſo to be noted further that this breach of peace and concord now made by ſuch turbulent ſpirits, brought ſo great an imputation on the whole, that it was feared it could not eaſily be aboliſhed without ſevere viſitation, which, had it not been for the death of the Queen, would have ſhortly after come to paſs. People they were much oppoſing, ſtubborn, raſh, &c. and were ſo confident of their Doctrine (delivered to them by certain Oxford Scholars that were exiles in Queen Mary's reign) that academical authority, which before favoured it (eſpecially when Dr. Humphrey ſate Vicechancellor) could hardly now repel it.

The particulars of this buſineſs being moſtly taken from one of the publick Regiſters of the Univerſity, I ſhall to them add certain Inſtructions, or Articles againſt the Puritans, drawn up by the Vicechancellor and ſeveral Heads of Houſes, and by them delivered, or intended to be delivered, to the Queen's Counſell, or Parliament, to the end, I gueſs, that certain Commiſſioners might viſit the Univerſity, and reform all enormities

(1) Ibid. in M a fol, 71 a.

relating to doctrine and worſhip; which Articles (though imperfect as it ſeems) being not in any of our Regiſters, but in a private and obſcure place (1), I ſhall therefore here verbatim ſet them down as I find them.

'1. The Preachers of that ſort and faction bend themſelves wholly to examine and diſcover the faults of Magiſtrates, Miniſters and Non-reſidents eſpecially, which ordinarily in their Sermons are ſo enforced againſt the chief Governors of the Univerſity and the Heads of Colleges, that if any Magiſtrate in his particular Regiment by due execution of Statutes, do but offer the leaſt diſcontentment to any of that faction, we ſhall be ſure to hear of that in the Pulpit within few days after.

2. Their invectives againſt Non-reſidents are ſo bitter and uſual without diſtinction or difference of place, perſon, or other circumſtances, that they do not ſo much perſtringe (2) the negligence of idle and careleſs Non-reſidents, as abſolutely condemn all manner of abſence from Benefices as unlawful and damnable before God and man, branding the parties with theſe and ſuch like diſtaſteful and uncharitable terms, as Braſen foreheads, Hardhearted, Shameleſs Faces, Adders Ears, ſeared Conſciences, Serpents Brood, &c. And this they do ſo covertly and cloſely that no man can accuſe them (as they think) or take advantage againſt them, which appeareth by this, that when they are examined and charged with theſe abuſes, they ſtick not to deny and forſwear that they never intended or meant any ſuch matter. And yet their words and drifts are ſo plain and apparent to all mens underſtanding, that every youth can ſay, after the Sermon, here ſuch a Governor was touched, here ſuch a Doctor was diſgraced.

3. Whereby it comes to paſs that while they weary and tire themſelves in this factious courſe, the enormous ſins and outrages of the popular ſort do ſleep altogether uncontrolled. Hereſy and Popery, partly for want of reprehenſion and inſtruction, and partly for want of ſevere diſcipline and due execution of Laws in that caſe provided, have gathered ſuch ſtrength and increaſe both in City and Country, that the ſequel thereof will be lamentable, and unrecoverable, yf ſpeedy remedy be not provided.

4. Againe the common adverſary by our invections and diſſentions is mightily enraged: The Pulpit and ſacred function of preaching become inſtruments of private revenge: our perſons deeply diſgraced: our authority greatly weakened; whilſt the junior ſort reprehending theſe odious imputations are eaſily drawn to an utter contempt of their lawful Governors, whom ſo openly and confidently they hear dayly depraved.

(1) In quadam Ciſta ferrea in Theſ. Coll. B. Mariæ Magd. Oxon.

(2) tax.

5. Wherefore

5. Wherefore theſe are in all humbleneſs to appeal unto your wiſdoms and authority, that if the faults cannot conveniently be redreſſed by your honors above, or by the higher powers rather, becauſe of your manifold and more important affairs, or by reaſon of the infinity of theſe trifling and baſe controverſies, far unworthy the hearing of ſuch honorable ſenators, or in reſpect of the coſts and charges, and other grievances which the poor and particular members of our Univerſity by continuall reſort to that high Court of Juſtice may happily ſuſtain: that your honors would be pleaſed to addreſs a Commiſſion to ſome few of us, whom your wiſdome ſhall repute moſt fit for ſuch a purpoſe: and to arm them with ſufficient authority from the ſovereign power to hear, examine, and cenſure ſuch undiſcreet, and enormous perſons (by whome ſuch occaſion of ſcandal ſhall be offered) according to the demands and the nature and quality of their offences.'

So far the Articles or Inſtructions. In the paper wherein they are wrote I find theſe paſſages entered by another hand, which being altogether to our purpoſe, you ſhall have them verbatim as they are there.

'Now ſince Mr. Sprint was impriſoned, the whole current of their Sermons is nothing but complaints of the affliction and perſequution of the godly, of hindering the Word and ſtopping the courſe of the Goſpel, and that as bitterly in a manner as the Jeſuits or Prieſts exclaime in their books de perſecutionibus Anglicanis, accounting the Magiſtrates no better than tyrants and perſequutors of Preachers. Laſtly they are now come to open and infamous libelling, affirming that ſith preaching cannot have its force, they may lawfully fly to that refuge. Which diviliſh humour, yf by authority it be not repreſſed, will break out ſhortly into greater outrage and inconvenience. They have conſulted and conſented to preach non-reſidents out of their Benefices or Headſhips, or at leaſt ſo to rate and exagitate them in the pulpit, that they ſhall not dare for ſhame to appeare at Sermon. And yf that will not ſerve the turne, they threaten force, and all outrageous attempts. Yt is to be proved that one of them in a Conventicle with applauſe of others, made his braggs that yf the Vicechancellour had come in perſon to any of the three Congregations, his hood had been pulled over his eares and himſelf thrown down the ſtaires, as they ſay a Proctor was once ſerved ſo in Cambridge, &c.'

'Articles whereunto all ſuch as are admitted to preache, reade, catechize, miniſter the Sacraments, or to execute any other eccleſiaſticall function, doe agree and conſent, and teſtifie the ſame by the ſubſcription of their names.

That

That his Majeſtie under God hath and ought to have the ſoverigntye over all manner of perſons borne within his realmes, dominions and countries of what ſtate, either eccleſiaſticall or temporall, ſoever they be. And that none other Power, Prælate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any juriſdiction, power, ſuperioritie, preheminence or authoritie eccleſiaſticall or ſpirituall within his Majeſtie's ſaid realmes, dominions and countreys.

That the Book of Common Prayer, and of ordering of Biſhoppes, Prieſts and Deacons, conteyneth in it nothing contrarie to the word of God. And that the ſame may lawfully be uſed, and that I myſelf whoe doe ſubſcribe will uſe the forme in the ſaid book preſcribed in publick prayer and adminiſtration of the Sacraments and none other.

That I allow the book of Articles of Religion agreed upon by the Archbiſhopps and Biſhopps of both Provinces, and the whole Clergie in the Convocation holden at London in the yeare of our Lord God 1562, and ſett forth by her Majeſtie's authoritie Q. Elizabeth.'

Theſe Articles were ſubſcribed to by Rich. Ball, M. A. Fellow of Magd. Coll. 5 Mar. 1602. 'Tis the firſt time that theſe Articles are written in our Regiſters (1), and the firſt man that occurs that ſubſcribed them.—I believe this Rich. Ball was one of the faction.—I think that this way of ſubſcribing being much neglected, it was again revived by Dr. Howſon [now Vicechancellor.]

Concerning Queen Elizabeth's favouring of Learning, it is obſervable "that ſhe 'gave a ſtrict charge and command to both the Chancellors of both her Univerſities, to bring her a juſt, true and impartial liſt of all the eminent and hopeful Students (that were Graduats) in each Univerſity, to ſet down punctually their names, their Colleges, their ſtandings, their Faculties wherein they did eminere, or were likely ſo to do.' Therein her Majeſty was exactly obeyed, the Chancellors durſt not do otherwiſe: and the uſe ſhe made of it was, that if ſhe had an Ambaſſador to ſend abroad, then ſhe of herſelf would nominate ſuch a man of ſuch an Houſe to be his Chaplain, and another of another Houſe to be his Secretary, &c. When ſhe had any places to diſpoſe of, fit for perſons of an academical education, ſhe would herſelf conſign ſuch perſons as ſhe judged to be pares negotiis (2)."

(1) Reg. Univ. M b fol. 156 a.

(2) Sir William Boſwell was wont to relate this (among the infinite more obſervable paſſages) in the happy reign of Q. Elizabeth. See the Works of Joſeph Mede, fol. Lond. 1672, p. 44, in the Author's Life. 'Sir William had gotten the very individual papers wherein theſe names were liſted, and marked with the Queen's own

Yet

Yet ſhe gave a way to ſome of her favourites to get long Leaſes from Colleges, and to beg Manors from the Church, eſpecially York.

An. { Dom. 1603
1 Jacob. Regis.

Queen Elizabeth being now dead (whom the Univerſity ſuddenly after voted to be inſerted in their Album (1) of Benefactors) King James, King of the Scots, came to the Crown; and being no ſooner ſetled in his throne, but ſo vehement a Plague broke forth in London, that, in ſhort time after, died in one week within its liberties, three thouſand three hundred and odd perſons (2). Spreading itſelf, it came into theſe parts in the month of July, and increaſing very much in a ſhort time after by the lewd and diſſolute behaviour of ſome baſe and unruly Inhabitants, the beginning of Michaelmas Term was prorogued (3) till the 2 day of November. But the Plague not ceaſing by that time, it was prorogued (4) till the firſt of December, and from that time again (5) till the 5; yet when a Congregation was then ſolemnized, few or none appeared, becauſe the infection continued, and did not ceaſe till February following.

Before any prorogation was made, or that all the Colleges were broke up and had given licenſe to their reſpective members to depart to their homes, the Citizens put up a Petition (6) to the Convocation held the 17 Sept. running thus:

'For ſo much it hath pleaſed God at this inſtant to viſit this Cittie of Oxon with the moſt grievous and dolefull ſickneſs of the Plauge, which through the moſt lewd and diſſolute behaviour of ſome baſe and unruly inhabitants, is now in ſuch ſort diſperſed, that doe the Magiſtrates what they may, it is not lykely to make certaine ſtay of further infection. And to relieve the diſeaſed (as heretofore wee have done) our habilities being allready much decayed, and ſhortly in all likelihoode to be quyte impoveriſhed, it is impoſſible. Wee therefore, in the behalfe of our whole Bodie and Corporation, doe moſt humbly requeaſt and intreate your Worſhippes, that

hand, which he carefully laid up among his Κειμηλια. Now (as Sir William purſued) this could not be long concealed from the young Students, and then it is eaſy to be imagined (or rather it is not to be imagined) how this conſideration, that their Sovereign's eye was upon them (and ſo propitious upon the deſerving of them) how this, I ſay, would ſwitch and ſpur on their induſtries.'

(1) [A Book of Verſes alſo was compoſed and publiſhed under this title, 'Oxon. Acad. funebre Officium in Mem. Eliz. Reginæ.' 4to. Oxon. 1603.]

(2) Rich. Shann's Book of Memories, MS.

(3) Reg. Convocat. M a, ut ſupra fol. 75 a.

(4) Ibid. f. 76 a.

(5) Ibid.

(6) Ibid. f. 75 b.

before

before you diſſolve your Colledges and Companies (a thing moſt grievous and lamentable for us to hear of) you will of your charities and goodnes take order for ſome weekly contribution from your Univerſitie, towards the relief and keeping in of the deſeaſed, which wee ſhall endeavour to the utter moſt of our powers, and ſhall daily make our prayers unto the Almightie for all his good bleſſing of health and proſperitie to light upon you all. Oxon this ſixtenth of September 1603.

Your worſhipps moſt humble,

Richard Browne, Maior,
Richard Good, Alderman,
Isaack Bartlemew, Ald.
John Hollway, Town Clark, Thomas Cossam, Alderman.'

This Petition being openly read, and ſent to the reſpective Colleges, there was a weekly collection made and duly paid, to the very great relief of the infected. The truth is, the times were very ſad, and nothing but lamentation and bemoanings heard in the ſtreets. Thoſe that had wealth retired into the country, but thoſe that were needy, were, if not taken away by death, almoſt ſtarved, and ſo conſequently ready to mutiny againſt their ſuperiors for relief. All the gates of Colleges and Halls were conſtantly kept ſhut day and night by a few perſons left in them to keep poſſeſſion. Shop-windows all cloſe, and none, except the keepers of the ſick and collectors of relief, ſtirring in the ſtreets, no, not ſo much as dog or cat, ſo that they, nay the common market place bore graſs.

Churches were ſeldom or never open for divine ſervice, only College Chapels for thoſe few left behind, to put up their devotions for the abatement and utter removal of the infection. After it had ceaſed, and moſt of the Scholars returned, it brake forth again in April following, but the ſpreading thereof quickly prevented by the care of the Magiſtrates. Alſo that after the King and Court had left Oxford, 1605, it brake forth again, and the infected perſons ſent to their former habitations, viz. Port-mede houſe, the cabines near it, and others by Cheney Lane near Hedington hill.

The new King having ſeveral weeks before left London, came, if I miſtake not, in September to Woodſtock (1), to whom retired (as 'tis (2) ſaid)

(1) Vicecan. Comput. (2) In the Life of Laud, Archb. of Cant. ſub an. 1625.

the

the Vicechancellor, Doctors and Proctors, and what appearance could be made in the Univerſity: and after an uſual Speech, the King promiſed them his favour, and preſence alſo, when God ſhould abate the infection now raging in his Kingdom.

About the ſame time a general rumour going about the Nation that the Civil Law ſhould be put down and quite exterminated the Kingdom (endeavoured ſo to be by conſiderable perſons) the Profeſſors and Candidates of it were not a little troubled. Thoſe that before had had controverſies with Artiſts and Phyſicians concerning dignity and ſuperiority (as 'tis told you before) their ſucceſſors now were in a manner forced to uſe all endeavours to keep up the being of their profeſſion. They reſted not, neither could they be ſecure, till the Univerſity would take cognizance of their approaching ruin. At length the Vicechancellor being wearied out with their complaints cauſed a Convocation to be called, and being ſolemnized the 6 of March, his Deputy, Dr. Leonard Hutten (for he himſelf was abſent) told (1) the Doctors, Regents and Non-Regents, in a ſhort Oration, that 'there were four chief heads or ornaments of this Univerſity, on which the foundation thereof was placed; viz. the Studies of Divinity, Law, Phyſick, and humane Arts: of which, if one was taken away, the reſt of the fabrick would go to ruin, &c.' which Oration being ended, Dr. Henry Marten of New College ſtood up and made another (2) telling the Aſſembly what great damages the Commonwealth would receive, if ſo be the ſaid Faculty ſhould be extinguiſhed, &c. wherefore upon propoſal, it was by the unanimous conſent of all preſent agreed that Letters (3) ſhould be ſent to the Chancellor of the Univerſity, and others alſo to the Earl of Devonſhire (now much in favor with the King) to implore their aſſiſtance in the matter; which being done, and divers eminent perſons of the Univerſity going to the Court about it, the deſigns of evil men about the King came to naught.

Such encouragement at this time was ſhewed to that Faculty, that when the King by his Letters pat. under the great Seal of England, granted to either of the Univerſities, that they might elect two Burgeſſes to ſerve in Parliament (of which thoſe to Oxford were dated 12 of March this year) it was then commanded that two grave and learned men, profeſſing the Civil Law, ſhould be by writ choſen, and ſerve for them as Members of the Houſe of Commons. Which grant, though for the preſent it was accounted a great favour to the Univerſities, as to the proſecuting their affairs in Parliaments, yet ſince not, as it hath been obſerved by many.

(1) Ibid. in M a fol. 77 a.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.

For whereas before, moſt of thoſe members that had been Students in the Univerſities would ſtand up as occaſion offered in behalf of their reſpective Mothers, now, none will do that office, becauſe it is incumbent on two, who commonly are found negligent by following their own affairs, or elſe not able as to their parts or underſtanding to undergo what their places require.

An. { Dom. 1604 / 2 Jacobi.

To paſs by the great concernments that the Vicechancellor, Doctors, Proctors and others had the laſt year in anſwering the Petition of the Miniſters of the Church of England, deſiring reformation of certain ceremonies and abuſes in the Engliſh Church, viz. as to Service, Miniſters, Church Maintenance and Diſcipline, which was anſwered ſoon after by the Browniſts, I ſhall for want of ſufficient information of theſe proceedings (for little or rather nothing at all appears in our publick Regiſters) proceed to ſomething elſe.

It may be remembred that the beſt matter produced by Hampton Court Conference was the reſolution of K. James, for a new Tranſlation of the Bible, which intent was now effectually followed, and the Tranſlators, being 47 in number, and divided in ſix companies, did the work ſooner than was imagined. Two companies were from Weſtminſter, two from Oxford, and as many from Cambridge. The names of thoſe of this Univerſity were

Dr. { John Hardyng (1) of Magd. / John Raynolds, Preſident of C. C. / Thomas Holland (2), Rich. Kilby (3), Rector { Exeter / Lincoln } College. / Miles Smyth, ſometime of Brazenoſe (4)

Mr. { Rich. Brett, Bach. of Div. of Lincoln / Rich. Fairclough, ſometime of New

(1) [*J. Harding*, D. D. Fellow of Magd. C. Reg. Prof. of Heb. and afterwards Pref. of his Coll.]

(2) [*T. Holland*, was alſo Reg. Prof. of Div.]

(3) [*R. Kilby* was afterward Reg. Prof. of Heb.]

(4) [*M. Smith* was afterward Bp. of Glouc. Our Author in his Ath. Oxon. v. 1, c. 416, ſays, " after the taſk of Tranſlation was finiſhed by the whole number, it was raiſed by a dozen ſelected from them, and at length referred to the final examination of Bilſon Biſhop of Winton, and this M. Smith, who, with the reſt of the twelve, are ſtiled in the Hiſtory of the Synod of Dort, ' vere eximii et ab initio in toto hoc opere verſatiſſimi,' as having concluded that worthy labour. All being ended, this excellent perſon, M. Smith, was commanded to write a Preface, which being by him done, 'twas made publick, and is the ſame that is now extant in our Church Bible, the original whereof is, if I am not miſtaken, in the Oxonian Vatican."]

All

All which were to tranſlate the four greater Prophets, with the Lamentations, and the 12 leſſer.

Dr.
- George Abbot, Dean of Wincheſter and Maſter of Univ. C. [afterward Archb. of Cant.]
- Giles Thompſon, Dean of Windſor, ſometime [Fell.] of All Souls C. [and afterward Bp. of Glouc.]
- John Harmar, Warden of Wincheſter, ſometime [Fell.] of New C. [and Reg. Prof. of Greek.]
- John Aglionby, Principal of Edmund Hall,
- John Perin, Greek Reader, Fellow of St. John's College, [and Can. of Chr. Ch. in 1704.]
- Leonard Hutten, Canon of Ch. Ch.

Which ſix laſt, with others, as 'tis reported (of which were Dr. Tho. Ravis, Dean of Ch. Ch. and chiefly Sir Hen. Savile, Warden of Merton College) were to tranſlate the four Goſpels, Acts of the Apoſtles and Apocalypſe; and all, for their better information, had the Copies of ſuch Bibles that could be found in the publick, or thoſe Libraries belonging to Colleges. Which great work being finiſhed, ſoon after, divers grave Divines in the Univerſity, not employed in tranſlating, were aſſigned by the Vicechancellor (upon a conference had with the Heads of Houſes) to be overſeers of the Tranſlations as well of Hebrew as of Greek. The ſaid Tranſlators had recourſe once a week to Dr. Raynolds his Lodgings in Corpus Chriſti College, and there as 'tis ſaid perfected the work, notwithſtanding the ſaid Doctor, who had the chief hand in it, was all the while ſorely afflicted with the gout.

K. James having on Tueſday 5 of Auguſt 1600 eſcaped the hands and treaſon of the Earl of Gowrie in Scotland, took up a pious reſolution at his coming to the Crown of England, not only of keeping the anniverſary of that day for a publick Feſtival in all his dominions, but of having a Sermon and other divine offices every Tueſday throughout the year. This cuſtom being by him began in Scotland and brought by him into England, and continued there in his Court, had in ſhort time a ſtrong influence upon the country, and either this or the year after was followed in this Univerſity. Dr. Hen. Airay of Queen's College, and others of the Calvinian party, who were more for preaching than prayers, ſetled this Tueſday's preaching, firſt at All Saints, then at St. Mary's Church, and the Vicechancellor, being then one of their party, found means with the help of his brethren, to have the ſaid Sermons preached by the Colleges in

their reſpective turns; but Sir Henry Savile, of Merton College, took ſuch order that his Houſe ſhould be excepted, he being altogether againſt ſuch innovations.

Theſe Lectures continued till the beginning of the late war, and then they were intermitted, but after Oxford Garriſon was ſurrendred to the Parliament forces an. 1646, then were they revived and ſo continued till two years after the Reſtauration of King Charles the Second, and no longer.

It muſt be now remembred that one Richard Haydock, born at Grewel in Hampſhire, bred in grammar learning in Wincheſter, and now Fellow of New College, did practice Phyſic in the day, and preached at night in his bed. His practice came by his profeſſion (for he was Bachelaur of Phyſick of this Univerſity) and his preaching (as he pretended) by revelation. It is alſo further ſaid (1), that he would take a text in his ſleep, and deliver a good Sermon upon it; and tho' his auditory were willing to ſilence him, by pulling, haling, and pinching, yet would he pertinaciouſly perſiſt to the end, and ſleep ſtill.

The fame of this ſleeping Preacher fled abroad with a light wing, which coming to the King's knowledge, he commanded him to the Court, where he ſat up one night to hear him. And when the time came that the Preacher thought it was fit for him to be aſleep, he began with a Prayer, then took a text of Scripture, which he ſignificantly enough inſiſted on a while, but after made an excurſion againſt the Pope, the Croſs in Baptiſm, and the laſt Canons of the Church of England, and ſo concluded ſleeping.

The King would not trouble him that night, letting him reſt after his labours, but ſent for him the next morning, and in private handled him ſo like a cunning ſurgeon, that he found out the ſore; making him confeſs not only his ſin and error in the act, but the cauſe that urged him to it, which was, 'that he apprehended himſelf as a buried man in the Univerſity, being of a low condition, and if ſomething eminent and remarkable did not ſpring from him, to give life to his reputation, he ſhould never appear any body, which made him attempt this novelty to be taken notice of.' The King finding him ingenuous in his confeſſion, pardoned him, but for preferment that he gave him (which my author mentions) I find none, for leaving his Fellowſhip, and the College anno 1605, retired to Saliſbury, and there practiſed Phyſick many years. John Owen, the Poet, his contemporary, hath an Epigram (2) upon him under the title or name of 'Aſellus

(1) See in Arthur Wilſon's Hist. of K. James, printed at Lond. 1635, p. 111.

(2) In Epigram. ad Arbellam Stuart, nu. 31.

Somniator,'

Somniator,' which for the concluſion of this narration I ſhall verbatim ſet down.

'In ſomnis ignota priùs myſteria diſcis,
Multaque te vigilem, quæ latuere, doces.
Quanto plus igitur ſcires, ſi mortuus eſſes,
Tam benè quem docuit mortis imago loqui.'

An. { Dom. 1605
{ 3 Jacobi.

The 27 of Auguſt, the King, Queen, Prince of Wales, and a conſiderable number of the nobility, came from Woodſtock to Oxford, to the end that they might ſee the place, and entertain themſelves with the delights of the Muſes. At the end of the Univerſity limits northward, they were met and congratulated by the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, Proctors, and certain Heads of Houſes in their formalities, with an eloquent Oration; which being done, they preſented to the King Stephanus his Teſtament. Coming nearer, they were entertained by the Mayor, Steward, and the chiefeſt of the Citizens of Oxford; after whoſe compliments finiſhed alſo, they gave the ſaid King a rich pair of gloves, and, as 'tis reported, a purſe of gold. At Saint John's College gate, they had a Speech ſpoken to them by one of that Society, and the view of divers copies of Verſes hanging on the walls. When the King came within the North Gate, he was ſaluted thence to Chriſt Church with great acclamations and ſhoutings of the Scholars (in number now 2254) beſides Laicks innumerable. At Quatervois he was ſtopped by Dr. Perin, the Greek Reader, with an excellent Greek Oration, from a pew or deſk ſet up there for the purpoſe. At Chriſt Church by Wake the ingenious Orator; who, after he had pleaſed the Auditory with his Ciceronian ſtile, the King was conducted to the Cathedral Church under a canopy ſupported by Doctors in their ſcarlet habits. After ſervice mixt with inſtrumental and vocal muſick, by way of thanks for his ſafe arrival, he was led to his Lodgings through the throng of people, who being in a manner overjoyed for his happy appearance, made the walls of the Quadrangle ſhake with their acclamations.

In the mean time Prince Henry with his Court went to Magdalen College, where received him the Preſident and Fellows with an eloquent Oration ſpoken by Mr. James Mabbe, one of that Society, the gates and walls

walls being at that time hung with Verſes. After he had viewed the Quadrangle, was conducted to the Preſident's Lodgings, where were ready to receive him certain Noblemens Sons of that Houſe, who then entertained him with Speeches and Philoſophical Diſputations. After the King, Queen, and Prince had ſupped, they were conveyed to Ch. Church Hall, where they ſaw a Latin Comedy called Vertumnus acted by the Students of that Houſe. The next day in the morning they went to St. Mary's Church, where they heard Divinity Diſputations, in which Dr. Aglionby [Princ.] of Edmund Hall was Reſpondent, and Dr. Holland [Rect. of Exet. C.] with 5 more Opponents. In the afternoon were Diſputations in the Civil Law, in which Dr. Blencow [Prov.] of Oriel was Reſpondent, Dr. William Bird [Fell.] of All Souls, with 5 more, Opponents, the Regius Profeſſor in that Faculty then moderating. All which being exceedingly well performed, gave great content to the King and the Auditory.

The third day were Diſputations in Phyſick, performed alſo admirably well by the beſt of that Profeſſion in the Univerſity: which being done, they went to New College, where they were entertained with a royal feaſt and incomparable muſick. After dinner they went to Saint Mary's again, where they heard Diſputations in Philoſophy: which being concluded, the King ſum'd up all with an elegant Oration, much applauded by the Auditory. Afterwards he went to Chriſt Church, but Prince Henry to Magdalen College, where he ſupped that night in the common Hall, and had divers Speeches, Verſes and gifts ſpoken and preſented to him by the young gallantry of that Houſe. After ſupper, he and the King went to Saint John's College, where they were diverted with a Play called Annus recurrens, penned by Dr. Gwynne of that Society, which pleaſed his Majeſty and the auditory very much. The fourth and laſt day (30 Aug.) the King, Prince and Court went to the publick Library, newly reſtored by Sir Thomas Bodley, conſiſting then only of the middle part that now is, erected by the benefaction of Duke Humphrey and others: there he ſpent at leaſt an hour, took into his hands ſeveral books, peruſed and gave his learned cenſure of them. Then the Divinity School under it, and Schools of Arts adjoining. From thence they went to Braſenoſe, where the Principal and Fellows received them at the gate with a Speech. Thence to All Souls College, where they ſaw the Chapel, Hall and Library; then to Magdalen College, where they viſited what was worthy of Majeſtick eyes: at which time divers Nobles and others were with great ſolemnity created and incorporated Maſters of Arts, in a Convocation at St. Mary's, the

names

names of ſome of which you may ſee under this year in my FASTI OXONIENSES. After dinner, the King being about to depart, the Univerſity aſſembled to take their leaves, and being admitted into his preſence, the junior Proctor gave him a farewell Speech, and being well accepted by the King, he gave the Academians his hand to kiſs, and then expreſſed many honorable matters of the Univerſity and his entertainment, with a promiſe that he would be a gracious Sovereign to it.

Thus briefly concerning this entertainment; if any are deſirous to know more the particulars of it, let them conſult a book intituled, REX PLATONICUS, written by the ingenious Mr. (ſince Sir) Iſaac Wake of Merton College, at this time Orator of the Univerſity. All that ſhall be farther added is, that while the aforeſaid Exerciſes were performing, the King ſhewed himſelf to be of an admirable wit and judgment, ſufficiently applauded by the Scholars by clapping their hands, and humming: which though ſtrange to him at firſt hearing, yet when he underſtood, upon enquiry, what that noiſe meant (which they told him ſignified applauſe) was very well contented.

The Univerſity being now very ſenſible in what great danger the King and Nation were in by the attempt made to blow up the Parliament Houſe by certain deſperate Catholicks, made a cloſe ſearch for all of that Religion in the Univerſity, and forthwith not only ſent ſuch that were ſtrangers away, but made a ſolemn Decree (1) in Convocation 16 Decemb. that if there were any privileged perſon in the Univerſity that did not with his wife, children and ſervants frequent GOD's Ordinances in their reſpective pariſh Churches, or any unmarried perſons that did refuſe either to go to the ſaid Churches or College Chapels, or ſervice in Halls, or to the Cathedral, were forthwith to be deprived of their privilege and office or offices that they enjoyed from the Univerſity, or College, or Hall therein.

Much about the ſame time was an Act made, by the Parliament now ſitting, 'that no Popiſh Recuſant convict ſhould preſent to any Benefice, with Cure or without Cure, Prebend or any other Eccleſiaſtical Living, or to collate or nominate to any Free School, Hoſpital or Donative whatſoever, &c. And that the Chancellor and Scholars of the Univerſity of Oxford, ſo often as any of them ſhall be void, ſhall have the Preſentation, Nomination, Collation and Donation of and to every ſuch Benefice, Prebend, or eccleſiaſtical Living, School, Hoſpital and Donative, ſet, lying

(1) M a fol. 91 b.

and

and being in the counties of Oxford, Kent, Middleſex, Suſſex, Surrey, Hampſhire, Berks. Bucks. Glouceſterſhire, Worceſterſhire, Staffordſhire, Warwickſhire, Wilts. Somerſetſhire, Devons. Cornwall, Dorſetſhire, Herefordſhire, Northamptonſhire, Pembrokeſhire, Caermarthenſ. Brecnockſ. Monmouthſ. Cardiganſ. Montgomeryſ. and the City of London, and in every City and Town, being a County of itſelf, lying and being within any of the limits or precincts of any of the Counties aforeſaid, &c.'

The Plague breaking out again in the Univerſity, the Delegates met in St. Peter's Church in the Eaſt on the 9 of March, where conſulting for the prevention of the ſpreading thereof, at length ordered (1) that the Bachelaurs that then were to determine, ſhould do that exerciſe privately in their reſpective Colleges and Halls, and that the Sermon that was to be preached the next Tueſday following at St. Mary's ſhould be omitted for that time.

The 14 of the ſame month they met again, and ordered that the Sermon for the Tueſday following be omitted, and that the Quadrageſimal Sermons in the Church of St. Peter be tranſlated to the Cathedral, that Diſputations in Auſtens and Bachelaurs Prayers in St. Mary's Church be taken away. Theſe Decrees were by them ordered five Days after, to continue till the 25 April following (2).

An. { Dom. 1606. / 4 Jacobi.

The firſt thing of moment that I find memorable this year, is the preaching of one Mr. William Laud, B. of D. of St. John's College, in St. Mary's Church, in Octob. In which Sermon letting drop divers paſſages ſavouring of Popery, which now ſeemed ſcandalous to the preſent Academians, whoſe thoughts were generally poſſeſt with Calviniſtical and Puritanical points, Dr. Airay, the Vicechancellor, (of whom we have made mention an. 1602) called him into queſtion for what he had delivered.

The buſineſs being bandied to and fro for ſeveral weeks, Mr. Laud cleared himſelf ſo much that he avoided a publick recantation in the Convocation, which moſt of the Heads of Houſes and Doctors intended to have been done: yet ſuch was the report that they raiſed upon him, as if he was a Papiſt, or at leaſt very popiſhly affected, that it was a ſcandal for

(1) Ibid. fol. 93 a. (2) [Ibid.]

any

any perſon to be ſeen in his company, or to give him the uſual compliment or time of the day as he paſſed the ſtreets. Many were the cenſures that then paſſed upon him, as a buſy and pragmatical perſon, and much upon that account did he at preſent ſuffer.

All that I ſhall ſay more of this matter ſhall be from a Letter (1) of Thomas Earl of Dorſet, Chancellor of the Univerſity, to his Vicechancellor, Dr. Airay, dated 24 of December this year, which ſpeaking much in commendation of the perſon we now ſpeak of, I cannot without guilt of concealment omit it.—'And becauſe I may deal as clearly with you as you have done with me, I will let you know both the way and the matter that moved me to write theſe my Letters unto you, which is this: Mr. Dr. Paddie (lately of St. John's Coll.) in the ſame day wherein my Letter to you was dated, came unto me and informed me that a late Sermon was made by one Mr. Lawde of Oxford, a verie excellent learned man, (as he then termed him) and of very honeſt and good converſation, at which Sermon (as he ſaid) himſelf was preſent, and in his opinion heard nothing that might give any juſt cauſe of offence. Nevertheleſs he ſaid that he was convented for the ſame before you once, and that it was purpoſed that he ſhould be convented before you again on the Wedneſday paſt of this week, which was within two dayes after his ſpeech unto me. He ſaid farther that ſome two or three very learned men about the Court had ſeen and conſidered of his Sermon, and had given approbation of the ſame. Finally he concluded that he underſtood Mr. Lawd did mean, if you did proceed againſt him, to appeal from you, the which he doubted would be a ſcandal to the Univerſity, and miniſter matter to the world to brute that we are there diſtracted, which he wiſhed rather might be, that we are united. And as upon this information of his, being my good friend, a man religious, learned, and one whom I love and truſt, I yeilded to his laſt motion, which was, that I would take the cauſe into my own hands, and call two or three learned Divines, and ſo order and compound it as ſhall be thought fit: only in this I differed from his deſire, that I would rather move my Lord of Canterbury and the Biſhop of London to joyne with me therein, then to call inferior Divines unto me. But now having received this information from yourſelf, who are the publick Magiſtrate, and to whoſe declaration I ought to give much more faith than unto any private, and being one whom I both love and truſt, I am fully reſolved to remit and remand the

(1) In manibus Authoris.

ſame cauſe to you again, leaving the whole courſe and proceedings therein to your judgement, learning, juſtice, &c.'

Much more may be ſaid of this matter, from ſeveral Letters of the Chancellor that I have in my hands, but being I ſuppoſe needleſs, I ſhall chooſe rather to proceed to other occurrences. The Univerſity being now much out of order as to good manners and ſomething of diſcipline, a reformation was conſulted. In the firſt place after care had been taken (1) that the Statutes be reduced into good order by Mr. Joh. Barcham of C. C. C. and Mr. Th. James to prevent dangers that might enſue (as perjury and other matters of conſcience) but yet little was effected at this time, that damned ſin of drunkenneſs was conſidered. For whereas in the days of Qu. Elizabeth it was little or nothing practiſed (ſack being then rather taken for a cordial than a uſual liquor, ſold alſo for that purpoſe in Apothecaries ſhops) and a heinous crime it was to be overtaken with drink, or ſmoake tobacco, it now became in a manner common. The Court that was here the laſt year left ſuch impreſſions of debauchery upon the Students, that by a little practice they improved themſelves ſo much, that they became more excellent than their maſters, and that alſo without ſcandal, becauſe it became a laudable faſhion.

So much was this vice reſented by the Sages of the Univerſity, that it was ordered (2) by the Delegates appointed by them and the Convocation, that no Graduate or privileged perſon of the Univerſity, or any ſervant or Servitor belonging to them, ſhould enter into any Inn, Tavern or other houſe whatſoever where wine, ale or beere is ſold in Oxford or the ſuburbs

(1) Reg. Convocat. K 1. a.

(2) Ibid. fol. 4. a.

—'Nequis poſthac Graduatus vel perſona privilegiata hujus Univerſitatis Oxon. nec famulus ſive ſerviens eorundem, in aliquod Hoſpitium ſive Diverſorium, Tabernam, vel etiam domum quamcunque, ubi Vinum, Cerviſium aut Biria, Anglicè Beare, venditioni exponatur ſive retallietur infra Civitatem Oxon. in com. Oxon. aut in ſuburbiis ejuſdem aut infra Univerſitatem Oxon. vel precinctum ejuſdem ingrediatur ſive intret otioſe ibidem ſeſſurus, potaturus, luſurus aut aliter ibidem remanſurus ſeu commoraturus, nec ludo aliquo illicito ibidem uſurus ſub pœna foris faciend. Univerſitati prædicto pro primo delicto ſive commiſſo in præmiſſis ſive aliquo eorundem 2 ſol. pro ſecundo 4 ſ. pro tertio 10 ſ. Et ſi quis in præmiſſis vel aliquo eorundem quarto peccaverit ſive offenderit, indeque per confeſſionem ſuam propriam aut probationes legitimas coram Domino Vicecancellario et Procuratoribus vel eorum altero convictus fuerit, quod tanquam ebrioſus puniatur: quem tanquam ſcortatorem ſive fornicatorem puniri per Statuta ſive Ordinationes hujus almæ Univerſitatis antehac cautum eſt atque ordinatum. Proviſo tamen ſemper quod hæc Ordinatio, decretum ſive ſtatutum non intelligatur, nec aliquo modo extendatur ad tollendum cœnas, quæ dicuntur Veſperiales, ſeu alias publicas ſeu ſolennes Scholarium, gradum aliquem in facultate Artium, Theologiæ, Juris Civilis, Medicinæ, ſeu alia aliqua facultate ad annua Comitia ſeu Quadrageſima ſeu alio quovis tempore ſuſcipientium conventiones, commeſſationes ſive convivia extra Collegia ſive Aulas reſpective ſuas in aliquo quocunque loco infra Univerſitatem prædictam ſeu præcinctam ejuſdem aut infra Civitatem Oxon. aut ſuburbia ejuſdem habendas, tenendas ſive celebrandas, &c.'

thereof,

thereof, and there to ſit idly, drink, uſe any unlawful play, &c. under pain of forfeiting to the Univerſity for the firſt time taken in any ſuch houſes 2s. for the ſecond 4s. for the third 10s. And if he offend the fourth time, and be found peccant by his confeſſion or other lawful proofs before the Vicechancellour or Proctors, or either of them, he ſhall be puniſhed as a drunkard, who by the Statutes and ordinations is to be puniſhed as a whoremonger or fornicator. Provided notwithſtanding that this Ordination, Decree or Statute ſhould not be underſtood, or any way extend to the taking away of Veſper Suppers, or any publick feaſtings of Scholars who ſhould take any Degree in Arts, Divinity, Law, Phyſick, or any other Faculty whatſoever to be held, had or ſolemniſed in order to the yearly Acts, Lents, &c.

Furthermore alſo they decreed (1) that no determining Bachelaur ſhould uſe any Commeſſations or Compotations (by which Students did commonly contract to themſelves debauchery) to obtain the office of Collector. If it was proved that he had done ſo, he was forthwith to be deprived of his office. Feaſting alſo and drinking uſed in the Schools in Lent time was ſtrictly forbidden, with a mulct impoſed on thoſe that ſhould be found guilty of them.

As for the orders relating to Scholaſtick Diſcipline, were the reviving of certain Exerciſes which were in a manner either quite collapſed or neglected. Of them, ſome were the Diſputations (2) called Parviſii or Generals, the Diſputations in Feſto Ovorum, commonly called Egg-Saturday, which is that Saturday next going before Shrove Tueſday. As for the Diſputations called Generals (which as I have told you in an. 1601, had been much neglected) there were ſuch Decrees now made, that no perſon was to proceed Bachelaur of Arts, unleſs he would ſwear that he had performed that Exerciſe, viz. either in anſwering, or at leaſt had been once prior Opponent, &c. At that time alſo ſome of the number of Maſters were to be appointed by the Proctors Superviſors of thoſe that diſputed in Parviſiis or Generals. To theſe I may add the care that the ſaid Delegates had (3), concerning the number of Cottages increaſed within the precincts of the Univerſity, by the unſatiable avarice of the Citizens: which being alſo reſented by the Univerſity of Cambridge as to their own particular, they both joined their powers together to have an Act of Parliament made, by which it

(1) Ibid.
(2) Ibid. fol. 5 a, b.
(3) Ibid.

ſhould be provided that thoſe Cottages which for the ſpace of certain years behind were erected, ſhould be taken away, and eſpecially for theſe reaſons as was generally thought, 1. Becauſe that by the erection of them great inconveniences hapned to the Univerſity, namely, by taking in foreigners to be inmates with the Cottagers, which cauſed the Plague to increaſe very much 3 years ago (as alſo afterward in the 1 of Car. I). 2dly, Becauſe they increaſed the number of poor people, whereby the Colleges were engaged in a charitable way to leſſen their treaſure: and 3dly, becauſe they entertained idle perſons, who ſhark upon young Scholars, debauch them, entice them to their Cottages to commit wickedneſs, &c. Of this matter of Cottages you ſhall hear more anon.

An. { Dom. 1607 / 5 Jacobi.

A controverſy hapning about the latter end of this year, between the Regents on the one part, and the Warden and Fellows of New College on the other, concerning a Cuſtom of preſenting the ſaid Fellows in the Convocation Houſe without aſking their Graces in the Univerſity, was at length determined (1) by the Chancellor on the behalf of New Coll. who had enjoyed that cuſtom (as he ſaith) among themſelves more than 200 years before this year.

About the ſame time alſo, whereas there was like to be great combuſtion about the choice of the Proctors (as it accordingly fell out to many mens diſliking), the Univerſity (to avoid ſcandal) made new Statutes (2), and had them publiſhed in Convocation, purpoſely to oppoſe ſuch unlawful canvaſſing, with heavy mulcts to be impoſed on thoſe that ſhould break them. The names of thoſe perſons (6 in number at leaſt that ſtood) I know not, or whether they or any of them were deſerving of that office (now accounted very honorable) I cannot find: Sure I am that when Qu. Elizabeth ruled, and long before, when controverſies depended between the ſouthern and northern Scholars, Proctors were choſen for their ſcholarſhip, virtue and undaunted and publick ſpirits; but now and after, he that could give the greateſt entertainment, was the Proctor againſt all the world. Such vanities being ſuffered to be uſed, and eſpecially this year, gave occaſion to make the junior Maſters idle and given ſo much to exceſs, that about the ſame time the Bachelaurs imitated them in the

(1) Ibid. in K. fol. 14 b, 15 a et b. (2) Ib. fol. 16 a.

election

election of their Collector, wherein great entertainments being given by the candidates of that office, divers miſchiefs followed from thoſe that received them, particularly on the 26 of Feb. this year, when they with divers Undergraduats, warmed with high liquors, retired to Bullington Green, where at a match at foot-ball they burnt divers acres of furze, and more miſchief would they have done had not the country people oppoſed them.

It muſt not be forgotten that this year died Dr. John Raynolds, Preſident of Corpus Chriſti College, one of ſo prodigious a memory that he might have been called a walking Library: of ſo virtuous and holy life and converſation (as writers ſay) that he very well deſerved to be red-lettered: ſo eminent and conſpicuous, that as Nazianzen ſpeaketh of Athanaſius, it might be ſaid of him, to name Raynolds is to commend virtue itſelf. He had turned (1) over (as I conceive) all Writers, prophane, eccleſiaſtical and divine, all the Councels, Fathers and Hiſtories of the Church. He was moſt excellent in all tongues, which might be any way of uſe or ſerve for ornament to a Divine. He was of a ſharp and nimble wit, of a grave and mature judgement, of indefatigable induſtry, exceeding therein Origen ſirnamed Adamantius. He was ſo well ſeen in all Arts and Sciences, as if he had ſpent his whole time in each of them. Eminent alſo was he accounted for his Conference had with K. James and others at Hampton-Court, though wronged by the publiſher thereof, as he was often heard to ſay. A perſon alſo ſo much reſpected by the generality of the Academians for his learning and piety, that happy and honoured did they account themſelves that could have diſcourſe with him. At times of leiſure he delighted much to talk with young towardly Scholars, communicating his wiſdom to and encouraging them in their ſtudies, even to the laſt. A little before his death, when he could not do ſuch good offices, he ordered his Executors to have his Books (except thoſe he gave to his College and certain great perſons) to be diſperſed among them. There was no Houſe of Learning then in Oxon, but certain Scholars of each (ſome to the number of 20, ſome leſs) received of his bounty in that kind, as a Catalogue of them (with the names of the ſaid Scholars) which I have lying by me ſheweth (2).

(1) Vide in Defenſione Eccleſiæ Angl. per Cracanthorpe, cap. 69, &c.

(2) The following are the names of the moſt eminent Scholars that received of his bounty, and were his admirers and ſate at his feet. See the Catalogue of his Books which I have [Aſhm. Muſ. 84—D 10—8546.]

[‘ Antonii

An. { Dom. 1608 / 6 Jacobi.

Humphrey Leech, Maſter of Arts, ſometime a Miniſter in Shrewſbury, but now one of the Chaplains or petty Canons of Chriſt Church, having towards the latter end of laſt year made an ingreſs in a Sermon into the

['Antonii à Wood, Oxon. an. 1680.

This Book I found in the Library of Hen. Jackſon, B. of D. Rector of Hampton Meyſey in com. Gloc. ſometime Fellow of Corp. Chr. Coll. Oxon. an. 1662. It contains the names of ſuch Books that the famous Dr. Joh. Rainolds, ſometime Preſident of the ſaid Coll. bequeathed to divers Students of ſeveral Colleges and Halls in Oxon, eſpecially ſuch that had ſate at his feet and were his admirers, and had alſo for ſeveral years recurred to him (as to an oracle) for the reſolution of doubts. This Cat. was moſtly written by the ſaid Hen. Jackſon.

Magd. Coll. J. Puſey 2 v. T. Loftus 9 v. R. Walker 3 v. R. Barnes 5 v. J. Burroughes 3 v. J. Wrench 4 v. F. Everſon 4 v. C. Kirkman 3 v. J. Dunſtar 3 v. Tob. Garbrand 4 v. J. Moſſey 6 v. T. Maſon 5 v. T. Bayly 3 v. S. German 2 v. W. Kemp 2 v. J. Hunte 6 v. R. Quennell 2 v. J. Hill 2 v. D. Wilſon 2 v. T. Shaw 4 v. E. Godwin 3 v.

St. John's Coll. T. Salterne 4 v. T. Tuer 5 v. D. Waſhbourn 5 v. P. Lawſon 13 v. R. Tilleſley 13 v. P. Virtue 10 v. J. Alder 10 v.

Balliol Coll. R. Smith 2 v. J. Abbot 4 v. T. Blanchard 4 v. W. Boſwell 8 v. T. Wilkinſon 11 v. R. Holland 5 vol. J. Belvy 3 v.

Gloſter Hall. E. Bunker 6 v. R. Broundſon 6 v. W. Horwood 5 v. T. Cantrell 7 v. J. Hawlie, Princ. 1 v. J. Goodridge 6 v.

Corpus Ch. Coll. Mr. Benfield 4 v. Mr. P. Hooker 4 v. Mr. Barcham 4 v. Mr. Hauthorne 6 v. Mr. Boate 3 v. Mr. Browne 5 v. Mr. Sellar 10 v. Mr. Honifold 8 v. Mr. Beeley 3 v. Mr. Sympſon 1 v. Mr. J. Maſon 6 v. Mr. Twyne 7 v. Mr. Greene 5 v. Mr. Bayly 7 v. Mr. Jackſon 7 v. Mr. Hall 8 v. Mr. Fayrecloughe 6 v. Mr. Atwood 8 v. Mr. How 12 v. Mr. Anyan 7 v. Mr. Selater 8 v. Mr. Gulliford 11 v. Mr. Nevill 3 v. Mr. Todd 10 v. Mr. Hen. Maſon 17 v. Mr. Ford 9 v. Sir Holte 10 v. Sir Barcroft 10 v. Sir Hampton 8 v. Sir Barcham 7 v. Sir Jackſon 11 v. P. Thacher 35 v. Sir Drew 1 v. Sir Aiſgill 6 v. Sir Dyott 2 v. E. Hurd 1 v. T. Holte 13 v. M. Colmor 4 v. A. Clapton 9 v. F. Allen 5 v. N. Baily 9 v. W. Couchman 8 v. J. Chennell 5 v. H. Parry 2 v. W. Jackſon 5 v. T. Giles 2 v. H. Dodd 1 v. R. Pritchard 1 v. E. Vaughan 5 vol. P. Faukner 5 v. S. Todd 3 v. J. Atwoodd 1 v. J. Storre 3 v. J. Oldam 2 v. R. Wilkes 5 v. J. Dewhurſt 18 v.

Chr. Ch. T. Thornton 3 v. W. Ballowe 1 v. A. Buckley 2 v. W. Peirs 4 v. T. Bickerton 7 v. W. Oſbolſton 4 v. N. Spackman 5 v. F. Garbet 4 v. P. Price 6 v. E. Gunter 5 v. B. Holway 5 v. W. Barlow 7 v. H. Garnons 5 v. E. Watkin 5 v. W. Handcock 3 v.

All Souls Coll. R. Aſtley 3 v. R. Moket 5 v. E. Manwayringe 2 v. W. Bennion 4 v. G. Lawley 5 v. J. Bois 3 v. J. Lee 5 v. W. Dolben 6 v. W. Norris 4 v. G. Beaumont 9 v. B. Martin 1 v. A. Ducke 3 v. J. Lee 7 v.

Lincoln Coll. J. Burbage 2 v. J. Morton 2 v. B. Culme 1 v. J. Reade 1 v. Dan. Hough 6 v. Barn. Smith 4 v. Gilb. Sutton 5 v. J. Robinſon 5 v. T. Toone 9 v. S. Hawker 7 v.

Queen's Coll. W. Harper 11 v. W. Edmondſon 3 v. R. Troutbeck 5 v. J. Sewell 9 v. T. Barton 7 v. Mr. B. Potter 14 v. W. Cope 9 v. G. Birkhead 11 v. A. Richardſon 9 v. L. Dawes 9 v. G. Holme 6 v. W. Richardſon 6 v. G. Benſon 6 v. W. Dedicote 4 v. C. Brownrig 5 v. M. Bownes 6 v. T. Sutton 8 v. D. Ingall 6 v. R. Harriſon 6 v. J. Langhorne 6 v. A. Airay 6 v. J. Robinſon 6 v. C. Potter 7 v. J. Adamſon 6 v. T. Greene 5 v. J. Dover 5 v. E. Nicholſon 6 v. W. Lancaſter 6 v. T. Sharroc 11 v.

Exeter Coll. W. Helme 3 v. Mr. W. Orford 1 v. S. Baſkervile 1 v. T. Wynnyff 4 v. G. Hakewill 5 v. J. Prideaux 1 v. J. Warmſtry 3 v. J. Vivian 5 v. N. Tooker 6 v. N. Carpenter 3 v. J. Conant 4 v. T. Gale 6 v. T. Stokes 4 v. J. Byſhop 6 v. J. Saunders 4 v. H. Vivian 4 v. J. Windham 1 v. W. Battiſhill 3 v. R. Antram 4 v.

Braſenoſe Coll. E. Rittſdon 5 v. R. Taylar 1 v. J. Pickeringe 2 v. E. Vernon 5 v. R. Bolton 6 v. T. Peacock 8 v. S. Radcliffe 3 v. T. Collinſon 4 v. H. Dicars 5 v. S. Allanſon 3 v. J. Maſon 4 v. T. Merton 4 v. P. Cappur 4 v. R. Fetlow 5 v. R. Marſden 4 v. T. Harriſon 4 v. E. Leigh 4 v. R. Richardſon 4 v. G. Richardſon 4 v. H. Harriſon 4 v. W. Prymroſe 5 v. W. Vatchins 4 v. R. Lodington 4 v. G. Gallamore 4 v. R. Smyth 4 v. J. Burnlay 2 v. T. Wyrall 4 v. T. Bannell 4 v. S. Wilſon 4 v. J. Brandwood

doctrine of evangelical Councels, on the 20 Apocalip. ver. 12, which was murmured at by ſome of the Univerſity, proceeded notwithſtanding again on the ſame ſubject in a Sermon preached the 27 of June this year: which Sermon alſo giving far more offence than the former, was ſummoned before Dr. Leonard Hutten, the Pro-Vicechancellor, to ſurrender up a copy of his Sermon. At length Dr. Kyng, the Vicechancellor, coming home and with other Doctors taking Leech to taſk, was, after ſeveral conferences had of various points in his Sermons, thus ſentenced by him in his Lodgings at Chriſt Church. 'Mr. Leech for preaching ſcandalous and erroneous doctrine (doctrine as you well know ſtifly defended by the Church of Rome, and whereupon many abſurdities do follow) I do firſt as Vicechancellor ſilence you from preaching, ſecondly as Dean of this Houſe, I ſuſpend you from your commons and function here for the ſpace of three months.' This it ſeems was his ſentence, and before the Doctors his aſſociates, the Vicechancellor required him to take notice of, and obey it. Afterwards Leech making his appeal to the Archbiſhop, and finding not from him that remedy which he deſired, left the Church of England and went beyond the ſeas to Arras in Artois, where being for the preſent ſetled, wrote a book in defence of himſelf and his doctrine that he had delivered, intituled 'A Triumph of Truth, &c.' (1) which being afterwards anſwered by Daniel Price of Exeter College in a Book intit. 'A Defence of Truth, &c.' (2) and by Dr. Sebaſt. Benefield of Corpus Chriſti College in his Appendix to his Book intit. 'Doctrinæ Chriſtianæ ſex Capita,' &c. (3) I ſhall ſay no more of the matter at this time, but refer the Reader to thoſe Books, where poſſibly he may find all the matter well ſtated.

wood 4 v. S. Gyfford 5 v. J. Marret 4 v. T. Yate 4 v. T. Stedman 4 v. H Seward 4 v. T. Manwayring 4 v.

Trinity Coll. H. Sleymaker 5 v. W. Hollins 7. v. J. Blitheman 6 v. G. White 4 v. T. Seller 6 v. T. Merker 8 v. R. Bates 7 v. D. Votier 8 v. W. Bradſhaw 5 v. N. Gulſon 3 v. W. Tuſſie 7 v. S. Terry 4 v. N. Guſſon 5 v. R. Skinner 5 v. E. May 4 v. R. Brooke 5 v. T. Bysſhoppe 5 v.

Oriel Coll. T. Wyat 4 v. R. Cluet 7 v. R. Fawkoner 4 v. R. Wharton 6 v. J. Ruſſe 5 v. T. Philpotts 2 v.

Merton Coll. Mr. Wake 2 v. R. Bryzenden 2 v. L. Yate 3 v. E. Lee 3 v. T. Horne 4 v. S. Blickard 2 v. S. Lane 4 v. J. Hales 4 v. P. Turner 1 v. G. Bridges 4 v. E. Maſter 6 v. S. Tillie 4 v. T. Haukeſworthe 7 v. T. Allen 3 v. W. Sellar 9 v. J. Talbot, M. A. 5 v.

New Coll. J. Cooke 4 v. Mr. Hall 4 v. Mr. Fitzherbert 4 v. T. Hichcock 4 v. D. Gardiner 4 v. J. Reinolds 5 v. J. Harris 5 v. W. Bridges 3 v. F. Capp 3 v. J. Rogers 8 v. J. Garbrand 4 v.

Univ. Coll. J. Browne 1 v. C. Grenewoode 1 v. J. Radcliffe 6 v. H. Tilſon 5 v. J. Harriſon 4 v. T. Radcliffe 4 v. M. Waddington 7 v. J. Rookes 2 v. L. Smelling 3 v. J. Rainer 2 v. J. Wilſon 4 v.

To his Nephews C. Cheriton 40 v. W. Rainolds 43 v. M. Cheriton 28 v.

(1) Edit. an. 1609 in 8vo. Angl.
(2) Edit. Oxon. 1610, 4to. Angl.
(3) Edit. Ox. 1610, 4to. Lat.

Much

Much about the ſame time I find the Proctors to have nominated (1) in Convocation ſeveral eminent perſons in this Univerſity, 'ad tractandum et diſcutiendum negotium de patribus conferend. et ad vera vetera exemplaria emendandis'— but this being I ſuppoſe in order to Mr. Thomas James his deſign, I cannot ſay it hath any relation to the before mentioned matter. Of which deſign and its Author, hear what the learned Camden ſaith (2): 'Thomas James of Oxford, a learned Man and a great lover of Books, who, wholly addicted to Learning, is now laboriouſlie ſearching the Libraries of England for a publick good, which will be to the great benefit of Students, &c.'

The Earl of Dorset, Chancellor of the Univerſity, being now dead, Dr. Richard Bancroft, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſucceeds, and being no ſooner ſetled but took order about reformation of the Scholars, who were moſtly drawn aſide by the vices of theſe times. 'Firſt and above all things (ſaith (3) he) I require that your antient Statutes for the frequenting of Divine Service and Sermons, and the catechiſing and training up of your youth in true religion, be diligently obſerved, becauſe the foundation and ground-work of God's true worſhipp and piety being once well laid, all other your doings and ſtudies will undoubtedlie proſper and have happie ſucceſs. And for that (as I am crediblie informed) there is an old Statute or Decree, made by yourſelves in your Convocation, and confirmed by my predeceſſors, your former Chancellors, which to this purpoſe may greatlie avail, viz. that no private Tutors or Readers ſhall be allowed for the training up of youth, but ſuch as ſhall be firſt approved by the Vicechancellor and ſome other Divines mentioned therein: foraſmuch as that courſe being held, it will eaſily prevent or ſupplant all Popiſh and ſciſmatical corruptions in Religion which perhaps might otherwiſe riſe up amongſt you, &c.'

In other of his Letters (4) ſoon after ſent to the Convocation, he required 'that better Order ſhould be taken about Sermons ad Clerum, Prayers at the beginning of the Terms, and Adminiſtration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which were now ſo nakedly and infrequently repaired unto, that juſt occaſion was given to fear, that there was not altogether that real and fervent devotion in many which ought to be in the members of ſo noble a body, who ſhould be both careful to diſcharge the duty of their own conſciences, and to give good example to others with whom they live.'

(1) K ut ſupra, fol. 16 b.
(2) In Britan. in com. Monm.
(3) K ut ſupra, fol. 28 a.
(4) Ibid. fol. 30 b.

That

That there ſhould be ſolemn prayers and other ceremonies on thoſe days which are appointed for Thankſgiving to God in behalf of the King's Majeſty coming to the Crown of England, and deliverance of his ſacred perſon and the whole State from imminent deſtruction.

That as care be taken in the ſaid things appertaining to the whole body, ſo alſo to others in the ſeveral Colleges and Halls, viz. 'that the Students ſhould frequent thoſe exerciſes of piety and devotion which are appointed for thoſe places, as daily Prayers for the mornings and evenings, and receiving the Communion thrice in a year, weekly catechiſing of the youth, Articles of Religion publickly authoriſed to be read quarterly in all Colleges, Chapels, Refectories of Halls, that ſo the Students from their younger years may be well acquainted with the grounds of their faith, and may underſtand what it is whereunto they ſubſcribe, either when they are matriculated or when they take any Degree in the Univerſity.'

And becauſe all occaſions of ſchiſm, hereſy and falſe doctrine might be removed from among the Students (as he farther ſaith in his aforeſaid Letters) it was held very fitting that men in their ordinary table talk, much more in their Lectures and Sermons, either privately within their Colleges or publickly in the Univerſity, ſhould be very wary and circumſpect that they broach not or maintain, out of ſingularity or a ſpirit of contention, any opinions contrary to the received doctrine of the Church of England coming very near to Popery: Albeit they now ſeemed to mince and qualify it, becauſe thereby having once gone awry in their definitions and determinations, they do in a ſort bind themſelves to perſiſt in thoſe errors which they have ſet on foot, and oftentimes are the means of ſeducing others, who are not able to judge of the truth of that which is delivered by them. 'Of this (as the ſaid Archbiſhop further tells (1) them) they had a late example amongſt them in an unadviſed and undiſcrete perſon (Mr. Leech), who having raſhly uttered doctrine which was unſound, yet was ſo perſwaded, that it ſtood with his eſtimation to defend it, that, being called to queſtion for the ſame, he rather choſe to make ſhipwracke of a good conſcience by flying to the common enemy, than to recall or acknowledge his error, &c.'

Furthermore that a ſpecial care ſhould be had to the encreaſe of knowledge and good learning, wherein the very glory and life of an Univerſity conſiſts, order was by the ſaid new Chancellor taken,

(1) Ibid. fol. 31 a.

'1. That Lectures in all Faculties ſhould be learnedly and judiciouſly read.

2. That Diſputations in the Schools, which were not now ſo earneſtly followed with that vigour and alacrity as in times paſt, ſhould be duly performed.

3. That the Latin tongue be uſed by the Students in their Colleges and Halls, whereby the young as well as the old may be inured to a ready and familiar delivering of their minds in that Language, whereof there was now ſo much uſe both in Studies and common converſation:' for it was now obſerved (and ſo it may in theſe preſent times) that 'it was a great blemiſh to the learned men of this nation that they being compleat in all good knowledge, yet were they not able promptly and aptly to expreſs themſelves in Latin, but with heſitation and circumlocution, which ariſeth only from diſuſe.'

And that alſo a care ſhould be had to the outward behaviour of Students: all Taverns, Ale-houſes and ſuſpected places were to be avoided: 'For can it be otherwiſe (as the Chancellor (1) ſaith) than that ſuch as reſort to thoſe places ſhould ſpend their times, and good hours, in tipling, gaming and other unbeſeeming exerciſes? Yea peradventure, this may be a means to draw on drunkenneſs and other diſhoneſty, not fit to be named amongſt Scholars. And that ſo much the rather, when wanton and diſſolute perſons, by company, ſhall be entyced and allured to lodge in ſuch defamed houſes, and to ſpend the nights there as well as the days. For the avoiding of all which exorbitances, I do require you the Vicechancellor and the Proctors, to be very ſevere and ſtrict, both in enquiring after and obſerving ſuch perſons and miſdemeanors, as alſo moſt ſharply to puniſh the offenders in this kind, according to the rigour of that which your good and wholeſome Statutes exact at your hands.' Finally he took order that indecency of attire be left off and Academical Habits be uſed in publick Aſſemblies, being now more remiſsly looked to than in former times. Alſo that no occaſion of offence be given, long hair was not to be worn; for whereas in the reign of Qu. Elizabeth few or none wore their hair longer than their ears (for they that did ſo were accounted by the graver and elder ſort, ſwaggerers and ruffians) now 'twas common even among the Scholars, who were to be examples of modeſty, gravity and decency.

(1) Ib. f. 31 b.

An. { Dom. 1609 / 7 Jacobi.

The next matter that I find memorable is, that one Edm. Campion, a young forward Bachelaur of Trinity College, letting drop certain treaſonable paſſages in his Diſputations in Auſtens, publickly recanted (1) in a Convocation held [29] of April this year. He had a little before, it ſeems, propoſed and defended that 'it was lawful for a ſubject in cauſe of Religion to forſake his Prince and take up arms gainſt him.' Which matter being ſoon after buzzed about the Univerſity, and at length to be ſpread about the Court, the Chancellor checkt the Proctors for ſuffering ſuch a beardleſs perſon pragmatically to touch upon ſuch matters.

Divers Controverſies depending now between the two Bodies, I think it very worthy to let the Reader know, with what brevity I can, the riſe and determination of them.

It muſt be noted therefore that the laſt year Richard Paynter of the Pariſh of St. Thomas, alias St. Nicholas, and Will. Tyrer, were choſen Baillives for the city of Oxford; but the junior dying ſoon after, Joh. Smyth, of the Pariſh of St. Aldates, was choſe into his place. Theſe officers out of a forward zeal and covetouſneſs or elſe diſreſpect to the Univerſity, walked with attendance on ſeveral nights under pretence of taking felons, that ſo they might have their goods. The Heads of Houſes taking notice of this matter, reſolved to have ſome courſe taken with them after they had laid down their offices. In order to this therefore, they being ſummoned, appeared in the Chancellor's Court, uſually now kept in the Chapel joining the north ſide of St. Mary's Church, 13 of October this year. Both which being then preſent, Dr. Kyng, the Vice-chancellor, aſked Paynter (2) 'how often in the year of his Bailliveſhip, which ended at Michaelmas this year, he had walked through the ſtreets of the Univerſity and City of Oxford, in the night-time between the hours of nine at night and 4 in the morning, without the leave of the Chancellor or his Deputy of the Univerſity.' To which he anſwered and confeſſed, 'That the laſt year, while he was Bailleife of the City, he did goe abroad in the night tyme at all hours in the night to ſearch for felons within the City and Univerſity of Oxford, without any leave firſt had from Mr. Vice-chancellare or his Deputy, by vertue (as he ſaid) of hues and cries for

(1) Ib. fol. 35 b.
(2) Liber Actorum Curiæ Canc. ejuſque Vice-Canc. Univ. Oxon. incipiens 5 Febr. 1607, et termin. 13 Dec. 1611.

King ſeveral times, ten nights at the leaſt, &c.' Afterwards Smyth having the ſaid interrogatory put to him, gave the ſaid anſwer verbatim, 'ſaying that he had gone abroad but three or four ſeveral times or nights at the leaſt.' After which the Vicechancellor condemning them ſeverally according to the Statute of the Univerſity, as Noctivagators and Perturbers of the peace, inflicted the payment of 20 li. (40 ſol. for every nights walking) to be paid within 8 days following by Paynter, and 6 li. for three times walking by Smith, within that time. But they not then appearing with their money, another Court was held the 27 of the ſame month, at which Paynter appearing according to ſummons, and not bringing his money with him, nor offering ſecurity for it, was ſent to the priſon in the Caſtle, there to remain till ſuch time he had paid it. Smyth not appearing, was ſoon after arreſted and impriſoned in the ſame Caſtle alſo. And, leaſt they ſhould refuſe this impriſonment and look upon it as trivial, they were by virtue of the Chancellor's Warrant to the High Sheriff of the County, committed by him to the county priſon there. Soon after the ſaid Paynter and aſſociates procured from the King's Bench a 'Habeas Corpus cum Cauſâ' to be ſent to the High Sheriff of Oxfordſhire or his Deputy to free him from priſon, which coming to the ſaid Sheriff's hands, he forthwith ſent his warrant dated 9 of Nov. to the Keeper of the Gaol, to deliver the body of the ſaid Paynter to Tho. Marcham and Baldwyn Hodges, (both the City Serjeants) to be by them ſafely conveyed to London. The 13 of the ſaid month of Nov. Paynter was brought by the Sheriff's Deputy before the Juſtices of the King's Bench: at which time becauſe no cauſe of detention of Paynter in priſon did appear from any warrant directed and ſent to the Sheriff, the ſaid Juſtices appointed the Deputy Sheriff another day to declare the cauſe of the ſaid detention: which day being come, it was deferred again to the 25 of the ſaid month, and then all parties being there ready, the ſaid Deputy brought in Paynter with the brief of Habeas Corpus cum Cauſâ, and the return (1) thereof conceived in theſe words:

'Jacobus Dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defenſor, &c. Omnibus ad quos preſentes hæ literæ noſtræ pervenerint ſalutem. Inſpeximus quoddam Recordum coram nobis habitum in hæc verba. Placita coram Domino Rege apud Weſtmonaſterium Termino S. Michaelis anno regni D. Jacobi nunc Regis Angliæ ſeptimo.—Rotulo 83°—ff. Dominus Rex mandavit Vicecomitem Oxon. Breve ſuum clauſum in hæc

(1) Ibid. in K, ut ſupra, fol. 45 b. et in Lib. Actorum, ut ſupra.

verba—

verba—ſſ. Jacobus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defenſor, &c. Vicecomiti Oxon. ſalutem. Præcipimus tibi quod corpus Richardi Paynter in priſona noſtra ſub cuſtodia tua, ut dicitur, detentum ſub ſalvo et ſecuro conductu una cum die et cauſa captionis et detentionis ſuæ quocunque nomine cenſeatur in eadem habeas coram nobis apud Weſtmonaſterium die Jovis proxime poſt craſtinum S. Martini ad faciendum et recipiendum ea omnia et ſingula quæ curia noſtra coram nobis de eo ad tunc et ibidem conſideraverit in hac parte, et habeas ibidem tunc hoc Breve: Teſte T. Flemming apud Weſtmonaſterium nono die Novembris anno Regni noſtri Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ ſeptimo et Scotiæ xliii. Rooper.

Virtute cujus quidem Brevis Henricus Samborne Armiger Vicecomes Comit. prædicti eidem D. Regi apud Weſtmonaſterium ad diem prædictum certificavit in hac quæ ſequitur forma.

ſſ. Ego Henricus Samborne Armiger, Vicecomes Comitatus Oxonienſis, Domino Regi certifico, quod Univerſitas Oxon eſt antiqua Univerſitas; quodque eadem Univerſitas nunc eſt, et à tempore cujus contrarii memoria hominum non exiſtit uſitato et approbato, fuit corpus politicum et corporatum, conſiſtens ex Cancellario, Magiſtris et Scholaribus ejuſdem Univerſitatis. Quodque iidem Cancellarius, Magiſtri et Scholares nunc habent, et à tempore cujus contrarii memoria hominum non exiſtit, uſitato et approbato, habuêre et habere conſueverunt et debuerunt, cuſtodiam et gubernationem tam dictæ Univerſitatis quam villæ et Civitatis Oxon, nec non conſervationem pacis et curam vigiliarum, earumque præfecturam tempore nocturno tam infra Univerſitatem Oxon prædictam, quam infra Villam et Civitatem Oxon prædictam, et ſuburbia ejuſdem. Et quod Cancellarius dictæ Univerſitatis pro tempore exiſtens toto tempore prædicto, pro ſe aut per Commiſſarium ſuum legitimè deputatum, uſus fuit et conſuevit curiam tenere infra Univerſitatem prædictam ad libitum ſuum pro punitione et coercione omnium malefactorum, pacis perturbatorum, Noctivagantium et Tranſgreſſorum contra ſtatuta, libertates, conſuetudines et privilegia ejuſdem Univerſitatis, tam per incarcerationem, quam per pœnam pecuniariam. Et quod iidem Cancellarius, Magiſtri et Scholares, toto tempore prædicto, uſi fuerunt et conſueverunt condere et conſtituere leges, ſtatuta et ordinationes, pro bona gubernatione et regimine tam tempore nocturno quam diurno, tam Scholarium Univerſitatis prædictæ quam Inhabitantium Villæ et Civitatis Oxon et ſuburbiorum ejuſdem. Et ulterius Domino Regi certifico, quod Richardus Paynter in Brevi prædicto infra nominatus, xiii die Octobris anno Domini CIↃDCIX coram Johanne King,

King, S. Theol. Doctore, et Commiſſario Reverendiſſ. in Christo Patris Richardi providentia divina Archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis et almæ Academiæ Oxon Univerſitatis prædictæ rite Deputato in curia ejuſdem Cancellarii tenta in Eccleſia B. Mariæ Virginis Oxon infra Univerſitatem Oxon prædictam eodem xiii° die Octobris prædictæ an. Dom. CIↃDCIX ſupra dicto, legitimo modo conventus fuit, pro eo quod idem Richardus Paynter inventus fuit in communibus plateis Civitatis Oxon noctivagans, inter horas nonam poſtmeridianam et quartam matutinam ſine cauſa rationabili contra formam et effectum cujuſdam ſtatuti per præfatum Cancellarium, Magiſtros et Scholares contra Noctivagantes legitime editi, et per diverſa Domini Regis et Progenitorum ſuorum Regum et Reginarum Angliæ chartas et ſtatuta hujus regni Angliæ conceſſa, ſtabilita, et approbata, per quod quidem ſtatutum proviſum et ſancitum eſt, quod quicunque convictus fuerit coram Cancellario aut ejus Commiſſario Univerſitatis prædictæ pro tempore exiſtente pro nocturna vagatione (ut præfertur) ſine cauſa rationabili, foriſfaceret pro qualibet offenſa, de qua bis convictus fuerit xl ſolidos ad uſum prædictorum Cancellarii, Magiſtrorum et Scholarium Univerſitatis prædictæ pro tempore exiſtent. Et, ſi poſt hujuſmodi convictionem prædictam, mulctam pecuniariam infra viii dies tunc proxime ſequentes non perſolveret ad uſum prædictum, tunc incarceretur per judicium ejuſdem Curiæ, quouſque mulctam pecuniariam prædictam ad uſum prædictum perſolveret. Et quia præfato Commiſſario in curia prædicta ad tunc et ibidem manifeſtè apparabat tam ex propria confeſſione ipſius Richardi Paynter [quam ex luculentis teſtimoniis eundem Richardum Paynter] per decem ſeperalee noctes inter primum diem Octobris anno Regni dicti D. Jacobi nunc Regis [ſexto, et primum diem Octobris an. Regni dicti D'ni Jacobi nunc Regis Angliæ ——] noctivagatum fuiſſe ſine cauſa rationabili contra formam ſtatuti prædicti, ideò idem Richardus in eadem Curia ſuperinde ritè et legitimè convictus fuit; et per eandem curiam tunc et ibidem condemnatus fuit ad ſolvendum ad uſum prædictum xl ſolidos pro qualibet vice noctivagationis ſuæ prædictæ. Et quia prædictus Richardus Paynter infra viii dies poſt convictionem ſuam prædictam, mulctam prædictam ad uſum prædictum non ſolvit, ideò per judicium ejuſdem curiæ tentæ coram prædicto commiſſario xxv Octob. anno ſeptimo ſupradicto in Eccleſia B. Mariæ Virginis prædicta [infra Univerſitatem prædictam Gaolæ D'ni Regis Com. prædict.] commiſſus fuit ibidem remanſurus quouſque mulctam prædictam ad uſum prædictum perſolveret. Et hæc eſt cauſa captionis et detentionis prædicti Richardi Paynter in priſona prædicta. Cujus corpus coram Domino Rege juxta exigentiam Brevis prædicti paratum habeo, prout interius mihi præcipitur, &c.'

All

All which being openly read in the Court before Sir Thomas Flemmyng, Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of England, with the reſt of the Juſtices of the King's Bench then preſent, the ſaid Lord did declare his Sentence in that caſe to be 'ſecundum Caſum anni noni Henrici ſexti,' by which caſe, he ſaid, Paynter was to be remitted, and ſent back to the Court of the Chancellor of Oxford, and there to have juſtice done him. To which Sentence the other Juſtices conſenting, they cenſured him (after he had been by them reprehended for his contumacy and arrogance) after the ſame manner. And further alſo Sir David Williams and Sir John Croke, two of the ſaid Juſtices did openly declare their knowledge and affirm that the Univerſity of Oxford did and had enjoyed that cuſtom for above 30 years before this time.

Laſtly, after ſome other circumſtances of Law, Paynter was ſent back to Oxford Priſon, and the 8 of Dec. following appearing in the Chancellor's Court, then laid down ſeveral pieces of Plate to be kept in the Vicechancellor's hands till he had paid the 20 li. and the charges belonging to the ſuit, of which John Snow that promoted and followed the controverſy was to have 24 ſ. At length after Paynter had firſt made great ſuit to the Vicechancellor, as alſo Smyth now in priſon, and after that, had ſhewed to him, the Doctors and Maſters in full Convocation held 26 March following, their great ſorrow and repentance for what they had done, they were pleaſed to leſſen Paynter's 20 li. to 40 ſ. and Smyth's 3 li. to 12 ſ. after which they were to their great joy diſmiſſed.

In the height of theſe actions, when the Citizens ſaw that their cauſe was like to come to nought, fretted and took all occaſions of revenge. At length upon ſome ſmall account they were ſo bold as to impriſon two privileged perſons named Sylveſter Pearſon and Alexander Hyll (the former of which was of the number of Slatters, who, with the Plaiſterers and Joyners, deſired at this time to be incorporated and enjoy the Univerſity Privileges): upon which the Vicechancellor ſent his half ſeal to have them delivered, but they rejecting it, did notwithſtanding detain them. Conſultation therefore being had concerning the matter, and found to be utterly againſt the antient and received Liberties and Privileges of the Univerſity, the Convocation forthwith diſcommoned the moſt active perſons in the buſineſs Oct. 27. The Inſtrument (1) for which dated 20 Nov. was ſtuck up on St. Mary's and the School doors, and had in it theſe names following that were then diſcommoned.

(1) Ib. in K. fol. 43 b.

Rich.

Rich. Hannes of the City of Oxford, Brewer,
Mayor for the beforegoing year,
William Potter, Draper,
William Wright, Goldſmith,
John Bird, Mercer,
Tho. Bird, Scrivener.
} viri primarii.

In which Inſtrument of diſcommoning 'tis ſaid that 'Nullum Collegium, Eccleſia Cathedralis, vel Aula, nulla perſona privilegiata infra præcinctum Univerſitatis Oxon, cujuſcunque ſtatus vel conditionis, nec per ſe nec per alium, directè vel indirectè, mediatè vel immediatè, cum aliquo prædictorum, vel eorum miniſtris, vel ſervientibus contrahat, vel cum iis vel eorum aliquo, Miniſtris vel Servientibus eorum commercium aliquod habeat, vel exerceat, nec aliquid ab iis, vel eorum aliquo, Miniſtris, Servientibus vel Domeſticis eorum emat: et ut ſollicite omnibus caveatur modis, ne quis alius, cujuſque artis, ſtatus vel conditionis, aliquid ab iis vel eorum aliquo, Miniſtris, Servientibus, vel Domeſticis eorum emat, quod in uſum ſuum convertatur ſub pœna quinque librarum legalis monetæ Angliæ, &c.'

But the ſaid perſons being not able to endure the ſaid ſentence of diſcommunication long, acknowledged their reſpective faults, and deſired abſolution; a copy of which being drawn was ſubſcribed by the Mayor and certain of the chiefeſt Citizens. The former (1) follows:

The 3d of Dec. 1609.

'We confeſs that according to our Compoſition we ſhould have delivered Sylveſter Pearſon upon the bringing the half ſeal from the Univerſity, and becauſe we did detain him two or three days after he brought the half ſeal, we confeſs we did the Univerſity wrong therein. And concerning the impriſonment of Alexander Hill, we ſay that it was not done by us, nor by our conſents or privities, but only by Mr. Wentworth our Recorder, and we give no allowance of it.

per me {
Thom. Harrys Maiorem,
William Levinz,
Iſaac Bartholomew,
Rich. Bryan,
Mathew Harryſon,
Walt. Payne: W. P.
Rich. Hannes,
Hen. Toldervey,
William Potter.'

(1) Ib. f. 44 b.

Which

Which confeſſion and acknowledgement being received by the Vicechancellor, the ſaid perſons were, with the conſent of the Convocation held 4 Dec. reſtored (1) to their former ſtate; and ſo alſo (2) were John and Thomas Bird upon their petitions put in, and ſubmiſſions that followed. As for Charles Rainsford, Joyner, John Bright, Slatter, and Thomas Edwards, Free-maſon, who were alſo diſcommoned, were freed by the ſaid power, and ſo an end for the preſent was put to this buſineſs. See more under the year 1611.

An. { Dom. 1610 / 8 Jacobi.

In the beginning of this year Mr. John Maſon, Fellow of Corp. Ch. Coll. (brother to Francis, lately of Merton Coll. the Defender in his writings of the Engliſh Church) doing his Exerciſe for the Degree of Bac. of Divinity, not only erred in them from the Doctrine of the reformed Church, but imprudently fell (as 'tis ſaid) upon the errors of the Pontificans, for which being called into queſtion by Dr. Kyng, the Vicechancellor, recanted in a Convocation held 12 of June under this form (3):

'Cum in exercitiis meis publicè præſtitis non ſolum à reformatæ Eccleſiæ doctrina aberraverim, ſed etiam in Pontificiorum errores incautus imprudenſque inciderim: Proteſtor coram Deo et hac venerabili Convocatione, me ab omni hæreſi Papiſtica abhorrere, humillimeque me ſubmittere judicio Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ, Domini Vicecancellarii, Doctorum, Procuratorum et Magiſtrorum hujus florentiſſimæ Academiæ. Veniam inſuper petens ab iis quos in hac parte læſos eſſe intellexero, et paratus inſuper ad ſatisfactionem, vel publicè vel privatim quandocunque viſum fuerit iis penes quos authoritas eſt.

Humilis veſter Orator et ſupplicans Johannes Mason.'

After which his Grace for Bac. of Div. having been denied 3 or 4 times for what he had uttered in his Exerciſes, he was ſuffered to proceed.

At the ſame time it having ſeemed good to the whole Parliament now ſitting, in teſtimony of their moſt dutiful affection unto his Majeſty, to take of their own accord the oath of allegiance made in Parliament in the third year of his Majeſty's reign, which the Clergy aſſembled in Convocation were likewiſe in their next meeting ſo to do, it was now thought

(1) Ib. f. 45 a.
(2) Ib. f. [49 a et b.]
(3) Ib. f. 52 b: et in pyx. AA nu. 30.

very convenient by thoſe examples that both the Univerſities ſhould with the like readineſs and alacrity expreſs voluntarily their ſincere and loyal hearts in the ſame manner. In order to this the Chancellor ſent a Letter (1) to the Vicechancellor and the reſt of the Heads of Houſes, requiring, after the receipt thereof a Convocation to be called, wherein, after he the ſaid Vicechancellor had firſt taken it, ſhould adminiſter the ſame to the reſt of the Heads of Houſes, and to both the Proctors: which being done, that the ſaid Proctors adminiſter it to the Regents and Non-Regents. All which being accordingly performed, care was taken, according to the tenor of the ſaid Letter, that all Bachelaurs of Arts and Scholars that were matriculated and capable of an oath in reſpect of their age ſhould take it. What the event of it was I cannot ſay; only that ſome (I ſuppoſe ſuch that were Popiſhly and Calviniſtically affected) withdrew themſelves and would not appear, thereby cauſing a jealouſy in many, that they were not true ſons of the Church of England.

The next matter that was done in Convocation was the reviving (2) the Decrees and Statutes againſt drunkenneſs, which was (notwithſtanding the former care had about it) ſo much frequented, that a ſcandal aroſe upon the Univerſity among the generality of ſober perſons. For the reforming of which divers Orders were made, of which one was that no Scholar ſhould lodge without their College or Hall, and that no Citizen or Townſman, whether free or privileged, ſhould entertain him or them within their houſes; if they did they were to forfeit 40 ſol. for a month's time, and ſo proportionably according to that ſum, if for leſs time. Furthermore it was ordered (3), 'Ut ſiquis in poſterum Tutor fuerit alicui hujuſmodi Tenebrioni à Regimine Univerſitatis cultuque publico divino ſe ſubducenti et latitanti infra parietes alicujus privilegiatæ vel non privilegiatæ perſonæ, cumque aliquo doctrinæ genere inſtituendum ſuſceperit infra Civitatem Oxon vel ſuburbia ejuſdem, vel infrà Univerſitatem Oxon et præcinctum ejuſdem, ab ipſa Univerſitate expellatur et penitus ſit bannitus.'

Which Orders, as alſo ſuch that related to Religion, that they ſhould be ſolemnly obſerved, care was taken that the Heads of Houſes ſhould be aſſiſting to the Vicechanç. in ſeeing them executed.

Nothing occurs more this year than that the King and Queen paſſed through Oxon in their way to Woodſtock (4): and that the Bookſellers (5)

(1) Ibid. f. 54 a, 55 b, 56 a.
(2) Ib. f. 57 a.
(3) Ibid. f. 58 a.
(4) Comp. Eccl. S. Ægid.
(5) Reg. K fol. 64 b.

London

of London by their Indenture obliged themſelves to give to the publick Library of Oxon a Copy of every Book that was printed by or for them.

An. { Dom. 1611 / 9 Jacobi.

The number of Students being now above 2420, and therefore without doubt ſeveral there were among them that had not a good opinion of the Church of England, great care was taken (1) by our new Chancellor EGERTON, Baron of ELLESMERE (for BANCROFT was lately dead) 'to uſe all good means to diſcover and find out all ſuch as ſhall juſtly be ſuſpected to be addicted or inclined to Popery or Puritaniſm, and not to ſuffer any ſuch to lurk or hide themſelves in or near this famous Univerſity, &c.' The number of Papiſts, or at leaſt the lovers of them, ſeemeth to me to be very inconſiderable, but that of the Puritans many, and indeed the ſole perſons that proved troubleſome in the Univerſity, and oppoſite to the Reformation in Religion now aimed at. Had not the King concerned himſelf in the matter (for it was always his ardent deſire to purify the fountains) all whatſoever the Chancellor or his Deputy could do ſignified nothing, for the Heads of certain Houſes being rank Puritans, could not or would not be awed by any authority but that of the King.

As the Univerſity was troubled with ſuch reſtleſs people, ſo far more and in a larger degree with the Citizens of Oxford this year. For divers quarrels falling out concerning the ſetting or ordering of the Night-Watch (which the Citizens ſtickled ſo much for, that a proceſs of Law was had between both the Bodies before the Judges of the King's Bench) a Convocation was called, wherein the Vicechanc. laying open the great abuſes that the Univerſity had ſuffered by the Citizens in relation to divers Privileges, and eſpecially the Night-Watch, which he with ſeveral of the Heads had endeavoured to compoſe, but could not, ſo high and inſolent were the demands of the ſaid Citizens, it was then voted (2) that the authors, chief abettors and fomenters of the ſaid controverſy ſhould be diſcommoned, that is, have no Trade or Commerce with the Scholars or privileged perſons. The form (3) of which diſcommoning was publiſhed 24 Aug. under the common Seal of the Univerſity, and therein the name of theſe perſons following:

(1) Ibid. f. 69 b.
(2) Ibid. fol. 70 a.
(3) Ibid. f. 72 a.

Rich. Smyth, Taylor,
Thom. Strawbridge, Draper, one of the Baillives of the City,
Joh. Bird, Mercer,
Thom. Bird, Scrivener.

And becauſe Mr. Thomas Wentworth the Recorder was a moſt malicious and implacable fomenter and author of theſe and other troubles, was, by the Decree (1) of the Houſe, diſcommoned alſo; that is to ſay, that no perſon under the Chancellor's juriſdiction ſhould receive counſel from, or admit him into their company, or counſel, or have any commerce with him or his domeſtick ſervants: and further alſo the Convocation decreed (2) that he ſhould be regiſtered to all poſterity, 'pro infeſtiſſimo et inimiciſſimo huic Academiæ.'

This diſcommoning therefore enduring for ſome time, and divers Scholars and others forgetting the injunctions laid upon them, began to trade with the ſaid perſons again; of which the Vicechancellor and ſeveral Heads of Houſes having had notice, admoniſhed them ſeveral times from ſo doing, leaſt they incur the puniſhment ariſing from the Statute in that caſe. At the ſame time divers complaints coming to the ſaid Vicechancellor, concerning William Potter, lately Mayor, who a little before he had left his office, encouraged the Baillives not to abate any thing of the ſaid Privileges, allowing alſo divers ſums of money out of the common ſtock of the City, to act and proſecute cauſes againſt the Univerſity, with other intolerable matters againſt them, was by an unanimous conſent (3) diſcommoned alſo, and accordingly publiſhed 9 Nov.

Theſe controverſies continuing high between the two Bodies, a hearing (after divers Suits of Law and Articles (4) of Grievances were put up between them) was appointed (5) by the King, and referred to certain of his Councellors to decide: and the day appointed being come, viz. the 22 of June 1612, the Cauſe, after much debate in the Council-Chamber at Whitehall, fell to the Univerſity, and the Citizens then commanded to go home, and ſuch of them that ſtood diſcommoned to confeſs their errors in a Convocation of Regents and Non-Regents. This being the effect of their mind, a Convocation was held 1 Auguſt following, wherein they made their ſubmiſſion under this form (6):

(1) Ib. f. 70 a et 72 b: 'infeſtiſſimus et inimiciſſimus fax et author.'
(2) Ib. f. 70 b.
(3) Ibid. f. 77 b, 78 a.
(4) Ib. f. 95, 96.
(5) Vide ibid. f. 96 a.
(6) Ib. fol. 93 a: et in pyx. AA nu. 40.

'Foraſmuch

'Foraſmuch as it appeared unto the Lords of his Majeſty's Privy Council, to whom the final ordering of certain grievances and differences between the Univerſity and City, were by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty committed, that the proceedings of the Univerſity in diſcommoning were no way injurious nor unlawful, and thereupon ordered by the honourable perſonages that every of us which are diſcommoned ſhall ingenuouſly ſubmit ourſelves and make ſatisfaction unto the Vicechancellor and Maſters of the Univerſity publickly in the Convocation Houſe within forty days next after the date of the ſaid Orders, and then that we ſhould be reſtored again to ſuch condition and favour with the Univerſity as we formerly enjoyed before the diſcommoning. Therefore we do here ingenuouſly ſubmit ourſelves, and confeſs and acknowledge that we are heartily ſorry that we have given any cauſe that the Univerſity or any member of the ſame ſhould conceive that ever we went about to impeach any privilege of the Univerſity, or gave any Cauſe of diſcommoning: and we do here promiſe that ever hereafter we will obſerve the lawful Liberties, Privileges, and Cuſtoms of this Univerſity, and do earneſtly deſire this reverend aſſembly to accept this our ſubmiſſion as a ſatisfaction, and moreover to be pleaſed to deliver and free us from the edict of diſcommoning, and reſtore us again to your wonted favour; and that we may trade and have commerce with all Colleges, Halls, and other priviledged perſons whatſoever.

William Potter, Richard Smyth,
John Bird, Thomas Bird.'

Before the reading of which, they ſeverally in their own perſons did acknowlege and affirm theſe words following (1) publickly in the Convocation:

'I confeſs I have offended the Univerſity, and am ſorry therefore, and promiſe hereafter to keep the lawful Liberties and Privileges and Cuſtoms of the Univerſity.'

After this their recognition, the words were by a Notary written down, and then openly read in Convocation Houſe by one of the Proctors, and afterwards ſubſcribed reſpectively with their own hands and names.

Which confeſſions and ſubmiſſions being read by the Doctors, Regents and Non-Regents, the diſcommoned perſons were freed (2) and reſtored to their former ſtate. As for Wentworth and Strawbridge before-mentioned, I find that the former did two years after this humbly requeſt the (3) Convocation

(1) Ib. f. 93 b. (2) Ibid. (3) In pyx. AA nu 41: et in Reg. K fol. 142 a.

to

to be reſtored by a writing ſubſcribed with his name, ſent to the members thereof, beginning thus: 'All due and reſpective remembrance premiſed: Two whole years are now expired ſince by occaſion of my place and ſpecial obligation to the City I loſt the favour of the honourable Univerſity, as appeared by your ſentence paſſed againſt me. My earneſt ſuit and requeſt unto you all now is, that it will pleaſe you after ſo long time to reſtore me to that much deſired favour which (to my no ſmall grief) I then unhappily loſt: &c.'

Which being read by one of the Proctors, he was, by the conſent of the greater part of the Houſe, reſtored (1) to his former eſtate, ult. Apr. 1614. But he being much a ſufferer by this diſcommunication, and wearied out as 'twere by the members of the Univerſity for his reſtleſs ſpirit againſt them, was at length forced to retire to Henley, a Mercate Town in this County, and there to ſpend (as I have heard) the remainder of his days (2). As for Strawbridge, I find not as yet any ſubmiſſion to have come from him, and therefore, as 'tis probable, the ſentence laid upon him till his dying day. However it is, ſure I am that the Scholars, who were eye and ear witneſſes of all theſe paſſages, and ſaw what their ends were, one of them made theſe verſes:

'Wentworth wants worth, Potter's turn'd to clay,
Birds wings are clipt, and Snows melted away.'

The Books of Conradus Vorſtius were publickly burned in the Univerſity.

An. { Dom. 1612
10 Jacobi.

The things memorable this year are divers, of which take theſe few following.

1. That whereas Thomas Bickley, late Biſhop of Chicheſter, had left certain monies to Merton College, to purchaſe lands to have a Sermon preached every year in their Church before the Univerſity, the Convocation appointed (3) that the firſt of May which is the feaſt of S. Philip and Jacob ſhould be the day.

(1) Ibid. in K fol. 142 a.

(2) [20 Jac. 1, Mr. John Whiſtler was appointed by the Citizens to be Wentworth's Deputy in the Recorderſhip. Wentworth hath written 'The Office and Duty of Executors, &c.' He died in or near Lincoln's Inn, in Sept. 1627. Ath. Oxon. v. 1, c. 437.

(3) Ibid. in K f. 82 a.

2. That

2. That the old Schools of Arts being now plucking down, Lectures and publick Exerciſes were to be performed elſwhere, viz. the ordinary Lectures which were to be read in the old Schools between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning (1) were to be read in theſe places following. Five of them were to be read at their wonted hours in the Divinity School, and in ſuch places therein that the Proctor ſhould appoint. Two in the Atrium or Proſcholium by the Divinity-School door, and two in Saint Mary's Chancel. Quodlibets at the wonted hours in the ſaid Chancel; Generals or Diſputations in Parviſiis to be at their wonted hours, either in the north Chapel of St. Mary's, or in the Chancel or Congregation Houſe according to the appointment of the Proctors. The 6 ſolemn Lectures to be performed by every Bachelaur of Art before he proceeds Maſter were to be read either in the ſaid north Chapel of Saint Mary's, or in the Chancel or Congregation Houſe. The Determinations of the Bachelaurs in Lent, to be in the Divinity School, or St. Mary's Church, according to the Proctors appointment, or in the Congregatton Houſe. And laſtly, as for the Lectures in the Veſpers, the place for them was to be appointed by the Vicechancellor and Proctors.

3. That a Controverſy (2) hapned between the College of Phyſicians at London, and the Phyſicians of this Univerſity, becauſe Practice was denied by the ſaid College to the Doctors and Licentiats in Phyſick of Oxford. The like ſtrife (3) hapning an. 1606 (wherein alſo the Univerſity of Cambridge was concerned), Sir Edw. Coke, Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, ſhewed himſelf a great friend in behalf of the Univerſities, by having it ended for their advantage (4): but as for the Controverſy now on foot, how ended I know not.

4. That the illuſtrious Prince Frederick the fifth Elector Palatine of the Rhine, was expected (5) at Oxford, but urging occaſions calling him back, excuſed himſelf by a Latin Letter (6), ſent to the Vicechancellor, beginning thus: 'Laudatum nobis fuit (Vir reverendiſſime) Academiæ Oxonienſis, &c.' which being publickly read in the Convocation, Order was taken (7) that an anſwer with a rich pair of gloves ſhould be ſent to him in the name of the Univerſity. Both which he receiving as great honour done unto him returned an anſwer of thanks (8) beginning thus: 'Reverende et clariſſime Domine Doctor oblatas a veſtrâ Academiâ Chyrothecas &c.'

(1) Ibid. fol. 103 b, 104, &c.
(2) Ibid. f. 105 a.
(3) Ibid. f. 2 b.
(4) Ibid.
(5) Ibid. f. 105 b.
(6) Ibid. f. 116 b.
(7) Ibid. f. 117 a.
(8) Ib. f. 117 b.

5. That

5. That Dr. John Howſon, one of the Canons of Ch. Church, preaching at Saint Mary's, took occaſion to make mention of the Geneve Notes or Annotations on the Bible, accuſing them as guilty of miſinterpretation touching the Divinity of CHRIST, and his Meſſiahſhip, as if ſymbolizing with Arrians and Jews againſt them both. For which he was afterwards ſuſpended, or at leaſt forced to recant by Dr. Rob. Abbots (Pro-Vice-chancellor, as I think, at this time) 'propter conciones publicas minus orthodoxas et offenſionis plenas' (i. e.) for publick Sermons being leſs orthodox, and fuller of offence than they ought to have been. This ſeems to be hard meaſure, becauſe the ſaid Annotations had been cenſured for their partiality by the tongue of K. James.

6. That Prince HENRY, the people's darling and delight of mankind, died (1); one as eminent in nobleneſs as in blood; and 'whoſe Spirit was too full of life and ſplendour to be long ſhrowded in a cloud of fleſh.' So that the Univerſity being as 'twere overwhelmed with grief, (and eſpecially for this reaſon, that he had once been a Student there, particularly in Magdalen College, under the tutorage of Mr. John Wilkinſon, afterwards the unworthy Preſident of that Houſe) could not otherwiſe expreſs itſelf, but, 1. by the tongue of one of their Proctors, Mr. Corbet, who very oratorically ſpeeched it in Saint Mary's Church, before a numerous auditory,

(1) Prince HENRY—the delight of mankind, the expectation of nations, the ſtrength of his father and glory of his mother, Religion's ſecond hope, died on Friday 6 Nov. 1612, aged 18, or thereabouts. He did then yield up his ſpirits unto his immortal Maker, Saviour and Reſtorer, being attended unto Heaven with as many prayers, tears and ſtrong cries as ever ſoul was.

He was buried on Monday 7 Dec. 1612 in Hen. VII Chapel at Weſtminſter: on which day his funeral was ſolemnized in both the Univerſities, "with all the ſignes of ſorrow which could be imagined, having in their two Univerſitie Churches Funerall Sermons, all mourning, both in heart, habit and countenance; the forerunners of which their extreame ſorrow, long before this, in their ſeveral Bookes of mourning Epitaphs, burſt forth, Oxford in her JUSTA OXON. and Cambridge in her EPICEDIUM CANTABRIG. &c. with divers other Orations to this purpoſe. The Funerall Sermon in Saint Maries, Oxon. (on the ſaid 7 of Dec.) was preached by Doctor Goodwin, Deane of Chriſt Church Colledge there, the Text being out of Eſay the lvii, 1. 'The righteous periſheth, and no man conſidereth in his heart; and mercifull men are taken away from the evill to come.' In which he was not only exceedingly moved himſelfe, but alſo moved the whole Univerſitie and City to ſhedde fountaines of teares.

The other of Cambridge was preached by Doctor Carey, Maſter of Chriſt's Colledge, and Vicechancellour of the Univerſitie, his Text being out of the 2 of Samuel, chap. iii, v. 34, the laſt words of the verſe: 'And all the people wept againe for him.' In ſpeaking whereof and weeping himſelfe, he made all the people weepe againe and againe." So Sir Charles Cornwallis in the *Life and Death of Prince Henry*. Lond. 1641, Oct. p. 91.

"I muſt not forget his love to Learning, to the Muſes, to all the learned who any way did excell; to the two Univerſities, chiefly Oxenford (becauſe mourning Cambridge did never injoy his preſence) whoſe unſpeakable ſorrow for his death will ſhew the great portion of his love they injoyed. I ſhould but increaſe ſorrow, to tell you how exceeding kindly their Vicechancellour, Doctors, Graduates and Students were uſed, when they came to ſee him at Woodſtock; what care he had to give them contentment; how carefull he was, and what ſpeciall commands were generally given throughout the whole houſe, that they ſhould not want the ſame; of his mild and grave carriage towards them, and his loving ſpeeches in their abſence." So the ſaid *Life*, p. 97.

beginning

beginning thus: 'Quam ſit ſemper vobis, et proprium, juſto ſervire dolori, ſobriiſque lachrymis obtemperare, ipſi mihi vos dixiſtis modo, qui et egregio Oratori et invido argumento fideliter ceſſiſtis, mihi tantum poſt conſumptum humorem et hiſtoriæ meæ, fidem veſtram, et ſuſpiria præſtituri, &c. 2. By a book of Verſes that the members thereof publiſhed to his memory (1), wherein are ſuch characters and encomiums of him as if Great Britain had never before produced the like. Much to the ſame purpoſe alſo did Magdalen College in a Book of Verſes made by the members thereof, printed at Oxford, 1612.

7. That the Citizens having erected 150 Cottages within the ſpace of 50 years before this time, to the great burden and charge of the Univerſity (which Cottages were inhabited by people that practiſed to ſteal the King's wood from his Foreſts near Oxford) it was ordered by the Lords of the Council, at a hearing had before them, that the Chancellor of the Univerſity and the Steward of the City now being ſhould reform the ſame.

8. That the great Mecænas of Learning, Sir Thomas Bodley, laying upon his death-bed, the Vicechancellor, Heads of Houſes and Proctors ſent their condoling Letters to him, dat. 17 of Jan. this year, the beginning of which runs thus: 'Quos dolores ſolent adnata membra affecto corde perſentire, iiſdem plane nos (clariſſime Bodleie) te Corde noſtro periclitante laboramus, &c.' which Letter being printed (2) I ſhall omit the remainder, and proceed. His death and will being afterwards publiſhed in a Convocation, and the Univerſity thereupon underſtanding what he had bequeathed to them for the carrying on the work of the new Schools, and other pious uſes, the next matter chiefly conſiderable was to perform the laſt office due to ſuch a worthy perſon that had to the laſt been ſo great a favourer of the Muſes. The day therefore deſigned for his burial, which was 29 Mar. 1613, the body ſome days before was brought (3) from his houſe in Little Saint Bartholomew's in London, to Merton College, and in the publick Hall there (the ſaid Corps being adorned with thoſe uſual enſigns or atchivements that belong to Knights) was depoſited and ſo laid for ſome time in ſtate. In the ſaid Hall alſo, for the greater honour of the defunct, were preſent three Heralds of Arms (of which Clarenceux was the chief) with ſeveral of his relations, namely Lawrence Bodley, his elder Brother, Reſidentiary of the Cathedral of Exeter, Sir John Bennet, Kt. LL. D.

(1) [Intit. 'Lachrymæ in Obitum Henrici Principis R. Jacobi fil. primogeniti.' Lond. 1612. 4to.]

(2) Oxon. 1658.

(3) Reg. Actorum Coll. Mert. p. 244.

Will. Hakewill Eſq. which two laſt were Executors of the will; George Hakewill, D. D. Brother to William, and Laurence Bodley, Nephew to the forementioned Laurence and to the defunct, now Scholar of Merton Coll. afterwards Fellow of Exeter Coll. Beſides which were Dr. William Goodwyn, Dean of Chriſt Church the Preacher, Dr. Singleton the Vicechanc. both the Proctors, and all the Bedles; every Fellow, Chaplain, Poſtmaſter, and ſervant of Merton College. There were alſo as many poor Scholars, as the defunct was years of age (67) choſen by the Heads of Houſes according to his Will; all which, beſides ſervants and others, were cloathed in black, and did, beſides the Gownſmen of Colleges and Halls, and the ſeveral Degrees of the Univerſity in their Formalities, accompany the Body from Merton College about 9 of the clock in the morning through Chriſt Church to Quatervois, and thence down the great Street to Saint Mary's Church, where, turning up the School Street entred the Divinity School, and there ſolemnly repoſing the Body, Mr. Rich. Corbet of Ch. Church, the Deputy Orator for that time, made an eloquent Oration: which being finiſht, the company with the Body went to St. Mary's, where (his Κενοταφίον being the day before erected) Dr. Goodwyn preached his Funeral Sermon, and therein took occaſion to enlarge himſelf upon the perſon laying before him, and his Benefaction on the publick. At length all Rites and Ceremonies being there concluded, the Corps was carried to Merton College, where, after an eloquent Speech was delivered by Mr. John Hales, Fellow of that Houſe (1), the Body was committed to the Earth at the upper end of the Choir, under the north wall. After all was done, thoſe had mourning weeds, with the Heads of Colleges and Halls, retired to the common Refectory of that College, and had a funeral dinner beſtowed on them, amounting to the ſum of an hundred pounds, being part of the 666l. 13s. and 4d. that the defunct had in his Will deſigned for the expence of his burial.

The next day, the Univerſity being aſſembled in Convocation, did confer (2) the Degree of Doctor of Divinity [as a member of Chr. Ch.] on the before mentioned Laurence Bodley [M. of A. chief mourner at his Brother's (3) funeral], of Maſter of Arts on Will. Hakewill [of Lincoln's Inn (4) Eſq.] ſometime of Exeter College, and I think Will. Camden Clarenceux King of Arms, the laſt of which having ſerved the day before at the Funeral, ſupplicated

(1) [Printed at Oxon at the end of Bodleiomnena, 4to. 1613.]
(2) Reg. K, ut ſupra, fol. 118 a.
(3) [Ath. Oxon. Faſti.]
(4) [Ibid.]

for

for that degree (1), and (as I ſuppoſe) had it conferred on him, though nothing appears in the Regiſter.

In the latter end of this year, Frederick Count Palatine of the Rhine, Prince Elector of the Empire, and afterwards King of Bohemia (who had lately married Princeſs Elizabeth, the only Daughter of K. James I) came to viſit the Univerſity, where being ſumptuouſly entertained, was pleaſed with his own hand writing to matriculate himſelf a member of the Univerſity (ſub tit. Æd. Chr.) with this ſymbol, 'Rege me, Domine, ſecundum Verbum tuum.'

An. { Dom. 1613 / 11 Jacobi.

The firſt matter that occurs to our view this year is that relating to Corbet of Chriſt Church before mentioned, Proctor of the Univerſity, who preaching (2) the Paſſion Sermon on Good-Friday, inſiſted on the Article of Chriſt's deſcending into Hell, and thereby treated upon Calvin's manifeſt perverting of the true ſenſe and meaning of it. For which he was ſo rattled up by the Repetitioner on Low Sunday following, not without Dr. R. Abbot his encouragement (as it was generally conceived) that if he had not been a man of very great courage, it might have made him aſhamed of ſtaying in the Univerſity; ſo dangerous a thing it was to touch at any thing in which Geneva was concerned.

The King's Profeſſor of Divinity (Abbot before mentioned) having hitherto, as his predeceſſors had done, taken great pains in reading and moderating, yet with little profit (for the Canonſhip of Ch. Ch. and Rectory of Ewelm, tho' ſetled on him, were not yet fallen) were ſeveral profits and fees allowed to him by the Delegates of the Univerſity, with the conſent of Convocation, to ariſe moſtly from thoſe that proceed, and do Exerciſes in Divinity; which, with the ſalary of 40l. per annum, paid by the Dean and Canons of Chriſt Church, was all that the ſaid Abbot enjoyed, but his ſucceſſor ſitting long in the Chair had all the profits at length come into his hands, which remain to this day to his ſucceſſors.

Soon after the troubleſome elections of the Collectors were called into queſtion, merely occaſioned by the rudeneſs committed in the beginning of laſt Lent, which ſounding very ſcandalous in the ears of many, reformation

(1) [Reg. f. 118.]

(2) P. Heylin in the Life of Laud, Archb. of Cant.—Part 1, lib. 1, p. 68.

was conſidered, and Delegates thereupon appointed (1) to find out another way of election. But what they did in it appears not. However it ſeems the old way of election continued, till the Cycle of Proctors was made 1628, as I ſhall tell you when I come to that year.

Joſeph Barnet, a Jew both by nation and ſuperſtition, who read Hebrew to divers young Students, had cunningly pretended and held forth that he embraced and believed Jesus to be the true Meſſias. He profeſſed that he was ſeriouſly and heartily grieved for his former blaſphemies againſt him. He mournfully bewailed that the eyes of his brethren and countrymen were ſo blinded, and their hearts ſo hardned. He ſeemed to deſire nothing more earneſtly than that he might be judged worthy to be admitted into the Chriſtian Church by the Sacrament of Baptiſm. By theſe tricks of Legerdemain, he deceived many of the learned Doctors, eſpecially Dr. Lake, Warden of New College, afterwards Biſhop of Bath and Wells. And a Sabbath was appointed publickly, wherein Baptiſm ſhould be adminiſtred to this new Diſciple in St. Mary's Church. Dr. William Twyſs was commanded to preach before the adminiſtration of this ſacred Ordinance, to add the more luſtre to it. But the very day before he was to be baptized, this diſſembling Jew ran away. Dr. Lake being informed thereof, ſent ſome on horſeback, others on foot to purſue him, who overtaking him, brought him back, tho' againſt his will, to Oxford, where, on his own accord, he profeſſed that he was returned to his old Judaiſm, which he had forſworn: he jeered at Christ, and deſpiſed Baptiſm, for he had now filled his purſe. Hereupon Dr. Twyſs laid aſide the Sermon which he had prepared, and inſtead thereof, preached an excellent Sermon upon occaſion of Barnet's revolt; wherein he ſhewed God's juſt judgment upon that perverſe nation and people, whom he had given up to a reprobate ſenſe even to this very day. And this performed with great applauſe and to the admiration of the whole Univerſity, for that he had compoſed this in fewer hours, than the common wits in the Univerſity could make a Sermon in ſo many weeks, yea months, and yet they conſiſted more in words than in profitable and uſeful matter.

(1) K fo. 11 a, &c.

An.

An. { Dom. 1614
12 Jacobi.

To paſs by the buſineſs of William Powell, of Jeſus Coll. who killed one Walter Williams, of the ſame Houſe, in Feb. laſt, for an inconſiderable matter (which put the Univerſity to much trouble in claiming Powell's trial, he having been bound over to appear at the Aſſize following) I ſhall proceed to that which is more obſervable in Hiſtory.

In the latter end of the laſt and beginning of this year a ſpirit of ſedition (as I may ſo call it) poſſeſſed certain of the Regent Maſters againſt the Vicechanc. and Doctors. The chief and only matter that excited them to it was their ſitting like boys bare headed in the Convocation Houſe, at the uſual aſſemblies there, which was not, as 'twas thought, ſo fit, that the Profeſſors of the Faculty of Arts (on which the Univerſity was founded) ſhould, all things conſidered, do it. The moſt forward perſon among them, named Henry Wightwicke, of Glouceſter Hall, having had ſome intimation of a Statute which enabled them to be covered with their caps, and diſcovering alſo ſomething in the large weſt window of Saint Mary's Church, where pictures of Regents and Non-Regents were ſitting covered in aſſemblies before the Chancellor, clapt on his cap, and ſpared not to excite his brethren to vindicate that cuſtom, now in a manner forgotten; and, having got over one of the Regents to be more zealous in the matter than himſelf, procured the hands of moſt, if not all, of them to be ſet to a Petition, (in order to be ſent to the Chancellor of the Univerſity) for the effecting and bringing about the matter. But the Vicechancellor, Dr. Singleton, having had timely notice of the deſign, ſends a full relation of the matter to the Chancellor; whereupon anſwer was returned, that he ſhould deal therein as he ſhould think fit. Wightwicke therefore being called into queſtion for endeavouring to ſubvert the Honour and Government of the Univerſity, whereby he ran himſelf into perjury (he having before taken an Oath to keep and maintain the Rites, Cuſtoms and Privileges of the Univerſity) was baniſhed; and his party, who had proved falſe to him, ſeverely checkt by the Chancellor.

At length Wightwick's friends laying open to him the danger that he would run himſelf into, if he ſhould not ſeek reſtauration and ſubmit, did, after his peeviſh and raſh humour had been much courted to it, put up a Petition (ſubſcribed in his behalf by the Biſhop of London and Sir John Bennett) to the Chancellor of the Univerſity, for his reſtauration, which being

being with much ado granted, but with this condition, that he make an humble recantation in the Convocation, ſent to his Vicechancellor what ſhould be done in the matter, and among other things thus (1). 'For the manner of his ſubmiſſion and recognition which he is to make, I will not take upon me to direct, but leave yt wholy unto your wiſdomes, as well for manner as for the matter; only thus much generally I will intimate unto you, that the affront and offence committed by Whittwicke in the Congregation Houſe by his late inſolent carriage there, was verie great and notorious, and that offence afterwards ſeconded and redoubled by another, as ill, or worſe then the former, in his ſeditious practizing and procuring a multitude of handes, thereby thinking to juſtifie and maintain his former errors, and his proud and inſolent diſobedience and contempt. I hold yt therefore very requiſite that his ſubmiſſion and recognition, both of the one fault and of the other, ſhould be as publique, and as humble, as poſſibly with conveniencye may bee. Which being thus openly done, as I hope yt will bee a good example to others, to deter them from committing the like offences hereafter, ſo I do alſo wiſhe this his puniſhment may be only ad correctionem et non ad deſtructionem.'

This being the effect of the Chancellor's mind, Wightwicke was ſummoned to appear to make his ſubmiſſion in the next Convocation, which being held 25 June this year, he placed himſelf in the middle of St. Mary's Chancel and ſpoke (2) with an audible voice as followeth:

'Ornatiſſime Domine Procancellarie, voſque Domini Doctores pientiſſimi, quotquot me vel banniendum vel bannitionem meam ratam eſſe voluiſtis, ut vobis omnibus et ſingulis innoteſcat (3) diſcupio: me Henricum Whitwicke pileum coram Domino Vicecancellario Thoma Singleton capiti haud ita pridem impoſuiſſe, quod nemini Magiſtrorum in Congregatione vel Convocatione [in preſentia Domini Vicecancellarii aut Doctoris alicujus] licere fateor. Scitote quæſo prætereà, me ſupradictum Henricum à ſententia Domini Vicecancellarii ad venerabilem Domum Congregationis provocaſſe, quod nec licitum nec honeſtum eſſe in cauſa perturbationis pacis facilè concedo. Scitote denique me ſolum, manus Academicorum egregiè merentium Theologiæ Baccalaureorum et in Artibus Magiſtrorum in hac corona aſtantium Collegiatim et Aulatim curſitando reſcripto apponendas curaſſe, in quibus omnibus Præfectis [ſumme] diſplicuiſſe, in

(1) Ibid. in K fol. 145 b, et in pyx. AA nu. 31.

(2) Ibid. fol. 146 b: et in pyx. AA nu. 132.

(3) *Diſcupio* plane ſenſu contrario.

pacem

pacem almæ hujus Academiæ et in digniſſimum noſtrum Procancellarium deliquiſſe, parum nolenti animo confiteor, et ſanctitates veſtras humillimè imploro, ut quæ vel temerè et inconſultò, vel volenter et ſcienter feci, ea, ut deceat homines, condonentur.

Henricus Wightwicke.'

Which ſubmiſſion or recognition being ended, he was reſtored to his former ſtate, and ſo forthwith reaſſumed his place. But this perſon, who was lately beneficed at Kingerbury in Lincolnſhire, could never be convinced, when he became Maſter of Pembroke College, 46 years after this time, that he made any ſubmiſſion at all, but carried the buſineſs on and effected it againſt all the Univerſity: as to his young acquaintance that came often to viſit him and he them (for he delighted in boyiſh company) he would after a pedantical way boaſt, ſuppoſing perhaps, that having been ſo many years before acted, no perſon could remember it: but record will riſe up and juſtify matters, when names and families are quite extirpated and forgotten among men. Pray ſee more of this Cap-buſineſs in the year 1620.

The King in his Progreſs taking Oxon in his way to Woodſtock 29 of Auguſt, went up to the publick Library with the Bedells before him, and in his company were ſeveral of the Nobility, Council and Knights with him, among which were the Earls of Pembroke and Somerſet, and Sir Ralph Winwood, Secretary. After he had peruſed the Album of Benefactors to the Structure of the new Schools (whoſe zeal for the public he much praiſed) he commanded that the Commentary of Dr. William Fulke of Cambridge, written on the New Teſtament, ſhould be brought to him, which being ſo done, 'deprehendit ex cap. 10 ad Rom. et ſec. 15 Annot. calumnias et impoſturas quorundam Pontificiorum de ordine et vocatione Miniſtrorum et ita cenſura lata de hoc tenebrione ex hâc Bibliothecâ receſſit.'

It muſt be now noted, that when K. James was entertained at Oxon an. 1605, divers Cambridge Scholars went thither out of novelty, to ſee and hear; yet if any thing had been done amiſs they were reſolved to repreſent it to the worſt advantage. Some therefore that pretended to be wits, made copies of Verſes on that ſolemnity, among which I have met with one that runs thus:

'To

'To Oxenford the King is gon
With all his mighty Peers,
That hath in grace maintained us
These four or five long years.
Such a King he hath been,
As the like was never seen:
Knights did ride by his side
Evermore to be his guide:
A thousand Knights, and forty thousand Knights,
Knights of forty pound a year.'

Some have said that it was made by one —— Lake, but how true I know not. Now this year the King being minded to take a journey to Cambridge, to the end that at his arrival and stay there he might be entertained with Scholastical Exercises, and so consequently perceive their way and course of Learning, and what learned men they had among them, did appoint the 7 day of March to be there. So that it being known time enough at Oxon, many Academians went thither purposely to observe the Exercises and the manner of his entertainment, and were not a little scandalized at the conferring of Degrees in several Faculties on unworthy and unlearned men. But so it was, that being not answerable to their expectation, many idle Songs were made of the passages there, one of which (being that which first came out) was translated into Latin by P. Heylin, then of Hart Hall, but at the coming out of that Song made by Mr. Rich. Corbet of Ch. Ch. they died. The title of it was this: "A grave Poem as it was presented in Latin by Divines and others, before his Majesty at Cambridge, by way of Enterlude, stiled 'Liber novus de adventu Regis ad Cantabrigiam,' faithfully done into English with some liberal advantage, made rather to be sung than read to the tune of Bonny Nell.

It is not yet a fortnight since
Lutetia entertained our Prince, &c."

The rest you may see in the Poems of the said R. Corbet, printed 1647. These matters I note, because in this age nothing was more common than this way of expressing ingenuity by young men, and nothing more common than to interlard their discourse and writing with the sayings of old poets and orators. The former much disused after the Restauration of Charles

Charles II, the other then became ridiculous, as alſo the uſe thereof in preaching.

On Shrove Sunday towards the latter end of this year, it hapned that Dr. Laud preached at St. Mary's, and in his Sermon inſiſted on ſome points which might indifferently be imputed either to Popery or Arminianiſm (as about this time they began to call it) though in themſelves they were by ſome thought to be no other than the true Doctrines of the Church of England. And having occaſion in that Sermon to touch upon the Preſbyterians and their proceedings, he uſed ſome words to this effect, viz. 'That the Preſbyterians were as bad as the Papiſts.' Which being ſo directly contrary to the judgment and opinion of Dr. Robert Abbot, the King's Profeſſor of Divinity, and knowing how much Dr. Laud had been diſtaſted by his brother when he lived in Oxford, conceived he could not better ſatisfy himſelf and oblige his brother, now Archbiſhop of Canterbury, than by expoſing him (on the next occaſion) both to ſhame and cenſure, which he did accordingly.

An. { Dom. 1615 / 13 Jacobi.

For preaching at Saint Peter's in the Eaſt upon Eaſter-Day in the afternoon, in the turn of the Vicechancellor, he pointed at him ſo directly, that none of the Auditors were ſo ignorant as not to know at whom he aimed. Dr. Laud being not preſent at the firſt preaching of the Sermon, was by his friends perſuaded to ſhew himſelf at St. Mary's the Sunday after, when it ſhould come to be repeated (according to the antient cuſtom of this Univerſity), to whoſe perſuaſions giving an unwilling conſent, he heard himſelf ſufficiently abuſed for almoſt an hour together, and that ſo palpably and groſsly, that he was pointed to as he ſate. Several paſſages of the Sermon you may read in Dr. Heylin's Life of the ſaid Dr. Laud (1), to whom I refer the Reader for his further ſatisfaction. Of this Sermon he gave notice to his patron, Dr. Neal, Biſhop of Lincoln, in a Letter ſent to him, dated 18 of April, in which among others, are theſe paſſages: 'I came time enough (ſaith he) to be at the rehearſal of this Sermon upon much perſuaſion, where I was fain to ſit patiently and hear myſelf abuſed almoſt an hour together, being pointed at as I ſate. For this preſent abuſe

(1) Part 1, lib. 1, ſub. an. 1614. See in Ruſhworth's Collections, vol. 1, p. 62. Prynne's Canterb. Doome, p. 155, 410, 411.

I would have taken no notice of it, but that the whole Univerſity apply it to me, and my own friends tell me I ſhall ſink my credit, if I anſwer not Dr. Abbot in his own. Nevertheleſs, in a buſineſs of this kind, I will not be ſwayed from a patient courſe; only I deſire your Lordſhip to vouchſafe me ſome direction what to doe, &c.'

It is not to be doubted but that he was much troubled at this harſh uſage, and might have been more troubled at it, had he ſtood alone, and had not ſome others of eminent note been handled in as ill a manner not long before, particularly Howſon and Corbet of Chriſt Church, as 'tis before mentioned.

A little before the Act we received ſeveral tokens of benevolence from Dr. John Kyng, Biſhop of London, as pretious Cloathes (1) to adorn the Pews and Seats of the Doctors of Law and Phyſick in the times of the ſolemn Acts; alſo other Cloathes, curiouſly wrought, with a Cuſhion for the Pulpit, for which ſoon after he received thanks from the Univerſity.

This year in the month of Aug. the King coming to Woodſtock (2), the Vicechancellor, certain Heads of Houſes, Proctors and others went to do their obedience to him. The King receiving them graciouſly, the Orator made a Speech; which being done, the King gave them his hand to kiſs, with a promiſe that he would continue favourable to the Univerſity, and ſee that Learning and learned men be encouraged. Afterward they preſented to him (as they did the next year at the ſame place) and certain of the Nobles very rich Gloves, which is all I find of that ſolemnity, and all that is memorable this year, only certain Benefactions to the Univerſity: of which one, being for the enlarging of a Lecture, ſhall be mentioned in its place.

An. { Dom. 1616
14 Jacobi.

The Colleges of Wadham and Jeſus, lately built, having not as yet places and turns aſſigned to them in publick Exerciſes, and other concerns of the Univerſity, it was by certain Delegates (who had been appointed to conſider of it) ordered [2 Nov.] that (3) Wadham College ſhould next go before Lincoln, Jeſus and Balliol Colleges in the ſaid publick Exerciſes and

(1) Reg. K fol. 167 b. [with a Latin Epiſtle.]
(2) In Faſcic. Comp. Vicecanc. Ox. in pyx. SS.
(3) Reg. Convoc. N fol. 29 b, 30 a. ['ut Collegium Waddami proxime precedat Collegium Lincoln. Collegium Jeſu immediate ſequatur Collegium Balliolenſ.']

concerns;

concerns; and that alſo the firſt turns of preaching be remitted to Jeſus. But as Colleges encreaſed, ſo conſequently the number of Scholars, and they in grounds of Puritaniſm and Calviniſm: wherefore it being inſinuated to the King what dangers would proceed by the training up of young Students in the ſaid grounds, if ſome directions did not iſſue out from his Majeſty for the Courſe of their Studies; and that there was no readier way to advance the Preſbyterial government in this Kingdom than by ſuffering young Scholars to be ſeaſoned with Calvinian Doctrines, and that for want of Subſcription to the 3 Articles contained in the 36th Canon not only Lecturers, but divers other Preachers in and about the Univerſity, poſitively maintained ſuch points of Doctrine as were not maintained or allowed by the Church of England. He therefore having taken theſe things into conſideration, did by the advice of ſuch Biſhops, and others of the Clergy, as were then about him, diſpatch upon the 18 of January theſe directions (1) following to the Vicechancellor, certain Heads of Houſes, the two Profeſſors of Divinity, and the two Proctors of the Univerſity, to be carefully and ſpeedily put in execution.

'James Rex.

1. His Majeſty ſignified his pleaſure, that he would have all that take any Degree in Schooles to ſubſcribe to the 3 Articles.

2. That no Preacher be allowed to preach in the Town but ſuch as are every way conformable, both by Subſcription and every other way.

3. That all Students do reſort to the Sermons at St. Mary's, and be reſtrained from going to any other Church in the time of St. Mary's Sermons; and that proviſion be made that the Sermons in St. Mary's be diligently made and performed both forenoon and afternoon.

4. That the ordinary Divinity Act be conſtantly kept with three Replyers.

5. That there be a great reſtraint for Scholars haunting of Town-houſes, eſpecially in the night.

6 That all Scholars both at Chappel and at the Schooles keep their Scholaſtical Habits.

7. That young Students in Divinity be directed to ſtudy ſuch books as be moſt agreeable in Doctrine and Diſcipline to the Church of England, and excited to beſtow their time in the Fathers and Counſels, Schoolmen, Hiſtories and Controverſies, and not to inſiſt too long upon Compendiums and Abbreviators, making them their grounds of their Study in Divinity.

(1) Ibid. fol. 32 a et b.

8. That no man, either in Pulpit or in Schooles, be ſuffered to maintain dogmatically any point of Doctrine that is not allowed by the Church of England.

9. That Mr. Vicechancellour and the two Profeſſors, or two of the Heads of Houſes, do every Michaelmas Term, when his Majeſty reſorts into thoſe parts, wayte upon his Majeſty, and give his Majeſty a juſt accompt how theſe his Majeſty's Inſtructions are obſerved.'

Theſe Directions being read in a Convocation held the 29 of the ſaid month of January (1), there were not then according to the cuſtom any Delegates appointed to conſider of them, but in another Convocation (2) held the 12 of Feb. following there were; of which number Dr. Goodwin, Prideaux, Lawde, &c. were there. And had it not been for ſome of them that were zealous in the matter, the Directions would not have taken that effect as was expected. But effect they took, and they were the firſt ſtep (as one (3) ſaith) towards the ſuppreſſing of that reputation which Calvin and his Writings had attained to in this Univerſity, and a good ſtep it might have been if Dr. Goodwin, Dean of Chriſt Church, who was ſoon after this time Vicechancellor, had not been Father in Law to Dr. Prideaux, or rather if Dr. Prideaux himſelf had approved the Articles, or that Dr. Benefield of Corp. Chriſti College, the other Profeſſor of Divinity, a grave but ſedentary man, had been active in it. But however being publiſhed, gave ſuch a general alarum to the Puritan Faction, that the terror of it could not be forgotten in twenty years after, when in anno 1636 it was charged by Henry Burton, Miniſter of the Church in Friday Street, in London, for a mere innovation, and one of thoſe many innovations introduced by Dr. Laud and others of the Prelatical Party to ſubvert Religion.

Dr. Matthew Sutclyve, Dean of Exeter, having lately founded a College at Chelſea, near London, for the entertaining of learned Perſons to maintain Controverſies againſt the Papiſts and Sectaries, ſent his Letters (4) dated Cal. Dec. this year, deſiring the Convocation to make choice of ſome eminent men from among them. It begins thus: 'Quod veritatis aperti hoſtes adverſus veritatem jamdiu fecerunt, et nunc ſtrenuo et ſedulo faciunt, hoc viri ornatiſſimi, pietatiſque et doctrinæ laudibus cumulatiſſimi, &c.' In the ſaid Letter was incloſed a Schedule, containing the

(1) [Ibid. f. 33 b.]
(2) Ibid. f. 36 b.
(3) Dr. P. Heylin in the Life of Archb. Laud, part 1, lib. 1.
(4) Ibid. in N f. [39] b.

names

names of ſuch of this Univerſity that he deſired they would approve of (for ſome he had made choice of before, but were either dead or preferred) but whether they did ſo or no it appears not. Their names are as follow:

John Prideaux,
Sebaſtian Benefeild, } S S. T. P P.
Thomas James,
George Carleton, ſometime of Merton Coll.
Edw. Gee, S. T. P. of Braſenoſe,
Rich. Fitzherbert, of New College,
George Birket,
Chriſtopher Potter, } of Queen's College,
Daniel Ingoll,
John Sanderſon,
Rich. Corbet, of Chriſt Church,
Daniel Featly, of Corp. Chriſti College,
Matthew Style,
Nath. Norrynton, } of Exeter College.
Nath. Carpenter,

How many of theſe were admitted I find not. Sure I am that others being deſired, were much about this time received with great honor into that Society. But the truth is the Univerſities grew jealous of, beholding this deſign of Dr. Sutcliffe with ſupicious eyes, as which in proceſs of time might prove detrimental unto them.

In the latter end of Aug. this year, Prince Charles came honorably attended to Oxon, and having deliberately viſited the Univerſity, the Schools, Colleges and Libraries, and after he had been entertained with ceremonies and feaſting ſuitable to his dignity and merit, he was pleaſed with his own handwriting to matriculate himſelf a member of the ſaid Univerſity, Aug. 28, with this ſymbole or ſentence,

'Si vis omnia ſubjicere, ſubjce te rationi.

Carolus P.'

To ſay no more, he was afterwards a King of great Religion and Learning, but unfortunate.

An.

An. { Dom. 1617 / 15 Jacobi.

After the Earl of Pembroke, the new Chancellor of the Univerſity, had recommended (1) to the Vicechancellor, Heads of Houſes and others, a careful performance of the ſaid Articles mentioned laſt year, the Delegates (who before were appointed to make Decrees for the obſervance of them) brought forthwith the ſaid Decrees to the Vicechancellor, who cauſed them to be publiſhed in a Convocation the laſt of March this year.

To the firſt Article the Form of Subſcription was thus ordered (2) by them: 'Ego A. vel nos B. B. perlectis prius vel ab alio coram me vel nobis recitatis Orthodoxæ Fidei et Religionis Articulis xxxix et in ſacrâ Synodo Londini habita anno Dom. CIↃDLXII conſtabilitis, ſimulque tribus capitibus in alia Synodo Londinenſi ſub annum CIↃDCIV decretis et in Canonem xxxvi redactis ſciens volenſque, ſeu ſcientes et volentes, ex animo ſubſcribo, vel ſubſcribimus.'

And when any Academian was to be preſented to a Degree in the Congregation Houſe before the Vicechancellor and Proctors, this Form was by them preſcribed: 'Preſento vobis hunc meum B. vel S. ut admittatur, &c. ad quam quidem admiſſionem ſcio eum aptum, habilem et idoneum moribus et ſcientia. Quem inſuper ſcio legiſſe, vel ab alio recitatos audiviſſe, omnes Articulos quibus coram Procuratoribus ſubſcripſit.'

To the ſecond Article it was ordered that, 'Nulli deinceps publicè concionandi intra Academiæ Pomœria facultas prius conceditor, quam Collegii Aulæve ſuæ Præfecti, eove abſente Vicarii ejus aut ſurrogati ubi tum agit teſtimonio adprobatus fuerit, æqualem ac parem ſubſcriptioni ſuæ vitam accommodaſſe et conſtanter accommodare.'

To the third, 'Si quis in publicis Academiæ Concionibus præſentem ſe non exhibuerit, vel tum ubi eas haberi contigerit, ad aliam Eccleſiam ſe contulerit, ſi decimum octavum annum compleverit, ſive gradu aliquo inſignitus fuerit ſive non inſignitus, xii den. pœna mulctator, ſi vero decimum octavum annum non ſuperaverit, et gradu aliquo Academico ornatus non fuerit, eandem pecuniæ ſummam ſolvito, aut pro arbitrio Domini Procancellarii et Procuratorum virgis cæditor. Si quis vices ſuas in concionando non ſubeat viginti ſol. pœna plectitor, ſicut anteactis temporibus, vetera Academiæ ſtatuta exigunt.'

To the fourth this Decree: 'Proœmia encomiaſtica in quavis facultate

(1) Ibid. fol. 37 a.

(2) Ib. fol. 41 a et b. C fol. 149.

reſpondenti

reſpondenti olim injuncta ſimulque ſtatuta in eum finem edita, prorſus omittuntor obolentorque. Quæſtionum Status per Theſes ſcholaſticas plene clareque exponitor per quindecim integros dies antequam diſputationes habentur, Moderatori in quavis facultate exhibentor, et ſicubi ejus judicio confirmatæ fuerint typis in uſum juniorum publicandæ excuduntor. E regione Theſium ſingularium, ſacræ ſcripturæ loca, antiquorum Patrum teſtimonia, Conciliorum ſcita, Scholaſticorum deciſiones et authorum veterum claſſicorumque ſuffragia in margine adjiciuntor. Diſputationes Theologicæ quas Ordinarias vocant in Auditorio Theologico, non minus quam tribus Opponentibus perficiuntor; quo in numero Profeſſor Regius ſemper unus habetor. Opponentes Theſibus pro forma diſcutiendis, et de more valvis Eccleſiæ B. Mariæ Virginis affigendis, prænomina et nomina danto: Simulque cujus Collegii cujuſve Aulæ alumni ſint ſubſcribunto: Ornamentis inſuper Scholaſticis, ut cujuſque gradus poſtulat, decenter induti, ab Eccleſia B. Mariæ Virginis præeunte Moderatore ad Scholam Theologicam procedunto. [Cuilibet ad eum gradum qui per lectionem Epiſtolarum divi Pauli conceditur adſpiraturo, niſi prius bis in Schola Theologica ornatu Academico amictus opponente ſe geſſerit, poteſtas de cætero non irrogator.']

To the fifth Article were divers Decrees made, viz. againſt Noctivagation, and that thoſe that were taken in Alehouſes, Taverns, &c. were to be firſt admoniſhed, then corrected by whipping, if young, mulcted and baniſhed, &c. which Decrees being too long to be here inſerted, I ſhall paſs to the next.

To the ſixth that 'Singuli gradu aliquo inſigniti ad publica Exercitia, Diſputationes, publicas preces in Eccleſia B. Mariæ, Conciones ad Clerum Latinas Anglicaſve, denique preces diebus feſtis interciſiſve in Collegiis habendas, cultu Academico gradibus ſuis conveniente procedunto. Qui non paruerit, [pro prima vice viginti denariorum,] pro ſecunda iii ſol. et iv den. pro tertia v ſol. pro quarta demum vi ſol. et viii den. mulctâ fiſco Academico per Procuratores colligenda, applicandaque adficitor. Artium Baccalaurei, Scholareſque ſive Equitis aurati, ſive Armigeri, Generoſive filii in ſedilibus in uſum Magiſtrorum diſpoſitis, concionum publicarum, aliorumque conventuum tempore, ne diſcumbunto. Nobilium filii et ii quorum habenda eſt ratio, locum à latere utrinque occupanto: reliqui neque ſedento neque caput operiunto.'

To the ſeventh, 'In Prælectionibus catechiſticis, quæ in ſingulis Collegiis Auliſve haberi ſolitæ ſunt, Chriſtianæ Fidei et Religionis Articuli xxxix in Synodo

Synodo Londinenſi anno CIↃDLXII. Decreti leguntor explicantorque per Sacrarum Scripturarum axiomata, Patrum antiquorum et Conciliorum teſtimonia ſolidè confirmantor.'

To the eighth, 'Quicunque communis noſtræ fidei decretum aliquod ſecus inter concionandum interpretatur, quam Sacra Scriptura determinatum eſt, vel alieni pravique dogmatis opinionem fovet, ex quo partium ſtudio ipſum probabiliter eſſe addictum conſtet, tametſi concionandi facultas illi antea indulta ſit, Procancellarius continuo atque hoc innotuerit illum coram ſe et ſex Doctoribus Theologis ſimpliciter ſenioribus qui in concione interfuerint (quorum unum Profeſſorem Regium eſſe ſemper volumus) aut ſi aliqui forte defuerint, eorum loco ſubſtituendis Theologiæ Baccalaureis qui tum in concione præſentes fuerint, convenito; deinde ſi quis in hoc genere peccaſſe convincatur, ne ulterius contagio erroris ſerpat et foras ad multitudinem emanet, errorem ſic diſſeminatum publice revocare [inhibetor], perque quadrimeſtre ſpatium ab officio concionandi et (ſi ita videbitur commodum) amplius longiuſque tantiſper inhibetor, donec plene reſipuerit et Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ inſtitutis per omnia obſequentum ſeſe accommodaverit.'

Thus the ſaid Decrees, which being publiſhed and paſted up in all Refectories of Colleges and Halls, created no little trouble among many, and hatred on Dr. Laud, now Preſident of St. John's, and Dean of Glouceſter, who procured the ſaid Articles to be ſent to the Univerſity, and alſo, being one of the Delegates, had (with thoſe of his party that were of the number of them) a chief hand in the making of them. But however it was, it being the King's command, all matters relating to the ſaid Articles were to be obſerved, or elſe expulſion was to follow. Dr. Prideaux, one of the Delegates, did ſo much ſtomach theſe matters, that whether in oppoſition to them or Berkeley's Pareneſis (which he was appointed about this time to anſwer) that he cauſed above 18 queſtions againſt Arminianiſm to be publickly diſputed on by his Fellows in their Chappel or Hall. The firſt Queſtian was,

'An Paulus ad Rom. cap. 7, loquatur in ſuâ perſonâ, de ſe renato? Af.

The laſt queſtion was,

'An Arminianiſmus ſit merè Semi-pelagianiſmus? Af.

It muſt not be forgotten (tho' it ſhould have been remembred a little before) that much about the Act time Marcus Antonius de Dominis, Archbiſhop of Spalatro and Primate of Dalmatia, (and Croatia, I think) who a year or two ago (1) had betook himſelf for ſanctuary to the Church of

(1) He came into England 16 Dec. 1616.

England,

England, came to the Univerſity to ſee it and entertain himſelf with the delights of the Muſes. Very much honored he was at his coming by all Degrees of the Univerſity, who flocked to ſee and behold the comelineſs of his perſon and to hear him ſpeak. He was primarily entertained by Dr. Lake, Vicechancellor, and by ſome Colleges with certain ſpeeches and feaſting, and at the Schools with Diſputations. In the hearing of which, eſpecially thoſe of Prideaux, the Regius Profeſſor, and Featly, then a Proceeder in Divinity, he ſeemed to be very much affected. He was one of very fair language and fluent expreſſion, and as free of his diſcourſe at meals, as of eating and drinking. In a word, he had very free entertainment, and at his departure had a rich pair of gloves given to him by the Vicechancellor in the name of the Univerſity.

[Having received his education in the School of the Jeſuits, and imbibed the Romiſh faith, he had been appointed Biſhop of Sigeum, and afterwards tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of Spalatro. But at length, being wavering in his ſentiments, he attached himſelf to the reformed party, and came into England in the year 1616, where he was graciouſly received by King James, and preferred to the Maſterſhip or Sacerdotal Rectory of the Savoy in London, on the 23 of April 1618, and likewiſe to the Deanry of Windſor, where he was inſtalled 18 of May following. And tho' the King gave him no certain penſion, yet he received from his Majeſty a very good New-Year's gift every year, and another from the Queen of 40 Marks or 30l. per an. Several Noblemen likewiſe gave him New-Year's gifts, but they were not conſiderable. The errors however in Popery, which he had received in his early years among the Jeſuits, as he could never conceal, ſo he was not aſhamed again to diſſeminate and publiſh to the world: for not even the leaſt ſpark of a ſound conſcience remained in him, both in Eccleſiaſtical as well as temporal preferments aſſuming to himſelf and party every thing, no matter how, always intent by every means to acquire riches.

And full of ambition as well as avarice, though upon his firſt coming over he got into poſſeſſion of an ample revenue, and a moſt deſirable ſtation in the Engliſh Church, he was ſtill graſping at more, when he obſerved that the King very properly proceeded gradually in the diſtribution of preferments: encouraged alſo by the intrigues of Diego or Didacus Sarmiento de Acunna, Earl of Gundamore, to aſpire to the Archiepiſcopal See of Salerno, he preferred the deluſive idea of foreign grandeur to the moſt certain poſſeſſions and honour in England. Deſirous therefore of

returning to Popery, he earneſtly beg'd the King's favour to proceed to Rome; and tho' his requeſt met not with the good King's approbation, yet he threw no obſtacle in his way, and commanding him to depart out of his dominions and never to enter them again, concluded with this diſmiſſion: 'Return like a knave as you came.'

In obedience then to this Royal edict, rather than indulgence, he returned to Bruſſels about the feaſt of the Annunciation 1622; and thence to Rome: where he met with the reward his pretended piety deſerved, and fell a victim both to the Church of England, into which he had entered by cunning deceit, and alſo to the authority of the Pope. For tho' at firſt he was treated with ſome humanity by the Pope and his party, yet ſoon after being ſeized in a Monaſtry and committed to priſon by the Romiſh Inquiſition, as it is called, he was accuſed as an apoſtate for his heretical villainy, in order to excite the popular ſuperſtition, and to make ſome amends for the ruin which he had meditated in an Antichriſtian State by his moſt learned writings (for why might not a Balaam ſometimes aſſume the character of a true Prophet?) At length, dying of ſome diſeaſe, or by hunger or poiſon, and being condemned to death for the ſame crime, his body was committed, as the manner is at Rome, to the devouring flames (1).]

All that remains is, that before he came into England he eſcaped many dangers in Germany laid for him by his brethren the Jeſuits: that beſides his Books 'De Republ. Ecclesiastica,' he printed the History of the Council of Trent (2), which paſſed divers cenſures, and was condemned by the French Divines, and approved by others: and laſtly, that at his departure he left under his hand this atteſtation, 'That among all the reformed Churches of Chriſtendom, this of England cometh neareſt to the primitive ſincerity.' Dr. John Coſin, lately Biſhop of Durham, hath ſomething to that purpoſe in his Historia Tranſubſtantiationis Papalis, &c.'(3) as alſo a Character of this Archbiſhop, contrary hitherto to all Engliſh Writers that have ſpoken of him.

(1) Biſhop Goodman, in his Review of Sir A. Weldon's Court of K. James I, hath a large Diſcourſe of him: MS in Bodl. Muſ. 137, [50] p. 227.

(2) Ut in quadam Nota G. Camdeni in Bib. Cotton ſub Effig. Titi, B 8.

(3) Edit. Lond. 1674, p. 13.

An. { Dom. 1618
16 Jacobi.

The Earl of Pembroke, now Chancellor of the Univerſity, being ſick, and abſent from the Court in the month of June, the Citizens of Oxon (unknowing to any of the Univerſity) did labour to procure a new Charter of Corporation from his Majeſty, and did proceed ſo far in that matter, as to get it paſt under his Majeſty's hand-ſignet and privy ſeal, thinking they had given reſpect enough to the Univerſity by adding a formal Declaration of 'a general ſaving of all their Liberties and Privileges.' But our Chancellor having notice of it from Sir Franc. Bacon, Lord Chancellor, he forthwith acquainted his Majeſty with the inconveniences which might happen by this occaſion, eſpecially if any thing were granted to them which did croſs with the Univerſity Charters or Cuſtoms. Alſo that it would animate them to move many queſtions, and to put the Univerſity for every particular to a trial of Law. Whereupon his Majeſty was pleaſed to give preſent order that the Charter ſhould be ſtayed till the Earl of Pembroke were ſatisfied that there was nothing in it prejudicial to the Univerſity. So that the ſaid Earl having got an Abſtract of it ſent it to the Univerſity, to the end that certain perſons that were expert in their Charters and Cuſtoms might thoroughly view it, and obſerve ſuch inconveniences as may be an occaſion that his Majeſty may not ſuffer it to proceed any farther.

After thanks therefore had been returned to his Majeſty, Sir Fra. Bacon and the Earl of Pembroke for their love and care, there were certain exceptions following againſt the ſaid Charter, made by certain Delegates, which being put into the hands of Mr. John Walter and Mr. George Croke, Counſellors, were by them drawn and digeſted into this Form following, and ſoon after returned.

City Charter 1. 'Quod ſit libera Civitas per ſe.'

Exception. By this they would endeavour to exclude the Univerſity from all intermedling with them, where by the antient Charters the Univerſity hath government over the Townſmen and their officers, and they bound to obey the Univerſity.

C. Charter 2. They would have power to make Ordinances and Conſtitutions for victualling the ſame City, and Government of the inhabitants there.

Except. Whereby the Charter of 14 Hen. VIII, confirmed by Parliament, this power is eſpecially granted to the Univerſity over the Town artificers and the inhabitants thereof, 'et pro victualatione.'

C. Charter 3. They would have all fines, amerciaments and forfeitures of all inhabitants and reſidents within the Univerſity.

Except. By this they would carry the fines of all privileged perſons, which is granted already to the Univerſity, and they would have fines before the Clerk of the Market, which is at the nomination of the Univerſity, and they have taken the ſaid fines and amerciaments.

C. Charter 4. They would extend their power to ſerve proceſſes and execute precepts upon and beyond S. Bridge.

Except. This they never had before, and this the Vicechancellor ever had in his Juriſdiction.

C. Charter 5. They would have 'Bona felonum de ſe' and Deodands.

Except. All theſe are expreſsly granted to the Univerſity by the Charter of Hen. VIII beforementioned, by the Words of 'Quorumcunque Ligeorum ſive Subditorum noſtrorum infra villam Oxon. et ſuburbia ejuſdem,' and were never before in any the Town Charters.

C. Ch. 6. They would have Probat of Wills.

Exc. This is prejudicial to the Biſhop and Univerſity.

C. Ch. 7. They would have the preſent Mayor, laſt Mayor, Recorder and one other, to be elected by them to be Juſtices of Peace within the City by Charter.

Except. This they never had before; there is no want of ſuch number of Juſtices, and they deſire this only to over-rule and over-ſway the Univerſity.

C. Ch. 8. They would [have] the examining and reforming of all weights, meaſures, labourers and artificers.

Except. This is expreſsly granted to the Chancellor of the Univerſity 'ſoli et in ſolidum,' by the Charter of 29 and 32 of Edw. III.

Anne, the Conſort of K. James, dying at Hampton Court the 2d of March this year, her Funerals were with very great ſolemnity celebrated in St. Mary's Church 13 of May following, Dr. Goodwin, the Vicechancellor, then preaching before the Academians. There was a Book of Verſes alſo (if I miſtake not) made to her memory, and printed in the year 1619, [entit. 'Funebria ſacra Memoriæ Annæ Reginæ Jacobi R. Sponſæ.' Oxon. 4°.]

At

At this time began the troubles in the Low Countries, about matters of Religion, heightened between two oppoſite parties, Remonſtrants and Contra-Remonſtrants: their controverſies being chiefly reducible to five points; of Predeſtination and Reprobation; of the latitude of Christ's Death; of the power of Man's Free-will, both before and after his converſion; and of the Elects perſeverance in grace. To decide theſe difficulties, the States of the United Provinces reſolved to call a National Synod at Dort. And to give the more luſtre and weight to the determination thereof [they invited to their aſſiſtance ſome Divines out of all the Churches of Calvin's platform, and none elſe; which did ſufficiently declare that this Council was to be both parties and judges; as in fine it proved: for unto this Convention aſſembled the moſt rigid Calviniſts, not only of the United Provinces, but alſo of all the Churches of High Germany, and amongſt the Swiſs, and from the City of Geneva, whom it moſt concerned. From France came none, becauſe the King, upon good reaſon of State, had commanded the contrary; and the Scots much complained that they were not ſuffered by K. James to ſend their Commiſſioners thither with the reſt of the Churches: for tho' K. James had nominated Balcanquel to that employment in the name of the Kirk, yet that could give them no contentment. From England, the King ſent George Carleton, D. D. ſometime of Merton Coll. then Biſhop of Landaff, and afterward of Chicheſter; Joſeph Hall, D. D. then Dean of Worceſter, and afterward Biſhop of Exeter and Norwich; John Davenant, D. D. then Maſter of Queen's Coll. and Lady Marg. Prof. in Camb. and Samuel Ward, D. D. then Maſter of Sidney Coll. Camb. and Archd. of Taunton. And this he did that by the Countenance of his power, and by the preſence of his Divines, he might ſupport the party of the Prince of Orange, and ſuppreſs his adverſaries. On the third of Nov. they began the Synod: but things were carried there with ſuch an inequality, that ſuch of the Remonſtrants as were like to be elected by their ſeveral claſſes, were cited, and commanded to appear as criminals only, and being come, could not be ſuffered to proceed to a diſputation, unleſs they would ſubſcribe to ſuch conditions as they conceived to be deſtructive to their cauſe, and their conſcience too: which being refuſed, they were expelled the Houſe by Bogerman (who ſate Preſident there) in a moſt fierce and bitter Oration, condemned without anſwering for themſelves; and finally, for not ſubſcribing to their own condemnation, compelled to forſake their native country, with their wives and children, and to beg their bread, even in deſolate

deſolate places.] No Oxford man was appointed by the King to this Synod, but one; but ſeveral went: in particular, John Hales, ſometime Scholar of C. C. C. afterward Fellow of Merton and Eton Coll. and Canon of Windſor, who went in the company of Carleton (1).

An. { Dom. 1619 / 17 Jacobi.

Sir Henry Saville, Knight, Warden of Merton College, beholding the Mathematick Studies to be neglected by the generality of men, 'twas now his deſire to recover them, leaſt they ſhould utterly ſink into oblivion. For this end, he, by the King's authority and conſent of the Univerſity, founded and eſtabliſhed for ever this year two Lectures or publick Profeſſions, viz. one in Geometry and the other in Aſtronomy, allotting the Readers of them ample and ſufficient ſalaries by the year. The firſt Lecture in Geometry was performed by Sir Henry, in his own perſon on Wedneſday in the Act week, an. 1620, at nine of the clock in the morning. The place was the Divinity School, Auditory, the Vicechancellor, whole company of Doctors, moſt of the Maſters and others of the Univerſity. He (it ſeems) not only continued his reading for three or four days after, but alſo at certain times in the ſame place in the following term, till ſuch time he tranſlated himſelf to the new Geometry School, appointed by the Univerſity, where he continued his reading till the Nativity of Christ, and then ceaſed. The next term following Mr. Briggs, the new Profeſſor, appointed by the Founder, entred on the place, and on Jan. 8 the ſame year, at eight of the clock in the morning, made an elegant Oration before the Univerſity: Which being done, read actualiter the next Monday and Wedneſday, beginning from the 9 Propoſition of the firſt of the Elements of Euclid, where Sir Henry Saville had left off. He alſo read Arithmetick thrice in a week in Merton College Refectory to the Scholars thereof,

(1) See Fuller's Ch. Hist. Heylin's Hist. of Laud: ſee alſo Hales' Letters from the Synod of Dort to Sir D. Carleton, Ambaſſador at that time to the United Provinces, and whoſe Chaplain he was. [Mr. Hales ſeems to have been an impartial ſpectator of the proceedings of this famous Synod, and to have related with candour and ſimplicity what he ſaw and heard. Among other inſtances of partiality in the proceedings of this Synod, it is obſervable, that the ſolemn promiſe, made to the Remonſtrants, when they were ſummoned before the Synod, that 'they ſhould be allowed the freedom of explaining and defending their opinions as far as they thought proper, or neceſſary in their juſtification,' was manifeſtly violated. See Le Vaſſor, Hist. de Regne de Louis XIII, tom. iii, l. xii, p. 365, &c. Moſheim's Preface to the Latin Tranſlation of Hales's Account of the Synod of Dort, p. 394 &c. See alſo the Letters, Memoirs, &c. of Sir Dudley Carleton, publiſhed by the Earl of Hardwicke.]

being

being all the time of his abode in Oxford a Commoner there. As for the Aſtronomy Lecture, Sir Henry did not at all read it, but committed the performance thereof to Dr. Bainbridge, which he accordingly did, and invocated ſucceſs in his entrance ſpeech 9 Jan. 1620.

Soon after the Founder of theſe Lectures erected a private Mathematical Library for the uſe of his Readers, between the Geometry and Aſtronomy School. 2. The Mathematical Cheſt alſo, which he cauſed to be made, he endowed with an 100l. 3. He gave 120l. to the Fabrick of the new Schools. 4. He gave many printed Books and choice MSS to Bodley's Library. 5. He enriched the Typographical Treaſury of the Univerſity with innumerable Greek Letters and Matrices; and laſtly, in his Will bequeathed to the Univerſity, his Readers and the Mathematical Cheſt, 40l. yearly revenew to be added to the former dotation which he had made.

Here by the way it muſt be remembred, that the generality of the people ſome years before did verily think (1) that the moſt uſeful Branches of Mathematicks were ſpels, and her Profeſſors limbs of the Devil, converting the honour of this Univerſity, due for her (though at that time ſlender) proficiency in the ſaid Study to her ſhame. And ſo it was that not a few of our then fooliſh gentry refuſed to ſend their ſons thither, leaſt they ſhould be ſmutted with the black art, a term found out by a no leſs dark ignorance, the only enemy to this angelical knowledge.

The ſame year Dr. Thomas Whyte, Preb. of St. Paul's, did by his Latin Letter (2), dat. 30 July, written to Dr. Prideaux, Vicechancellor, make motions of founding a Moral Philoſophy Lecture. Of which, Saville's, and thoſe that follow, I ſhall make further mention in their reſpective places.

An. { Dom. 1620 / 18 Jacobi.

Saville's Benefaction being in a manner ſetled, motions were made for the founding of a Natural Philoſophy Lecture, as alſo a Garden for Phyſical Simples. Which being kindly embraced by the Univerſity, care was taken for their ſettlement ſoon after, as it ſhall be elſewhere ſhewed.

About the ſame time K. James having publiſhed his learned Works, ſent

(1) Advice to a Son, printed at Oxon, 1656, p. 8.

(2) In Reg. Convoc. N fol. 78 a.

them

them fairly bound to the Univerſity, to be repoſed among their rarities in the publick Library. After the receipt of them a Convocation was celebrated 29 May, wherein, after ſeveral affairs had been done, Mr. Rich. Gardiner, of Ch. Ch. Deputy Orator of the Univerſity, ſtood up and delivered an eloquent Oration both in praiſe of the Author and the Work. The beginning of it was, 'In re tam auguſtâ, tam Baſilica, quorſum (Academici) more ſolito anguſtis hiſce parietum Carceribus veſtrum compingitis Oratorem, &c.' which being ended, a Letter of thanks was then read, and the next day ſent to the King, the Tenour of which runs thus:

'Sereniſſimo Jacobo, tam Stylo, quam Sceptro Regi.

Auguſtiſſimum, et verè Βασιλικὸν δῶρον (Rex Sereniſſime) tanquam Ancile quoddam cœlitùs delapſum pio affectu amplexa eſt Ancilla veſtra, Oxonienſis Academia. Cujus enim pectus non accendat aureum hoc ſolis jubar? Quos ſtimulos non imprimat perpetuum honoris ſignum, et ampliſſimum favoris monumentum? Parum abeſt, quin ſpatioſus Britanniæ ambitus ſimul in Academiam laxetur, et unanimis undequaque populus ad Regis exemplum compoſitus, in Gentem Philoſophorum vertatur. Agnoſcit ſacrum Muſarum adytum Majeſtatis veſtræ genium, aureo volumine incluſum. Agnoſcunt circumſtipantes reliquorum Muſæ antiſignanum hunc Phœbum, cujus radiis ſuas debent ſtricturas. Felicitatem tamen ſublimi, debitâ tamen, ſuperbiâ admiratur Bibliotheca, cujus fidæ cuſtodiæ tam Regale depoſitum conſecratur. Gloriatur univerſa Studioſorum cohors, Majeſtatem veſtram, quàm gladio accingi, et imperii habenas literarum Caduceo moderari. Deſinant igitur ambulantium hominum cadavera literas deſpicere, quas neſciunt; cùm cogitarint Principem tam multa ſcientem quam regentem, horarum formulas viciſſitudine Regiminis, et ſcriptionis dividentem; ac ſi æquè jucundum in literis, ac imperio verſari. Quid ſupereſt, niſi ut æternitatem cogites, cum literas æternas eſſe facias. Nos interim grato ore reſonabimus, monarchæ Jacobi otium plus patriæ, et humano generi profuiſſe, quam aliorum negotium et exercitus.

Sacræ Majeſtati veſtræ devotiſſima
Oxoniensis Academia.'

In the beginning of Michaelmas Term following the Cap buſineſs, mentioned an. 1614, was renewed again: for ſome diſreliſhment of the former tranſactions remaining behind, the Regent Maſters met together ſeveral times for the effecting their deſigns. At length, after much ado, they drew

drew up a Petition (1) ſubſcribed by 53 of the ſenior Maſters for this year, and preſented it to one, whom they knew would not be violent againſt them, as Dr. Singleton was before. The beginning of it runs thus:

'Reverendiſſimo Viro Domino Doctori Prideaux ornatiſſimo hujus Academiæ Vicecan. digniſſ. &c.

Multa jamdudum ſunt (reverendiſſime Vicecancellarie) quæ ab antiquis hujus Academiæ inſtitutis ſalubriter profecta, mala tandem conſuetudo, et in pejus potens aut abrogavit penitus aut peſſime corrupit, &c.'

Among thoſe that ſubſcribed to it were theſe following that afterwards became perſons of note, viz. Gilbert Sheldon, Alexand. Gill, jun. and Anthony Farndon, of Trinity Coll. Pet. Heylin of Magd. Coll. [Robert Newlin, of C. C. C. &c.] The chief Solicitor of the buſineſs was Rous Clopton (2), of Corpus Ch. Coll. a reſtleſs buſy perſon, and one afterwards as much noted for his infamy as any of the former for their learning or place. This Petition I ſay being preſented to Dr. Prideaux, the Vicechancellor, and he conſidering well their ſeveral reaſons for their ſitting covered (one of which was that they were Judges in Congregations and Convocations) ſent it to the Chancellor to have his conſent; who alſo, after he had conſidered of it, wrote a Letter (3) to the Vicechancellor, to be communicated to the Convocation: the chief contents of which are theſe:

'After my very harty commendations. I doe take this manner of proceeding by the Regent Maſters (for their ſitting covered at Congregations and Convocations) in ſoe good part, that although I might well take ſome time to adviſe, before I give anſwer; eſpecially when I conſider how long that cuſtom hath continued, how much it hath been queſtioned, and that upon a long debate it hath bene withſtood by ſo grave and wiſe a Counſellor of State as your late Chancellor, my immediate Predeceſſor. Yet when I weigh their undoubted right, their diſcreet and orderly proceedings to ſeek it, not to take it, the chief, if not the only, cauſe why it was formerly denied. The good congruity this doth beare, not with Cambridge alone (though that were motive enough) but all other places: it being no where ſeen that thoſe that are admitted Judges are required to ſit bare-headed. I cannot chooſe but commend and thus farre yeild to their requeſt as to referre it to the Convocation Houſe. I hope no man can

(1) Reg. N fol. 99 a et b.
(2) [Rufus Clapton. Ibid.]
(3) Ibid. fol. 100 a.

have cauſe to think that I have not power to continew this cuſtom as well as ſome others of my predeceſſors, if I had a mind to ſtrive: nor that I ſeek after their applauſe in yeilding them that now, which hath been ſo long kept from them, but the reſpect I have to their due, to the decency of the place and honor of the Univerſity, which I cannot conceive to bee any way diminiſhed, but rather increaſed by their ſitting covered, are the only reaſons that have only moved me, and carried me to ſo quick a reſolution, wherewith you may acquaint the Convocation Houſe, with this alſo, that what they ſhall conclude I ſhall willingly agree unto. And ſoe I doe very hartely take leave, and reſt

Your aſſured loving frend

PEMBROOKE.'

Baynard's Caſtle, this 4 of December, 1620.

Which Letter being publickly read in a Convocation held 20 Dec. it was then agreed (1) upon by the conſent of all there preſent that all Maſters of what condition ſoever might put on their Caps in Congregations and Convocations, yet with theſe conditions; that in the ſaid aſſemblies the ſaid Maſters ſhould uſe only ſquare Caps, and not ſit bare, or without Cap. And if any were found faulty in theſe matters, or that they ſhould bring their Hats in the ſaid aſſemblies, they ſhould not only loſe their ſuffrages for that time, but be puniſhed as the Vicechancellor ſhould think fit. Laſtly it was decreed, under the ſaid conditions and no otherwiſe, that in the next Congregation in the beginning of Hilary Term, and ſo for ever after, all Maſters of what condition ſoever, whether Regents or not Regents ſhould in Congregations and Convocations put on and uſe ſquare Caps.

All that ſhall be ſaid more of this matter is that the loſs of uſing Caps aroſe from the negligence of the Maſters, who, to avoid the pains of bringing their caps with them, would ſit bare-headed; which being uſed by ſome, was at length followed by all, and ſo at length became a cuſtom (2).

(1) Ibid. [f. 100 b.]

(2) 1621, June 1, paſſed an Order of Convocation for Undergraduats to ſtand bare before Maſters. Vid. Heylin's DIARY: v. REG. non-occurrit ibid.—Continued till the Rebellion broke forth—now quite loſt.

An. { Dom. 1621
19 Jacobi.

To paſs by the Univerſity's congratulatory Letters (1), written to Dr. Williams, Dean of Weſtminſter, newly choſe Keeper of the Great Seal of England, with his Anſwer (2) dat. 13 Aug. I ſhall proceed to ſome other matter.

This year the King, Prince, and divers of the Nobility came to Woodſtock, to whom receeded the Vicechancellor, certain Doctors and both the Proctors, who being gratiouſly received by his Majeſty (to whom the Orator ſpake a Speech) they were diſmiſſed, leaving then behind them many pair of rich Gloves to be given to the King, Prince and the chief of the Nobility.

It muſt be known now, that Febr. 13, an. 1617, the Comedy of Barten Holyday, Student of Chriſt Church, called the 'Marriage of Arts,' was acted publickly in Chriſt Church Hall with no great applauſe, and the wits now of the Univerſity being minded to ſhew themſelves before the King, were reſolved to act the ſaid Comedy at Woodſtock; wherefore the Author making ſome fooliſh alterations in it, was accordingly performed on a Sunday night 26 Aug. But it being too grave for the King, and too Scholarlike for the Auditory (or as ſome ſay that the Actors had taken too much wine before) his Majeſty after two Acts offered ſeveral times to withdraw, but being perſwaded by ſome of thoſe that were near him, to have patience till it was ended, leaſt the young men ſhould be diſcouraged, adventured it, though much againſt his will; whereupon theſe Verſes were made by a certain Scholar:

'At Chriſt Church Marriage done before the King,
Leaſt that thoſe Mates ſhould want an Offering,
The King himſelf did offer, what I pray?
He offered twice or thrice to go away.'

There were ſeveral witty copies of Verſes made on the ſaid Comedy, among which was that by Pet. Heylyn of Magd. Coll. called 'Whoop Holyday.' Which giving occaſion for the making of other Copies pro et contra, Dr. Corbet, the Dean of Chriſt Church, who had that day preached (as it ſeems) before the King 'with his Band ſtarcht clean,' did put in for one, reproved by the graver ſort, but thoſe that knew him well,

(1) Ibid. in N fol. 122 a. (2) Ibid. f. 123 b.

not at all; for they have ſaid it (1) in my hearing, 'that he loved to the laſt Boyes-play very well.'

As for Holyday the Author, he was one highly conceited of his worth, eſpecially of his Poetry and ſublime fancy even to his laſt days; if not, he would not have adventured to publiſh to the world in his old age a little Book of Poems intit. 'A Survey of the World,' printed at Oxford, 1661; for then paſſing the cenſure of Scholars, it was judged by them to be a very inconſiderable piece, and not to be believed it was Holyday's; but the beſt of it was, that it was taken for a poſthumous piece (it being publiſhed juſt before the Author's death) which he in his younger years had compoſed.

The marriage intended between Prince Charles and the Infanta of Spain being now the chief diſcourſe among us, and by ſome approved, but by the generality not, ſeveral were pleaſed, beſides what they hinted in their Sermons, to exerciſe their pens concerning that matter. Among the reſt muſt not be forgotten one Richard Randes, of Trinity College, who whether it was to exerciſe his wit, or to expreſs his diſaffection to the match, diſperſed theſe Verſes following in the Univerſity, either this or in the beginning of the next year.

'Ad Hispaniam.

Mitte nimium importuna, mitte perfida,
Legationibus novis de nuptiis
Agere: labori, ſumptibus, ſi ſapis,
Parcas. Peracta cum ſcias omnia, minas
Prodeſſe credis, aut dolos? Clades tuæ
Veteres loquuntur arma mentemque Britonum.
Para novam claſſem; ſecundò ſupplica
Jovem tuum, ut cæptis tuis benediceret.
Aut potius artes patre cum ſancto novas
Meditare, claſſem mitte, mitte pulverem
Bombardicum, quia ſuſpicamur Roma habet
Novas, inauditas, petitas ab inferis
Artes nocendi, illinc novas technas pete,
Et nuptias: idola cum Christo, Bethel
Cum Bethaven conſtare quî poſſunt? pete

(1) So alſo in Dr. Pet. Heylyn's Diarie.

Romam

Romam, illa conſortem tibi debit parem,
Qualemque velles ; nempe formarum ferax;
Quas ſi minus probes, roga Papam ut velit
Mutare ſexum novo miraculo.'

Being called into queſtion for this, was enjoyned a recantation, which being too long to be here inſerted, I ſhall give you only the beginning of it. 'Si quiſquam, Auditores, qui cupiat ex aliis diſcere quid ſibi ſit uſui, et alienæ culpæ ſimilitudinem ex alterius periculo vitare, in me oculos et animam hodierno die convertat. &c.' The effect of which recantation was a full acknowledgment of the offence he had given to the King, by abuſing his confederate, and his Embaſſador.

Divers Preachers alſo being very forward in the Univerſity to expreſs their minds either for or againſt the ſaid Match, were orders ſent to both the Univerſities, as alſo to the Pulpits in London and elſwhere, that they ſhould not preſume to meddle with ſuch matters, but only preach for edification.

An. { Dom. 1622
20 Jacobi.

The firſt matter that preſents itſelf to our view this year is the ſeditious preaching of one Mr. Will. Knight, of Broadgates Hall, at St. Peter's in the Eaſt, on Palm Sunday (14 Apr.) in the afternoon (1). The particulars of which, and the paſſages that followed, you ſhall have as undoubted relation and Record direct me.

Dr. Thomas Clayton, Principal of Broadgate, now known by the name of Pembroke College, having out of a reſpect to his Houſe procured a Lent Sermon at St. Peter's to be preached by one of his Houſe, pitcht upon Mr. Knight before mentioned (an ingenious man, as he before had approved himſelf in a Sermon at St. Mary's and in other places) to perform that Exerciſe. His Text was, as I have been informed by one that heard him, on the 19 chap. of the firſt of Kings, and the latter part of the 9 verſe—'What doeſt thou here, Elijah?' But it ſeems rather according to the general report, to have been on 13 to the Rom. ver. 1. 'Let every Soul be ſubject unto the higher powers, &c.'(2) However it is, ſure I am that he proceeded to ſtate this queſtion, viz. 'Whether Subjects ſe

(1) 15 Apr. So Laud's Diary.

(2) [See the Life of Laud, p. 95.]

defendendo

defendendo in caſe of Religion, might take up arms againſt their Sovereign?' which he reſolved in the affirmative. A learned Author (1) tells that he broacht this dangerous doctrine, viz. 'That the inferiour Magiſtrat had a lawfull power to order and correct the King if he did amiſs.' For illuſtration of which doctrine he uſed that Speech of Trajan's unto the Captain of his guard, 'Accipe hunc gladium, quem pro me ſi bene imperavero diſtringes; ſin minus contra me.' That is, Receive this ſword, which I would have thee uſe for my defence, if I govern well; but if I rule the Empire ill, to be turned againſt me.

For theſe tenents and doctrines he was ſent for after Sermon and queſtioned by the Vicechancellor, Dr. Piers, and required by him to deliver up his Notes, with an account of the contrivers and abettors of his Sermon (for ſome ſuch he would not be perſuaded but that there were, and thoſe of conſiderable note too) and withal to whom he had ſhewed his Sermon before he preached it. To all which he returned this, that in the ſaid tenent and doctrine he had followed Pareus, then a Profeſſor of Divinity at Heidelberg, in his Commentary on the 13 to the Romans, and to name his beſt author, the King's Majeſty's practice, who then at that very time was ſending relief to the Rochellers, then in arms againſt their King. And as for ſuch that had before ſeen his Sermon, he knew of none but Mr. John Herbert, Vicar of Radley near Abendon, and Mr. John Code, both Students of Broadgates Hall. Upon which anſwer all three were committed to priſon by the ſaid Vicechanc. which being no ſooner done, but preſently ſent news of this ſeditious Sermon, abetted by ſeveral grave Divines (as he ſaid) to Dr. Laud, Biſhop of St. Davids, who being now in great favour with the King, preſently tells him the whole ſtory from the ſaid Letter. Upon this Knight with his Sermon were ſent for up to Court, where being come, he was, after ſtrict examination of the doctrine he had preached (of which he moſtly gave the ſame anſwers which he before did to the Vicechan.) committed priſoner to the Gate Houſe at Weſtminſter. That being done the King ſends his Letters (2) forthwith to the Vicechanc. the Tenour of which runs thus:

'Truſtie and welbeeloved, wee greet you well. Wee muſt needs commend your diſcreet care in proceeding with that ſeditious Preacher, Knight, as likewiſe in the commitment of thoſe two other Maſters of Arts, Herbert

(1) Dr. Heylin in his Life of Laud, Archb. of Cant. part 1, lib. 2.

(2) Ibid. in N fol. 143 a.

and

and Code, for which wee returne you our princely thanks; and do require you that for the two laſt, you do enforme your ſelfe what their inclinations have been obſerved to bee in opinion, touching matter of doctrine and diſcipline; and that you ſett them not at libertie without acquainting us firſt therewithall. Our pleaſure is likewiſe, that you ſhall upon this occaſion aſſemble the Heads and Governours of the ſeverall Colleges and Halls in that Univerſitie, and put them in remembrance of that which wee have heretofore ſo ſeriouſly recommended to both the Univerſities concerning the ſtudie of Divinity; which was that the Students in that Profeſſion ſhould apply themſelves in the firſt place to the reading of the Scriptures, next the Councells and ancient Fathers, and then the Schoolmen, excluding thoſe Neotericks, both Jeſuits and Puritans, who are knowne to be medlers in matters of State and Monarchy, that thereby they may bee the better enabled only to preach CHRIST crucified, which ought to be the end of their Studies. And you ſhall enjoyne the ſaid Heades and Governours in our name that they ſhall do their utmoſt endeavours within their ſeverall Houſes reſpectively to ſee this courſe held and obſerved throughout the whole Univerſitie, as they will anſwer it to us upon their allegiance, &c.

Whitehall, 24 Apr. 1622.'

In order therefore for the performance of thoſe things commanded in the ſaid Letter, the Vicech. ſummons all the Heads of Houſes to his Lodgings, where reading it to them, required them that they do thoſe things commanded by the King therein. Which being done, the ſaid Letter was ſome days after publiſhed in Convocation, as alſo the Acts of the meeting of the ſaid Heads. And as for the doctrine and poſitions of Pareus, that they ſhould be avoided as falſe and erroneous, it was thought fit and requiſit by the King and his Councel to have them burnt. Which being the reſult of the matter, a mandatory Letter (1) with directions, ſubſcribed by 14 of the Privy Councel, was directed to the Vicechancellor, Heads of Colleges and the Publick Readers, running thus:

'After our harty commendations: Wheras there was a wicked Sermon preached the laſt Lent in that Univerſitie, by one Knight, an unadviſed yong man, tending to no leſs than ſedition, treaſon and rebellion againſt Princes, and being called into queſtion for the ſame, he did ſhelter himſelfe upon the doctrine taught by Paræus, in his commentaries upon the 13th chapt. to the Romanes; concerning which poſitions, as for the avoiding of errours and falſe opinions in the Church, many of the chiefeſt and moſt

(1) Ibid. f, 146 a.

reverend

reverend Biſhops of this Kingdome have in wryting under their hands declared their judgment upon the ſame in that Tract of Paræus or any other book of the like quality, viz. That the doctrine there delivered is ſeditious, ſcandalous, and contrary to the Scriptures, as alſo to the ancient Counſels and Fathers of the Church, and moſt repugnant to the doctrine and conſtitutions of the Church and Realme of England. So wee do hold it very requiſit according to the opinion and advice of the ſaid moſt reverend Biſhops, and do hereby will and require you and every of you that are truſted with the care and government of that Univerſity, being one of the foundations that water the Church and Commonwealth of this Realme, to give warning to the Students of Divinity there, that they take heed both of Paræus and all other Neotericks, who in their wryting do bend that way. And that they apply themſelves to the reading of the Scriptures, Fathers and Councells of the primitive times, adjoining thereunto thoſe things which are ſet downe by publique authority within this Kingdom: as namely the Articles of Religion, the Homilies, Catechiſmes, &c. approved by Convocation, and the wrytings of many grave Biſhops and other learned men, which have written with great commendation in this Church; out of whome a more exact knowledge of Divinity and truth is to be had, than out of the books of any late authors which live in Churches and States, which are not ſo ſetled as it hath pleaſed God theſe are within this Kingdome (1). And wee do further authoriſe and require you for the better ſuppreſſion of theſe dangerous and falſe aſſertions of Paræus, to cauſe preſent and diligent ſearch to be made, as well in all Libraries and Studdies, both publique and private in the Univerſitie, as alſo amongſt the Stationers there, for his foreſaid books, and ſo many of them as ſhall be found to ſee publickly burned in ſome fit place, in deteſtation of that doctrine. And ſo expecting due performance of theſe directions tending ſo much to the good of the Church and the preventing of ſuch errours as may otherwiſe diſturbe the quiet of the ſame: Wee bid you hartily farewell.

From Whitehall, the laſt of May, 1622.

Your very loving Freinds

G. Cant. Jo. Lincolne, C. S. Lionel Cranfeild,
J. Mandevile, E. Worcester, J. Hamilton,
Arundel and Surrey, Pembrooke H. Falklonde,
La. Winton, G. Carew. T. Edmunds.'
G. Calvert, Jul. Cæsar.

(1) So in the Reg.

Theſe

Theſe Letters with Directions being no ſooner received, but ſearch was made throughout Oxford for the ſaid books; at length having gathered as many as they could find, were burned in St. Mary's Church-yard 6 of June following, before the Vicechancellor, Heads of Houſes, Proctors and ſeveral Degrees of the Univerſity. The like burning was at St. Paul's Croſs alſo, on Sunday the 23 of the ſame month, Dr. Montaigne, Biſhop of London, then preaching there upon that occaſion. Alſo at Cambridge, where the like ſolemnity was obſerved in committing the ſaid books to the flames as at Oxford.

But yet the matter reſted not here. The Univerſity thought themſelves concerned to acquit the whole Body from that cenſure, which the error of one member might have drawn upon it, and thereupon it was thought requiſite that the moſt ſeditious maxims and propoſitions, which had been delivered in the ſaid point before mentioned, ſhould be extracted out of that book, and being ſo done ſhould be preſented to the Vicechanc. and by him referred to the judgment of the Univerſity. All which being done, a Convocation was aſſembled 25 June, wherein the ſaid maxims and propoſitions were by an unanimous conſent condemned as falſe, ſeditious, impious and deſtructive to all civil Government, in form as follows (1):

'Propoſitio prima.

Epiſcopi et Paſtores Magiſtratus ſuos, impios aut injuſtos, ſi contumaces ſint, poſſunt et debent de conſenſu Eccleſiæ Satanæ tradere, donec reſipiſcant.

Cenſura.

Hæc propoſitio eſt erronea, impia et ſanæ politiæ ſubverſiva.

Propoſitio ſecunda.

Subditi, non privati, ſed in Magiſtratu inferiori conſtituti, adverſus ſuperiorem Magiſtratum, ſe et Remp. et Eccleſiam ſeu veram Religionem etiam armis defendere jure poſſunt, his poſitis conditionibus. I^a. Cum ſuperior Magiſtratus degenerat in Tyrannum. II^a. Aut ad manifeſtam Idololatriam atque Blaſphemias, ipſos ſubditos vel alios, vi vult cogere. III^a. Cum ipſis atrox infertur injuria. IV^a. Si aliter incolumes fortunis, vitâ, et conſcientiâ eſſe, non poſſunt. V^a. Ne prætextu Religionis, aut Juſtitiæ, ſua quærunt. VI^a. Servata ſemper ἐπιείκεια et moderamine inculpatæ tutelæ, juxta leges.

(1) Reg. N ut ſupra, fol. 146 b. 147, &c. Et in C fol. 152 a.

Cenſura.

Hæc propoſitio eſt falſa, ſeditioſa, et callidè reſtringitur ad conditiones annexas, ſub quibus latente ſerpentino dolo, quilibet Seditioſus facilè ſe expedire poteſt.

Propoſitio tertia.

Subditis merè privatis, ſine legitimâ vocatione neque ad invadendum Tyrannos ante periculum, neque ad defendendum ſe contra eos in periculo, neque ad vindicandum ſe poſt periculum, arma capeſſere licet, ſi ab ordinariâ poteſtate defendi poſſunt.

Cenſura.

Hæc propoſitio eſt falſa, inſidioſa, ſeditioſa.

Propoſitio quarta.

Subditis merè privatis, ſi Tyrannus tanquam latro aut ſtuprator in ipſos faciat impetum, et ipſi nec poteſtatem ordinariam implorare, nec aliâ ratione effugere periculum poſſint, in præſenti periculo ſe et ſuos contra Tyrannum, ſicut contrà privatum Graſſatorem, defendere licet.

Cenſura.

Hæc propoſitio eſt falſa, periculoſa, impia.'

Nor did the Univerſity think they had done enough in looking back on times paſt only, if they provided not alſo for the preventing of the like miſchiefs for the time to come, and thereupon it was declared by the ſaid Univerſity, that

'1. According to the Canon of the holy Scripture it was not lawfull for the Subject to reſiſt his Soveraigne by force of armes, or to make warre againſt him, either offenſive or defenſive, whether it were for the cauſe of Religion, or upon any other pretence whatſoever.

2. That all Doctors, Maſters of Arts, Bachelaurs of Law and Bac. of Phyſick living within the Univerſity ſhould ſubſcribe to the Cenſures and Decrees.

3. That whoſoever did hereafter take any Degree in any Facultie whatſoever, ſhould firſt acknowledge the truth and juſtice of thoſe Cenſures by his Subſcription to the ſame, and ſhould withall take his corporall oath (the forme of which followes) that he did not onlie from his hart condemn the ſaid doctrines of Paræus, but that he would neither preach, teach or maintaine the ſame, or any of them for the future (1).'

(1) ['I. Quod ſecundum Canonem Sacrarum Scripturarum, Subditos nullo modo vi et armis Regi vel Principi ſuo reſiſtere debere, nec illis, arma vel offenſiva, vel defenſiva in cauſâ Religionis vel

And

And for the better avoiding of the like inconveniences which Knight had run himſelf upon, by that prepoſterous courſe of ſtudy, which was then generally uſed in this Univerſity, order was given that his Majeſty's Inſtructions, mentioned before in an. 1616, ſhould be publiſhed in the Chapels of Colleges and ſome publick places in every Hall, that all young Students in Divinity might take notice of them. Theſe affairs (as one (2) ſaith) produced by little and little ſuch an alteration that the name of Calvin (which had carried all before it) began to leſſen by degrees, his reaſons more looked upon than his affirmations, and the doctrines of the Church of England more cloſely followed than they had been formerly.'

At the ſame time Herbert and Code were releaſed out of priſon; the firſt of which retired to his poor Vicarage of Radley, near Abendon, where he lived to Oct. 1668; the other to his own country of Cornwall, his father being lately (if I miſtake not) High Sheriff of that county. As for Knight, being ſtill in the Gatehouſe, and continuing there almoſt two years, it hapned at length that the Earl of Oxford returning out of the Low Countries, had a conteſt with the Duke of Buckingham. Upon which the Earl was committed to the Tower, and ſeveral of his friends and officers to the Gatehouſe, and among the reſt one that was a Captain was lodged in a room next to Knight's, ſo that there being ſome familiarity between them, the Captain did, after his own releaſe, procure, through the Earl of Oxford's endeavours, his enlargement of Williams, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and ſoon after to be Chaplain to the ſaid Earl, when he went ſhortly after to the Netherlands.

No ſooner Knight's enlargment was procured, but the ſaid Lord Keeper ſent for him, and knowing full well how he had been ſeverely dealt with by the means of Dr. Laud (with whom and the ſaid Lord Keeper there was no right underſtanding, the former only making uſe of him as a ladder

aliâ in re quacunque contra Regem, vel Principem ſuum, capeſſere licere.

II. Quod ſinguli Doctores et Magiſtri Univerſitatis Oxonienſis, unà cum Baccalaureis in Juriſprudentiâ et Medicinâ, ſubſcriberent cenſuris et Decretis prædictis.

III. Quod ſinguli ad Gradus in quacunque facultate promovendi, ante admiſſionem primo ſubſcribant veritati harum Cenſurarum: deinde eodem tempore ſuſcipiant juramentum corporale, ſe non ſolum Propoſitiones prædictas ex animo condemnare et deteſtari, ſed etiam condemnaturos et deteſtaturos in perpetuum. Forma juramenti ſequitur in hæc verba.

Tu jurabis, te ex animo et bonâ fide conſentire Decreto Convocationis habitæ die Martis, viz. viceſimo quinto die Junii anno Dom. CIↃDCXXII, ſuper quibuſdam propoſitionibus falſis, ſeditioſis, impiis, et ibidem damnatis, et quod nullam prædictarum concluſionum, earumve ſententias docebis, defendes, aut tenebis publicè aut occultè, neque aliquem hujuſmodi Doctorem vel Defenſorem ope, conſilio vel favore juvabis, ſed quantum in te eſt impedies, ita te Deus adjuvet.']

(2) Dr. Heylin, ut ſupra, part 1, lib. 2.

to get up) gave him many good words, clad him in a new ſuit of cloaths, and furniſhed him with a conſiderable ſum of money; that being done, had him in the King's preſence, where making his ſubmiſſion, went with the Earl to the place before mentioned: but his body being not able to bear ſo ſudden a change of air and diet after ſo cloſe an impriſonment, ſhortly after died.

Before I go any farther, I muſt ſtep back and take with me one memorable, which I think fit not to conceal, and it is briefly this: Soon after the ſaid Books of Pareus were burnt, it hapned that one Edw. Hurd, Fellow of Corp. Chriſti Coll. a great admirer of Dr. Rainolds, preached at St. Mary's, who, whether netled at the ſevere proceedings againſt Knight (who unwittingly God wot did that for which he was called into queſtion) or at ſome other matter I know not, ſpared not to deliver with great boldneſs, 'certain offenſive ſpeeches tending to the breach of the peace and diſgrace both of the Church and Univerſity, and alſo in the ſame Sermon to ſpeak certain words of perſonal invective, contrary to the Laws of the Church, &c.' For which being convened before the Vicechanc. and by him and others ſoundly rattled, becauſe contrary to his Majeſty's late Declaration, was either to be baniſhed or publickly to recant, but he making choice of the laſt, did it on his knees in a Convocation held 25 June (1).

About the latter end of Sept. following, the King, after certain Biſhops had examined other Books of Pareus, and particularly that intituled 'De jure Magiſtratuum et poteſtate et authoritate Regum,' ſent to the Univerſity to have it publickly burnt, which accordingly was done Oct. 1 following, with the like ceremony as his Commentary before mentioned. Some have ſaid that theſe matters coming to the knowledge of Pareus, broke his heart; but how it could be I cannot perceive, foraſmuch that he died 15 of June this year, when then (as 'tis probable) he had heard nothing of what was done in England againſt his Works.

On Monday 20 Jan. following Gabriel Bridges, Maſter of Arts, and Fellow of Corpus Chriſti Coll. (originally of St. Edmund's Hall) was convented (2) before the Vicechancellor, Dr. Rawlinſon, Dr. Prideaux, Dr. Tho. Anyan, Dr. Fell, Dr. Tho. Iſles, Dr. Parker, Principal of St. Albans Hall, and Dr. Pinke, 'and by them all charged with falſe and offenſive doctrine by him preached in St. Mary's Church, the day before

(1) Ib. in N, ut ſupra, fol. 145 b.

(2) Ibid. fol. 157 b.

in

in afternoon, viz. 1. concerning God's abſolute Decree; 2. of univerſal Grace; 3. of Free-will; and therefore was thus cenſured by the Vicechanc. and the aforementioned perſons: That he ſhould recant the aforeſaid Doctrine in the Convocation Houſe, and acknowlege that he was hartily ſorry for preaching the ſame, and that he ſhould promiſe hereafter to maintaine nothing but that which is conſonant and agreeable to the doctrine and diſcipline of the Church of England, and was enjoyned to be ready in teſtimony of his ſound opinion touching theſe points, to maintaine in the Divinity School theſe two Theſes for his Degree to be Bac. of Divinity, viz.

Decretum Prædeſtinationis non eſt conditionale.
Gratia ſufficiens ad Salutem non conceditur omnibus (1).'

And that he ſhould anſwer ſome time in that preſent Term, by the appointment of the Regius Profeſſor in Divinity.'

The 23 of the ſaid month of Jan. he made this ſubmiſſion (2) in the Convocation Houſe.

'Wheras I Gabriel Bridges, on Sunday the 19 of Jan. laſt in the afternoone of the ſame day, in St. Marie's Church in this Univerſity, did preach falſe and offenſive doctrine concerning God's abſolute Decree, univerſall Grace and Free-will, I do now hereby recant the ſame, and am hartily ſorry that I have offended therein, and do promiſe hereafter to maintaine nothing but that which is conſonant and agreeable to the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of England; and am very willing and ready according as I am enjoyned in teſtimony of my ſound opinion touching theſe points to maintaine theſe two Theſes in the Divinity Schoole for my Degree ſomtime this Terme:

Decretum Prædeſtinationis, &c.'

All that I ſhall further add to theſe matters is, that Dr. Piers, who was now Vicechancellor, taking all opportunities to obtain the good will of Dr. Laud, did (by this his obſequiouſneſs (3), or rather flattery and pragmaticalneſs) ſoon after get a Deanery, and at length a Biſhoprick.

(1) Here Arminianiſm was oppoſed, but in few years after not.
(2) Ibid. fol. 158 a.
(3) He hitherto oppoſed Arminianiſm.

An.

An. { Dom. 1623
21 Jacobi.

It muſt now be noted that on Monday 17 Feb. the laſt year Prince Charles, and George, Marquis of Buckingham, began their journey towards Spain, and being diſguiſed went under the names of Jack Smith and Will. Smith. For whoſe ſafe arrival into that country there was a ſolemn Thankſgiving at Oxon, on Saturday 19 of Apr. this year, celebrated with a Sermon in St. Mary's Church, and an Oration in the Schools. There was alſo a Book of Verſes made on that occaſion, by the prime Poets of the Univerſity, a copy of which was preſented to the King, and many others to the Nobles in the Court.

The Calviniſtical opinions diſappearing, the Tenents of Arminius (as they were called) began to gather head, by the means of certain Scholars, admirers of Laud, now a riſing ſtar in the Court, and in all likelyhood, if affairs went rightly (as they afterwards did) to ſit at the helm of the Church: But the ſaid Tenents being for the moſt part diſreliſht by the generality of Academians, were not wanting divers combinations who met and contrived arguments to confound their Author. I have heard that ſome young Divines, at this time Students in Oxford, had their meetings once in a fortnight, wherein were handled controverſies relating to Arminianiſm, not for, but chiefly againſt it; one of which was lately Archbiſhop of Canterbury (1), and others whoſe minds changed became Biſhops and Deanes; and the perſon at whoſe chamber they uſually met had the honor to be called Bogermannus (2), at this time Preſident of Corp. Ch. Coll.

As means were uſed at this time to reform the Univerſity as to doctrinal points and matters of Religion, ſo were there alſo to outward behaviour. In order to this laſt, care was taken to depreſs the number of Ale-houſes, which were now more than ever was known. Then, that the number of Malſters might be leſſened, which though at this preſent but ſmall, yet in former times there were none that made it their only profeſſion, as in after times they did. None made it then but Brewers, or ſuch that turned it into drink; for Braciator doth indifferently ſignify Brewer and Malter. So that by this Decree made by the Vicechanc. the poor folke of Oxford had barley at a cheap rate (notwithſtanding there uſed to be now but 5

(1) Mr. Sheldon [Fellow of All Souls Coll. 1622, alſo Warden of the ſame 1635—1661; and Archb. of Cant. 1663—ob. 1677.]

(2) Dr. Newlin, [Preſ. of C. C. C. from 1640 to 1687.

cart

cart loads of that grain in the market) for a great dearth of wheat at this time falling out, they were forced to buy barley to make bread.

Furthermore, as to the outward behaviour of Scholars, care was taken that formalities in publick aſſemblies ſhould be uſed, which, through negligence, were now, and ſome time before, left off. That the wearing of boots and ſpurs alſo be prohibited—'a faſhion' (as our Chanc. ſaith in his Letters (1) to the Convocation, in the latter end of laſt year) 'rather befitting the liberties of the Inns of Court then the ſtrictneſs of an academical life, which faſhion' (as he further ſaith) 'is not only uſurped of the younger ſort but by Maſters of Arts, who prepoſterouſly aſſume that part of the Doctors formalities, which admoniſheth them to ryde ad prædicandum Evangelium, but in theſe doth imply nothing elſe but animum deſerendi ſtudium.'

This I ſay being much wondered at, that among ſo many grave and learned men there ſhould be way given to ſo great a deformity (which was not only diſtaſted by all diſcreet and underſtanding men of this kingdom, but even by thoſe of foreign parts), it was ordered (2) that no perſon that wears a gown wear boots: if a Graduat he was to forfeit 2s. 6d. for the firſt time of wearing them, after order was given to the contrary: for the ſecond time 5s. and ſo toties quoties. And if an Undergraduat, whipping, or other puniſhment, according to the will of the Vicechanc. and Proctors, for every time he wore them.

Oct. 5, Sunday, Prince Charles being returned from Spain, landed at Portſmouth, to the great joy of the people (3). His coming was known at

(1) In N fol. 156 a.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Dr. Franc. Ryves, his Letter to Dr. Jam. Uſher, B. of Meath, dat. 8 Oct. 1623, from Doctors Commons.

'The Prince came to London on Monday morning laſt, being the 6th day of this preſent, at 8 of the clock in the morning. It was my hap to be at Lambeth at that time with my Lord of Canterbury, and while I was there the Prince came to Lambeth ſtairs, where his Grace received him and kiſſed his hand, and from thence in his Grace's barge went to York Houſe, where he brake his faſt, and preſently went away to Royſton, where the King then was and is. News of his lodging that night at Guildford came to his Grace of Cant. that morning at 3 of the clock, and preſently all London rang with bells and flared with bonfires, and reſounded all over with ſuch ſhouts, as is not well poſſible to expreſs, &c.'

[Sir Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, wrote an Epiſtle to the Univerſity upon the ſending to them his Book De Augmentis Scientiarum, Lond. 1623 fol. See the copy in Bodl. Lib. Arch. A, 62: with the Letter as follows: dat. 20 Dec. 1623.

'Franciſcus Baro de Verulamio, Vicecomes S. Albani Inclytæ Academiæ Oxonienſi: S.

Cum almæ matri meæ incl. Academiæ Cantabrigienſi ſcripſerim, deeſſem ſane officio, ſi ſimile amoris pignus ſorori ejus non deferrem. Sicut autem eos hortatus ſum, ita et vos hortor; ut Scientiarum Augmentis ſtrenue incumbatis, et veterum labores, neque nihil, neque omnia eſſe putetis, ſed vires etiam proprias modeſte perpendendentes, ſubinde tamen experiamini. Omnia cedent quam optime, ſi arma non alii in alios vertatis, ſed junctis copiis in Naturam Rerum impreſſionem faciatis. Sufficiet. quippe illa honori et victoriæ. Valete.']

Oxon

Oxon on Tueſday after, and on Thurſday 30 of the ſaid month was a very ſolemn Holyday obſerved there for joy thereof by the Scholars and Citizens.

An. { Dom. 1624 / 22 Jacobi.

Some queſtion ariſing in the beginning of this year by whom the ſenior of the Act ſhould be nominated, it was ordered (1) by the Delegates that it ſhould ſolely be by the jun. Proctor, which was confirmed by the Convocation, May ult.

Alſo whether thoſe that were about to take their Degree of Bac. of Div. ſhould reckon or commence their ſeven years ſtudy in that Faculty from their firſt preſentation to the Degree of Maſter of Art, or from their Creation in the Act, it was voted (2) by the major part of Delegates appointed to conſider on that matter, that their time ſhould commence from the day of their preſentation. Confirmed alſo in the ſame Convocation (ult. May).

This year nothing but war with Spain ſounding in the ears of the Vulgar, upon the breaking off of the Spaniſh Match with Prince Charles, it pleaſed Mr. Thom. Luſhington, of Broadgates Hall, to utter, in his Sermon on Matt. xxviii, 13, at St. Mary's, on Eaſter Monday, theſe words—'Now the Peſant thinks 'tis come to his turne, under pretence of his priviledge in Parliament, he ſhould diſpoſe of Kings and Commonwealths, &c.' Afterwards alſo thus—'Nothing now contents the Commonalty but war and contention, &c.' For which, as alſo for ſeveral other paſſages reflecting on the Spaniſh Match, was called into queſtion by Piers, the Vicechancellor, and by him a time was appointed to recant what he had ſaid: which being done (not without the conſent of certain Doctors) the Repetitioner was commanded to leave out divers paſſages of the ſaid Sermon, which he, according to cuſtom, was to repeat the Sunday after. His recantation on Acts ii, 1, preached the very next day after the Repititioner delivered his, I have ſeen, and therein find that his meaning for the firſt paſſage was only to reprehend 'the ſeditious doctrines of Knox, Buchanan and others, and the tumultuary practizes of the common people, formerly uſed both in Towne and Country, to affront their Prince becauſe of their privilege to elect parliamentary perſons. The word *now* hath the latitude

(1) Ibid. N, fol. 184 b. (2) Ibid.

of

of this age, that in Parliament I intended not locally, but legally, in relation to the vulgar, who have a voice to elect Knights and Burgeſſes, but at this preſent, they themſelves hold no place perſonally in the Parliament, &c.' As for other paſſages he ſaid 'he had no intent to croſs the preſent reſolution for warr, but only to check the inordinate deſire of it, ſomewhat too frequent in moſt mens mouths, and it thought to him ſomwhat harſh to heare in the Chappell, "Give peace in our time, O Lord," and preſently in the Chambers, "God ſend us warr again." &c.'

Beſides this Recantation (which his friends cauſed to be put upon him leaſt he ſhould be called into queſtion by the Parliament) he was ſeverely checkt by the Vicechancel. and Doctors for uſing certain paſſages not at all befitting the place, eſpecially on ſuch a Text, which treated concerning the Reſurrection of our SAVIOUR. The truth is, that this our Preacher was a perſon more ingenious than prudent, and more apt, upon moſt occaſions, to diſplay his fancy than to proceed upon ſolid reaſon; if not, he would not in his ſaid Sermon have diſcanted on the whole Life of our SAVIOUR purpoſely to render him and his attendants, men and women, objects of ſcorne and averſion, as if they had been a pack of diſſolute vagabonds and cheats. But the beſt of it was, that though then he aſſumed 'the perſon of a Jewiſh Phariſee and perſecutor of CHRIST, yet preſently after changing his ſtile, as became a Diſciple of CHRIST, he with ſuch admirable dexterity' (as 'tis (1) ſaid) anſwered all the cavillations and invectives before made, that the loudly repeated applauſes of his hearers hindred him a good ſpace from proceeding.'

Much about the ſame time was an Act of Parliament made for the opening of the river Thamiſis from Bircote by Abendon to Oxford, purpoſely for the benefit of the Univerſity and City, with a Commiſſion (2) directed to ſeveral perſons of both the Bodies for the putting the ſaid Act into execution. Which work, that it might be the ſooner done, the Univerſity made a Decree that the 2000 Marks given to them by Sir Nich. Kempe, of Iſlington, in the county of Middleſex, by his laſt will, ſhould be employed for that uſe: which money ſo laid out, was to be collected again out of Wharfage or the like profits, and put together into a cheſt and kept till the ſaid ſum was made up again.

In Auguſt following the King with his Court being come to Woodſtock,

(1) See Creſſy in his Fanaticiſm fanatically imputed to the Catholick Ch. by Dr. Stillingfleet, &c. edit. 1672, p. 13.

(2) Ibid. in REG. N fol. 191, 192.

the Vicechanc. certain Doctors and the Proctors went the 24 day to compliment him, and being forthwith admitted into his preſence, Dr. Prideaux, the Vichanc. ſpake an eloquent Oration to him, beginning thus; 'Quod Portio Latroni, e Scholis in Forum protracto ut peroraret publice, accidiſſe refert Seneca: illum nempe uſque eo fuiſſe confuſum ut a ſolœciſmo inciperet, &c.' Which being done, and the preſenting to him and ſeveral of the Nobles rich gloves, he promiſed to them his favour, and ſo they departed.

The next day the French Embaſſador and other noble perſons who were at Woodſtock with the K. were pleaſed to viſit the Univerſity, and being received by the Vicechanc. and certain Heads of Houſes, had the Degree of Maſter of Arts conferred on (1), and ſeveral gifts given to, them. The Embaſſador's name was Antonius Ruſæus Marchio de Fiat, Dominus de Chelley et Longimeau, &c. See more in Fasti Oxonienses, [at the end of Ath. Oxon.] an. 1624.

An. { Dom. 1625 / 1 Caroli I.

A book called Appello Cæſarem compiled by Rich. Montague, Bac. of Div. of Cambridge, having been lately publiſhed to the great offence of many, followed this Memoir of it at Oxford about the 20 of May, this year.

John Davenport, ſometime of Magdalen Hall (brother to Chriſtoph. Dav. commonly called Franc. a Sancta Clara), now and after a great Puritanical Preacher in London, having liberty given him to do his Excerciſe for Bachelaur of Divinity, took among others this Queſtion:

'An Renati poſſint totaliter et finaliter excidere a Gratia?'

His Opponent Mr. George Palmer of Lincoln Coll. urged out of the ſaid Book of Appello, the Articles of our Church, the Homilies, the Book of Common Prayer, &c. The Doctor of the Chair (Prideaux) handled the Appellator (ſo they termed him) very coarſly, putting it upon him that he was merus Grammaticus, one that ſtudied Phraſes more than matter: that he underſtood neither the Articles nor Homilies, or at leaſt perverted both, &c. After that the Doctor concluded with an admonition to the juniors (whereof many were there well furniſhed with Table books) and to the ſeniors too, that they would be cautelous in reading the ſaid book of Appello

(1) Ibid. fol. 193 b.

Cæſarem,

Cæſarem, and ſuch like. That alſo they would begin in the Study of Divinity with ſome ſyſtematical Catechiſm, and not apply themſelves at firſt to the Fathers.

King James being dead (whom the Univerſity before had put into their Album of Benefactors) and Charles, his Son, coming to the Crown, a Parliament was by him called, which being aſſembled at Weſtminſter, was, becauſe of a great Plague at London, adjourned to Oxford. In order for the reception of the members, a command (1) came from the Privy Counſel to the Vicechanc. and Heads of Houſes, that they 'take care and ſpeedy order that the Colleges and Halls be freed from the Fellows, Maſters of Arts and Students, and all the rooms and lodgings therein reſerved, to the end that the Members of both Houſes may be received and lodged with the beſt convenience that may be;' but above all that they 'take ſpecial care that all the Rooms of Ch. Church be cleared and kept for the Lords and others of his Majeſty's Privy Councel, &c.'

The time prefixed for the Aſſembly being come, which was Aug. 1, the Members accordingly met in the Schools, viz. the Houſe of Commons in the Divinity School (whoſe chair was placed near that of the Regius (2) Profeſſor) and the Lords in the north part of the Gallery (the eaſt part was for certain officers belonging to them, and the ſouth for a walk), where ſitting till the 15 of the ſaid month, were then diſſolved, and diſtinguiſhed from other Parliaments by the name of Parliamentum Vanum (3), as that long before held at Oxford alſo, by the name of Inſanum. It is obſerved by ſome that this giving up of the Divinity School unto the uſe of the Houſe of Commons, and placing the Speaker near the Profeſſor's chair, did firſt put them into a conceit that the determining of all points and controverſies in Divinity did belong to them. As Vibius Rufus in the ſtory, having married Tully's Widow, and bought Cæſar's chair, conceived that he was in a way to gain the eloquence of the one, and the power of the other: for after this we find no Parliament without a Committee for Religion, and no Committee for Religion but what did think itſelf ſufficiently inſtructed to manage the greateſt controverſies of Divinity

(1) Ibid. in N f. 210 b.

(2) [The Prof. Chair ſtood at that time in the middle of the School on the ſouth ſide.]

(3) Lord Keeper Williams being charged as if he had been the occaſion of diſſolving Oxford Parliament, he made anſwer that two Colleges were infected and 9 houſes in the Town viſited with the plague. Detection of the Court and State of England, &c. by Rog. Coke, v. 1. lib. 2, cap. 1, 233.

which were brought before them: with what ſucceſs to the Religion here by Law eſtabliſhed we have ſince ſeen too clearly.

About the ſame time through the recourſe of people that came to this place, the infection of the Plague entred the Univerſity, which in ſhort time ſpreading itſelf, the Scholars, who for the moſt part were returned upon the breaking up of the Parliament, were forced to quit their quarters again and fly. Hereupon the Univerſity Term was prorogued (1) from the 9 of Octob. on which it was to begin, till the 3 of Novemb. but the Plague not ceaſing by that time, it was prorogued (2) till the 9 of the ſame month, and then the Schools were open. In all which time as it ſeems Exerciſes ceaſed, College and Hall gates ſhut up, and none remaining in them but ſuch that were appointed to keep poſſeſſion of them. The City alſo was miſerably infected, inſomuch that a conſiderable part of the inhabitants were removed to huts and cabines near Portmead, the pooreſt of them receiving relief from the ſeveral Colleges and Pariſhes. The ſtreets were infrequented, ſhop windows ſhut up, the bells continually toling, all diſcontented, and nothing but miſery and dejectedneſs beheld in the countenances of thoſe that appeared in publick. The Plague at length ceaſing, and the chief cauſe of its increaſe diſcovered, which was by the number of cottages that were erected in few years going before, a Petition was put up againſt them to the King and his Councel, the which though anſwered, and remedy for the ſuppreſſing of them taken, yet it was ſoon after forgotten; for upon another complaint againſt them an. 1640, it was found upon cloſe enquiry that there were 179 cottages erected between the year 1620 and 1640, and that then by the ſaid enquiry it was alſo found that 241 inmates were living in them in the ſaid year of 1640. All that I ſhall ſay more of this matter is, that this practice of erecting cottages by the Citizens for a little and inconſiderable profit, being uſed to this day, will in time prove very obnoxious as well to the City as Univerſity in many reſpects, and therefore 'tis pity that no courſe be taken in time againſt them.

On the 17 of Jan. there being an Election of Burgeſſes for the Univerſity to ſit in Parliament on the 6 Feb. following, fell out a great controverſy between the Vicechancellor on the one part, and the junior Maſters on the other: for Sir Thomas Edmonds, Treaſurer of the King's Houſehold, ſtanding for one of the Places, the Vicechancellor did firſt read two

(1) Ibid. in N fol. 213 b. (2) Ibid.

Letters

Letters from noble perſonages in his behalf (1), then made a little Speech concerning the ſaid election, wherein he among other things ſpake theſe words: 'Facilius eſt multos amicos irritare quam unum reconciliare.' Which being done, he with the conſent of the Doctors and certain Seniors propoſed the ſaid Sir Thom. Edmonds in the firſt place, but the Juniors inclining to Sir Francis Stewart cried Non, and deſired a ſcrutiny; yet the Nons ſeeming to be few, the Vicechanc. and Seniors paſſed him by as elected. Then he demanded of them whom they would chooſe in the ſecond place; the ſaid Juniors anſwered Sir John Danvers, but ſtill cryed for a ſcrutiny. Hereupon the Vicechanc. told them they had choſen two already, viz. Sir Thomas Edmonds and Sir John Danvers (2), but the Juniors denied it, and ſaid that they had choſen in the firſt place Sir Fr. Stewart. Whereupon a tumult being raiſed, the Vicechancellor diſſolved the Convocation. Within few days after he called another Convocation, and having diſpatched ſome ordinary buſineſs, one of the Maſters ſtood up and deſired that a further account might be had of the moſt noble Sir Francis Stewart; but the Vicechanc. being then departing, he made anſwer in his paſſing away, that that matter of Burgeſſes was concluded already, and could not be recalled. Some few days after the Vicechancellor in a third Convocation cauſed the Regiſter to read a certain paper to declare fide publica how things had paſſed, to give ſatisfaction of his legal proceedings, but the Juniors making a noiſe could not be heard. Whereupon the Vicechanc. cauſing the Letters to be ſealed, returned Sir Tho. Edmonds and Sir Joh. Danvers. But the Maſters taking this very ill, they put up a Petition to the Parliament for a remedy, which being received (though anſwered fully by the Vicechanc. wherein he ſhewed that the tumult was made by diſſolute Juniors, or ſuch as we now call Black-pot men, who carry all before them in elections) command came to make another Election, whereupon a Convocation being called, the Juniors had their option (2).

(1) [Ibid. f. 214 b.]
(2) [Ibid. f. 215 a.]
(3) [Ibid. f. 218 a.]

An.

An. { Dom. 1626
2 Car. I.

This year preſents us with nothing elſe but the Foundation (1) of the Muſick Lecture by William Heather, one of his Majeſty's Chapel, and Doctor of Muſick of this Univerſity, who giving 16l. 6s. 8d. yearly rent to the Univerſity, was by him ordered that 13l. 6s. 8d. ſhould be employed for the Muſick Maſter's wages, and the reſt for one that ſhould read the Theory Lecture of Muſick once in a Term or oftener. The firſt and laſt Lecturer for the ſaid Theory part, was one Mr. John Allibond of Magdalen Coll. who read it a year or thereabouts. But afterwards none undertaking that employment, the ſaid ſmall ſum, with other additions, was to be allotted to him that ſhould ſpeech it at the Act time in the Muſick School. This being the reſult of the matter within few years after the Foundation of the Lecture, continues in the ſame manner to this day, the Lecturer or Speecher being annually choſen by the Vicechanc. and Proctors. See more among the Lectures.

The Founder's requeſt of the Muſick Lecture (2).

'Imprimis, that the Exerciſe of Muſick be conſtantly kept every week, on Thurſday in the afternoon, afternoons in Lent excepted.

Secondly, I appoint Mr. Nicholſon, the now Organiſt of Magd. Coll. to be the Maſter of the Muſick, and to take charge of the Inſtruments. And in caſe he relinquiſheth this charge, I reſerve to myſelf the nomination and approbation of the Maſter as often as it ſhall become voyde during my natural life. And after my deceaſe I do appoint the Vicechancellor for the time being, the Dean of Ch. Ch. the Preſident of Magd. Coll. the Warden of New College and the Preſident of St. John's to name the Maſter. And I do appoint theſe or the Major Part of them to be Viſitors, that all things may be done according to the premiſſes, and ſuch Orders as the Univerſity and the ſaid Doctors do appoint.

Thirdly, I do appoint that the ſaid Maſter bring with him two boys weekly, at the day and time aforeſaid, and there to receive ſuch company as will practiſe Muſick, and to play Leſſons of three Parts, if none other come.

Laſtly, I ordain that once every year the Inſtruments be viewed and the

(1) Ibid. f. 222 a, 233 a, 236 b, 247.

(2) Reg. Conv. N f. 233 b.

books:

books: and that neither of theſe be lent abroad upon any pretence whatſoever, nor removed out of the Schoole and place appointed.'

In his Letter (1) to Mr. Wheare the ſame year, Principal of Gloceſter Hall, I find this—that he determined to add to his former donation the ſum of 3l. yearly, which he deſired 'ſhould be conferred upon a Muſick Lecturer. And becauſe that ſtipend will be very ſmall, it may pleaſe the Univerſity the 40s. antiently paid towards that Lecture, or if not the ſame, the like ſum, to which the ſaid 3l. ſhall be added for ever, conditionally that whereas this Lecture in the Univerſity is uſually read in Lattin; at the Act time eſpecially the Reader may expound the principall points of this Lecture in Engliſh, becauſe divers ſkilful Muſitians are not ſo well acquainted with the Lattin Tongue as Univerſity men, &c.'

Whereupon the Univerſity in a Convocation held 26 Feb. 1626 appointed (2) the 45 ſhill. per an. to be added to it, which was wont to be paid to the Moral Philoſophy Lecturer.

An. { Dom. 1627 / 3 Car. I.

No conſiderable matters occur this year, only, 1. That on the 4 of Apr was a great tumult in the Election of the Proctors, becauſe the ſtrong plot for carrying on of it, was broken by the flying off of All Souls College. It was the greater, becauſe it gave way to Chriſt Church to have one, which had not had one ſince 1616, when they played foul play with thoſe of Magdalen Coll. and were thereupon thruſt out of the plot. 2. That the King coming to Woodſtock this year, the Univerſity congratulated him with a Speech and Preſent. And, 3. That Sir Hen. Marten [LL. D.] Kt. Judge of the Prerogative Court, gave to the Univerſity an 100l. which being publiſhed (3) in Convocation in the beginning of the year following, the Members ſent a Letter of Thanks to him in the name thereof (4).

(1) Ib. f. 236 b.

(2) Ib. fol. 237 a.

(3) Ib. f. 254 a. [100 lib. in pios uſus conferendas.]

(4) 'The Heads of the Univerſity did (ſince Mr. Bridges' Cenſure) convict and cenſure one Mr. Brookes of Wadham College, for broaching and juſtifying ſome Arminian aſſertions before the Univerſity, in a Sermon preached at St. Maries [St. Peter's ſaith a MS Note in the Bodleian copy]: which Sermon and cenſure, inſtead of diſabling him from preferment hath ſince advanced this young Arminian, who contumaciouſly perſevered in his errors, to a rich cure of Souls,' and to be Chaplain to the Biſhop of Durham (Howſon qu.). Will. Prynne, in his *Anti-Arminianiſme*, edit. 1630, p. 252. Note that this is not regiſtred. This ſeems to be about 1627—28.

An.

An. { Dom. 1628
4 Car. I.

The Proctorſhip of the Univerſity having been hitherto carried by a combination of ſome Houſes againſt the reſt, it was uſual for the weaker ſide to call in ſtrangers and non-reſidents (ſuch that had been formerly of the Univerſity) to give voices for them. Which way having ſo continued divers years, not without ſome tumult, and conſequently a ſcandal on the Univerſity, it pleaſed the Chancellor, upon notice had of a great ſtir that was like to be this year, to ſend to the Univerſity, moſtly at the inſtigation of Laud, Biſhop of Bath and Wells, certain Decrees (1) or Statutes which altogether incapacitated the ſaid ſtrangers to give votes: nay, they were ſo ſevere, that all perſons of Colleges that were to give them, were to take an oath, that the places they enjoyed were not honorary or titular, but ſuch from which they received allowance from Founders or Benefactors, &c. Thoſe of Halls alſo, that they had ſpent an 100 days in them within the year next going before the ſaid Election that was to be.

The ſaid Decrees being read in a Convocation held 16 Apr. were admitted by the major part of Doctors and Maſters then preſent, but altogether proteſted againſt (2) by the Proctors, now ready to leave their offices, as knowing how deſtructive they were to their plot and party in relation to the bringing in of their ſucceſſors, which ſeveral weeks before they had deſigned. But to be brief: the particulars of theſe paſſages coming to the knowledge of the Chancellor, he wrote to the Univerſity the 20 of the ſaid month. Upon which a Convocation being held two days after, his Letter was read, the contents (3) whereof are,

['After my harty commendations. Whereas I am given to underſtand that the Statute which I have recommended unto you for reformation of the abuſe in admitting ſtrangers to give voyce in your elections hath paſte the vote of Convocation by the major part of ſuffrages, whereby I doe take it to bee ſufficiently confirmed, notwithſtanding the oppoſition which hath been made by the Proctors, in challenging a neceſſary conſent, both in this and all other Acts which paſſe the Convocation: whereof as I know noe juſt ground for theire clayme, ſoe ſhall I not be apte to give way unto their pretences herein, and therefore I have thought fitt to declare, that untill the Proctors doe make it appear to mee, that they have a juſt title to

(1) Ib. in N fol. 253 b.
(2) Ibid. 254 a.
(3) Ib. 254 b.

this

this pretended power of theirs the Statute ſhalbee taken for inacted, and ſtand in full force and power. To which purpoſe and for the avoyding of tumults and diſorders in future elections I deſire Mr. Vicechancellor to put it preſently in execution, and to order the giving of ſuffrages in conformity to that Statute, &c.'

After the ſaid Letter had been read by Halſwell, the ſenior Proctor, the Convocation began to be tumultuous, but the Vicechancellor forthwith diſſolved it, and ſo departed. However the Proctors, divers Doctors and the moſt conſiderable number of Maſters tarrying behind, the junior Proctor made a Speech to the Aſſembly, and after that read this Statute (1): 'Et ſint duo Procuratores aſſeſſores in ſingulis cauſis tractatis in Univerſitate ipſi Cancellario, et unus judex ad inhibendum in cauſa appellationis, et in omnibus Actibus ſolennibus Univerſitatis; ad cujus ordinis et ſeriei obſervantiam tenetur ſub pœna perjurii Graduatus quilibet in hac Univerſitate, et cuilibet adverſanti toto virium conatu reſiſtere.' Which being done, they deſired the Regiſtrary to make an entry of it, but he being about to ſhift himſelf out of the croud they ſtayed him by violence, and made him enter whether he would or not.

April 23 was the day for Election of the new Proctors, when the old had reſigned: the candidates were Mr. Robert Williamſon of Magdalen College, and Mr. Thom. More, of New Coll. on the one ſide, and Mr. Atherton Bruch of Braſnoſe, and Mr. Rob. Lloyd, of Jeſus, on the other. But Mr. Will. Hyde, of Exeter Coll. and Mr. Iſaac Taylour of C. C. Coll. who were Scrutators, being required to take that clauſe of the oath to be added by the new Statute, Taylour did expreſsly refuſe it, and Hyde ſeemed willing, but it was done by neither. Dr. Pinke, Warden of New Coll. required Mr. Vicechanc. to proceed according to the new Statutes, and did proteſt 'de gravamine et de appellando,' and required the Regiſtrary to bear witneſs of this his proteſtation, as Notary publique, and that an Inſtrument thereof be made preſently in the Houſe. The Vicechancellor continued the aſſembly notwithſtanding the tumult, but was ſo thruſt and thronged in the Houſe that no Bedell could come to him: at length he got away without any proceeding to Election of Proctors.

Theſe things being made known to the Chancellor, he, by his Letters (2) dat. laſt of Apr. gave them to underſtand that the Doctors and Maſters

(1) Ib. a.

(2) Ibid. fol. 255 b.

ſhould proceed to election after the antient manner. A Convocation therefore being held 5 of May, it was ordered (1) that Mr. Hyde and Mr. Taylour ſhould execute the office of Proctors till the 21 of the ſaid month, being the Vigil of the Aſcenſion, and that on that day the election of Proctors ſhould be duly celebrated. But a week had not paſſed, but the knowledge of theſe affairs came to his Majeſty's ear, wherefore he ſends his Letters (2) to the Chancellor, which being by him received, ſent them incloſed in one of his own (3) directed to the Vicechanc. Doctors, Proctors and the reſt of the Convocation. The tenor of them runs thus:

'Charles R.

Right truſtie and right well beloved Couſin and Councellor wee greete you well. Wee are ſorry to heare of the tumultuous diſorders which have of late troubled our Univerſitie of Oxford about the choice of their Proctors. Wee could hardly be induced to beleeve that in ſuch a Body of Schollers there could be found ſuch ſtrange and violent humors; But the report of it hath come ſo many wayes and ſo often to us, that wee muſt beleeve it. The examples which ſpread from ſuch places are able to infect a whole State, and if they ſhould continue in ſuch courſes, wee muſt bee driven to be more ſevere than wee are willing to bee, to ſoe famous a Univerſity as that in former times hath bin. You are Chancellor there, and if any thing ſhould decay in learning or manners under your government, wee muſt aſke an account of you. And though wee know that you have and will carry a vigilant eye over that place, yet the noyſe of this miſdemeanor hath been ſo lowd, that wee could not but call uppon you to ſee it amended. And wee do hereby further require you to uſe all poſſible and ſpeedy remedy to calme the Tempeſt which is riſen among them, as alſo that you command your Vicechanc. Governors of Colledges and the Schollers of all ſorts and Degrees whatſoever, that they proceed to the ending of this election peaceably, as they will anſwer any contrary cariage at their uttermoſt perrill, &c.

At our Pallace at Weſtminſter 14 May, an. reg. 4.'

Theſe Letters I ſay being received by the Vicechanc. a Convocation was celebrated 21 May at nine in the morning, wherein they being read by Mr. Hyde, the Senior Procurator natus, the Houſe proceed to an

(1) Ibid. f. 260 a.
(2) Ibid. f. 261 a.
(3) Ibid. f. 260 b.

election,

election, and went forward till about 3 of the clock in the afternooon with the Scrutiny, but Lloyd and Bruch, not liking their proceedings, told the Scrutators with a loud voice, 'that they would appeal to his Majeſty;' for the truth is, there was foul play in the buſineſs. Hereupon Taylour, the junior Procurator natus, one of the Scrutators, went away with the Scrutiny and would proceed no further, notwithſtanding he was ſent for by Mr. Vicechancellor. At laſt about 5 of the clock he came, and with a great number of Maſters with him, went into the Convocation, but Mr. Hyde, the ſenior Scrutator, being crowded among them, gave a great ſcreake as he was ſitting down in his chair, and fell down dead, to the great aſtoniſhment of all there preſent, and ſo continuing half an hour in that condition, the Maſters got life into him again, and recovered well the ſame night.

Hereupon the Vicechancellor diſſolved the Convocation and would not call another, till he heard more of the Chancellor's mind as to this matter. In the mean time either Lloyd or Bruch, or both, go to London, and make their complaints to the King, Chancellor of the Univerſity and to Laud, Biſhop of Bath and Wells, and ſo they returned. Hereupon thoſe four perſons that ſtood to be Proctors, with Taylour, the Scrutator, and ſome others, were ſent for up to London; and the hearing of their cauſe being referred by his Majeſty to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Lord Preſident of the Counſel, Chancellor of the Univerſity, the Biſhop of Wincheſter and Biſhop of Bath and Wells, a day for appearance was appointed. Which being come, the ſaid Lords in the firſt place committed Taylour and one Thomas Motterſhed of Chriſt Church to the Priſon called the Fleet, the former for uſing underhand dealing in the Scrutiny, the other for ſtriking a Maſter in the Convocation. That done and all matters debated, they appointed Williamſon and Lloyd (the latter pretended to be of kin to the Dutcheſs of Buckingham) to be Proctors for the year enſuing, and for that purpoſe directed their Letters (1) to the Convocation, part of which run thus: 'His Majeſtie having referred unto us the examination of the differences lately happening in that Univerſitie about the election of the Procurators for the next year: Wee called before us the perſons intereſſed on either ſide, and having fully heard their allegations, moved them to ſubmit and conforme themſelves on all parts to ſuch finall order therein as his Majeſtie ſhould direct, whereunto they did with all readineſs condiſcend: Foraſmuch as wee have made report to his Majeſtie of the true ſtate of the

(1) Ibid. fol. 261 b.

buſineſs, and received his royall pleaſure and command therein, expreſſing his tendernes and gratious reſpect to the welfare and honor of that Univerſitie : Wee in purſuance of his Majeſtie's ſaid pleaſure and command for the avoyding of all tumultuary proceeding in the ſaid Elections, and to the end the Univerſity may no longer want the uſe and ſervice of their Procurators (eſpecially the Act drawing on) do hereby in his Majeſty's name expreſsly will and require you that you immediatly proceed in an orderly and peaceable manner to the election of Mr. Williamſon, Fellow of Maudline Coll. and Mr. Lloyd, Fellow of Jeſus Coll. to be your Procurators for this next year. &c.

From Whitehall, 9 June, 1628. Your very loving frends

Tho. Coventrie, C. S. W. Mandivell.
Pembrooke, R. Winton.
Guil. Ba. et Wells.'

Theſe Letters being received by the Vicechancellor, a Convocation was by him called on the 13 of June, in which they being read, Mr. Hyde and Mr. Taylour, the Procuratores nati, go to a ſcrutiny, and finding Williamſon and Lloyd to have moſt voices pronounced (1) them Proctors elected, and ſo they took their places.

The 25 of Febr. following were Letters read (2) in the Convocation from Sir John Finch, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, wherein he ſaith that he was 'commanded by the ſaid Houſe aſſembled in Parliament to pray and require the Heads of Houſes, Proctors, Publick Profeſſors, Regent and Non-Regent Maſters to ſend forthwith unto them a true information of the names of all ſuch perſons within the Univerſity of Oxford as ſince the 13 year of Queen Elizab. have taught, written, or publiſhed any point of doctrine contrary to the Articles of Religion eſtabliſhed in that year, or contrary to the true and generally received ſenſe of thoſe Articles, or the current Doctrine of the Church of England: and withall to certifie what Acts, Determinations, Cenſures, Recantations, Submiſſions or other proceedings have been thereupon had or made, together with true copies of the ſame, &c.'

After it was read, the Proctors nominated certain Delegates to make a cloſe ſearch into the Univerſity Regiſters, that an anſwer might be ſent;

(1) Ibid. fol. 262 a.

(2) Reg. Conv. R fol. 6 b. [dat. 17 Febr.]

but

but what they did in the matter I know not. 'Tis probable that the Parliament was broken up before any thing could be done in it: If ſo, then it reſted and went no farther. Their buſineſs it ſeems while they ſate was to depreſs the Arminian faction, that daily grew and ſpread itſelf throughout his Majeſty's dominions, but being taken off from that deſign 'by the power and policy of Laud, Biſhop of London (as one (1) ſaith), the Arminian and Popiſh party grew more bold, numerous, potent and prevalent every where, ſo as the pulpits at Whitehall, Paul's Croſs, Oxford, Cambridge and elſewhere ecchoed again with Arminian paradoxes, &c.

What elſe is to be obſerved this year is that Sir Thomas Roe being lately returned from his negotiations in the eaſtern parts, did, at the deſire of Dr. Laud, give (2) 20 Greek MSS, and ſoon after the Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the Univerſity, 240 more (3), brought from Venice, and bought out of the Library of Franciſcus Baroccius, an Italian. And this he did 'remembring the obligation he had to his Mother, the Univerſity, firſt for breeding him, after for the honour they did in making him their Chancellor, &c.'

An. { Dom. 1629 / 5 Car. I.

The factions and tumults of the Election of Proctors not ſounding well in the ears of ſober men, it was thought requiſite by the King and his Counſel to prevent them for the future. Upon which Laud, Biſhop of London, now one of the Counſel, propoſed a way that the Proctors ſhould from henceforth be choſen by their ſeveral Colleges, each College having more or fewer turns, according to the number [and] greatneſs of their foundations. To this end a Cycle was invented (by Mr. Pet. Turner, of Merton College) containing a perpetual revolution of 23 years: within which compaſs of time Chriſt Church was to enjoy 6 Proctors, Magdalen College 5, New College 4, Merton, All Souls, Exeter, Braſenoſe, St. John's and Wadham Colleges three apiece, Trinity, Queen's, Oriel and Corp. Ch. Coll. only two. The reſt, as Univerſitie, Baliol, Lincoln, Jeſus and Pembroke Colleges but only one. So contrived the ſaid Cycle was, that every College knew their turn before it came, and did accordingly pitch on the fitteſt perſon to ſupply the place. And for the more

(1) Prynne in Cant. Doome, p. 164.
(2) Reg. R fol. 6 a.
(3) Ibid. fol. 9 b.

peaceable

peaceable ordering of other matters, relating to the ſaid Proctorſhip, certain Statutes were contrived and put into order by the ſaid Biſhop; which with the Cycle itſelf being preſented to and laid before the King, ſent them with his Letter (1) to the Chancellor, telling him that 'in ſetting downe of which Cycle he had taken view of the ſeverall number of Students in each Houſe, and with advice of ſome Lords of his Counſell, had ſo proportioned the ſame, that the turnes ſhould come to them according to their number; and though it could not be done by a geometricall, yet it was as juſt a proportion as ſuch a buſineſs could well beare. For the greater Colleges have a fair conſideration for their number, and the leaſt have a Proctor once in three and twenty yeares, wheras ſome of them heretofore have ſcarce had a Proctor in 40 or 50 yeares, &c.'

The ſaid Letter, Cycle and Statutes, being by the Chancellor received, were ſent incloſed in a Letter (2) of his to the Univerſity, dat. 27 of December the year before going: ſo that a Convocation being called the laſt of the ſaid month, they were publiſhed and conſented to by the Houſe, and afterwards (I mean the Cycle and Statutes) were remitted into the Proctors books, and this year (the Cycle being cut on a copper plate) were printed on one ſide of a ſheet, to the end that the Juniors as well as Seniors might underſtand what had been done, and what they were to obſerve. But this by the way muſt be noted, that although theſe things were acted the laſt year, yet they were not to commence, or be put in execution, till the beginning of (which is the reaſon that I have put them under) this year.

Soon after was the like reformation made concerning the choice of the Collectors (ſeldom or never choſen in former times without tumult) and Statutes alſo made for them, wherein among other matters is order taken to repreſs Quadrageſimal tumults; but theſe being remitted into the book of Statutes I ſhall forbear to make any further mention of them.

Soon after alſo the Chancellor by a motion made by Laud, Biſhop of London, ſent his Letters to the Univerſity to have the Statutes reformed and digeſted into one entire book, whereupon Delegates (3) being appointed,

(1) Ibid. in R fol. 2 a et b.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Dr. Bancroft, e Coll. Univ.
Dr. Prideaux, e Coll. Exon.
— Tho. James, } e Coll. Novo.
— Rob. Pinck, }
— Smyth, e Coll. Wadh.
— Duppa, ex Æde Chriſti.
— Tho. Clayton, Coll. Pemb. Mr.
Dr. Rich. Zouch [ex Aul. S. Alb.]
[Will.] Juxon [e Coll. S. Joh.]
Mr. Br. Twyne, S. T. Bac.
— Pet. Turner, e Coll. Mert.
— Nich. Brookes, e Coll. Oriel.
— Tho. Harryſon, e Coll. S. Joh.
— Rob. Williamſon, } e Coll. Magd.
— Will. Nicholſon, }
— —— Terrent, ex Æde Chr.

the

the work began, but did not eagerly proceed till the next year, when then the ſaid Biſhop was choſen Chancellor of the Univerſity, as you may at large ſee under the year 1633.

The 19 Auguſt the King and Queen came from Berton by Abendon in their Progreſs to Oxford, but making no ſtay there, went to Woodſtock. The 23 day the Doctors and Proctors of the Univerſity went to give them a welcome, and being gratiouſly received, a Speech was ſpoken before them by the Orator. That done, the Univerſity preſented to them and others rich gloves, at which time Dr. Brent, Warden of Merton College, received the honor of Knighthood from his Majeſty.

On the 24 of the ſaid month the Embaſſadors from the Low Countries and France, with ſeveral Nobles of England, came to ſee the Univerſity, which being done they went to Merton College, where after they had been received (1) with an Oration to gratulate their coming, by a Fellow of that Houſe, they were all entertained with a very ſumptuous banquet in the College Gallery, and ſo they departed.

The 27 of the ſame month they left Woodſtock, and coming to Oxford again were met in the way, even with Greenditch, by the Mayor, Aldermen and other Citizens of Oxford, who in the name of the City preſented to the King a fair gilt Bowl, and to the Queen a pair of rich Gloves. Which being done, they viewed Wadham College, and after that the publick Library; at both which places they had Speeches ſpoken to them. Afterwards going on the leads over the Schools a motion was then made of pulling down the reſidue of Catſtreet, that is to ſay, that part between the Schools and St. Mary's, to the end that certain buildings ſhould be there erected for the uſe of the Univerſity, intended to be chiefly done by Dr. Laud, now Biſhop of London; and for that purpoſe a Terrier was forthwith made (2), at the Univerſity charges, of all the houſes and gardens ſtanding and being in that ſpace of ground, ſent to London to the King, and by him viewed.

The ceremonies at the Library being finiſht, the King, Queen and all the retinew went to Merton College, where being received by the Warden and Society at the common gate (Mr. James Marſhe of that Houſe then ſpeeching it before them) were conducted into the Gallery before mentioned, where they were all royally entertained (3) with a rich banquet at the

(1) Reg. Coll. Merton, p. 302.
(2) Faſcic. Comp. Vicecanc, in pyx. SS.
(3) Reg. Coll. Mert. ut ſupra.

College

College charges, in honor of their newly knighted Warden. That being done, his Majeſty conferred the honor of Knighthood on Will. Spencer, of Yarnton in this County, Eſq. then viewed ſeverall parts of the College, and that evening went to Berton.

An. { Dom. 1630 / 6 Car. I.

On Saturday being the 10 of April, William Lord Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, died ſuddenly at his houſe called Baynard's Caſtle, in London, according to the calculations of his Nativity that Mr. Thomas Allen, of Gloceſter Hall, had made ſeveral years before. For which place Dr. Laud, Biſhop of London, and Phillip, Earl of Montgomery, younger brother to the Earl deceaſed, were candidates. But the news of his death being brought to Oxford the next day betimes, Dr. Laud's Friends of divers Colleges, eſpecially of St. John's, beſtirred themſelves in his behalf. Thoſe alſo that were not well-wiſhers to the Biſhop, which were chiefly the Calvinian party, were active for the Earl, and ſo alſo were thoſe of the Welſh nation, and of the 4 Colleges belonging to the Viſitation of the Biſhop of Lincoln, that is to ſay Balliol, Oriel, Lincoln and Braſenoſe; to the Scholars of which Dr. Williams, the Biſhop of that place, had ſent Letters and Agents in the Earl's behalf.

The buſineſs being thus eagerly followed one day and night, a Convocation (1) was called on the morrow, by order from the Vicechancellor, Dr. Frewen (who upon news of the Chancellor's death, being then at Andover, in Hampſhire, on Magdalen Coll. Progreſs, came preſently home) fearing leaſt the other party ſhould be too ſtrong for them. In the Scrutiny for voices it is commonly reported that it paſſed clear for Laud, yet one (2) is pleaſed to ſay that 'by indirect means he procured himſelf to be elected Chancellor, and that the noble brother to the Earl of Pembroke was then really elected by moſt voices, though miſcalculated by practice in the Scrutiny by this Prelate's creatures, &c.' How true this is I leave it to others to judge. However this I ſhall ſay, that that party for the Earl was held to be more numerous than that for the Biſhop, as divers judicious and impartial men that gave votes, lately and yet living, have atteſted it

(1) Reg. Conv. R fol. 19 b. (2) Gul. Prynne in Cant. Doome, p. 71.

in

in my hearing. The Scrutiny being finiſht, he was pronounced elected by the ſenior Proctor, and whether lawfully or not, 'tis not for me to diſpute it. Certain it is, it fell out very happy, not only for the encouragement of Learning, but the great good of the Univerſity, as the following times made it manifeſt. Had he continued in his proſperity 7 years longer, and not been moleſted by the reſtleſs faction of the Preſbyterians, he would without doubt have made this Univerſity more famous for Buildings, Books, Rarities, Diſcipline, Privileges, &c. than many, put together, in the learned World. As for the ſeries of his actions and good deeds I ſhall not now remember, but remit them to their reſpective places.

No ſooner he was admitted to the Chancellorſhip, which (as he (1) ſaith) 'was quite beyond his expectation and croſſe to his deſire, but he thought it his duty to reforme the Univerſity, which was extreamly ſunk from from all diſcipline and fallen into all licentiouſneſs. Inſomuch that divers of the Governours there complained to him that if remedy were not applyed in time, there would ſcarce any face be left of an Univerſity.' Hereupon he reſolved within himſelf to ſet cloſe to a reformation: and though he underſtood moſt of the defects (as having lived there many years, and for divers of them a Governor) yet the firſt thing he thought fit to do, was to lay a command upon the Vicechancellor for the time being, that he ſhould give him an account by letters every week of all neceſſary occurrences, which hapned in the Univerſity pertaining to Exerciſe and Manners, with a promiſe from him that he ſhould weekly without fail receive a Letter from him, expreſſing what he diſliked or approved, and with direction what ſhould be further done for the good of his place. There were others in the Univerſity that kept correſpondence with the Chancellor, of whom Pet. Turner, of Merton, was one, and Will. Chillingworth, of Trinity Coll. another for ſome time.

This courſe was conſtantly held, and thereby was found ſo much good by it, that the Chancellor reſolved that ſo often as he made a new Vicechancellor to renew the like charge, and to purſue it with like diligence.

The Statutes of the Univerſity had laid in a confuſed heap for ſome ages, and extreamly imperfect in all kinds. The reformation of the abuſes which grew thereby, and the reducing of the Statutes into order and form, with addition of ſome new, for the neceſſity of the preſent times, had been often

(1) In Gestis Cancellarii, MS, p. 7.

attempted, as I ſhall anon tell you, but was never brought to any perfection, neither indeed to any thing at all as it ſhould be, but the buſineſs left where it was firſt undertaken. The Chancellor, upon this, did now, as always before, foreſee, that it was not poſſible to make a reformation, or ſettle that Body, unleſs the Statutes were firſt perfected. And yet it was evident alſo what great difficulties attended that work; for it had been twice undertaken during his own time in the Univerſity, and both times it came to nothing. The laſt time it was attempted, he was named in Convocation one of the Delegates; by which means he had opportunity to ſee where the difficulties and impediments lay, but was not then able to remove them. Afterwards coming to be Biſhop of London, and finding the E. of Pembroke, then Chancellor, much troubled at ſome unworthy proceedings there, he told him he would never have remedy until the Statutes of the Univerſity were reduced into a body and ſetled. And withal acquainted his Lordſhip wherein the difficulties lay. Hereupon at his intreaty the ſaid Biſhop of London ſet down what way was to be taken and followed for the effecting that work, and began at the naming of the Delegacy in Convocation. Which Delegacy was no ſooner named, and the Biſhops directions ſent unto them, but the E. of Pembroke died.

The ſaid Biſhop being choſe Chancellor in his place, as 'tis before told you, took up the ſaid work where it was then left, and reſolved to go on againſt all difficulties likely to oppoſe him in the Body of this Univerſity. Which being very ſick, was deſirous enough to be well, but not pleaſed with the ſourneſs of the cure. Beſides ſuch Bodies never want factions, and many there were that were willing enough to have a cure, but were not well pleaſed it ſhould be wrought by his hand. But this, with many other difficulties, he overcame with care and patience, and went on with the work, as it ſhall be anon told you.

No ſooner this worthy Prelate was ſetled in his Chancellorſhip but he was given to underſtand (1) that Sunday the 2 of May he was welcomed into his office with two very ill accidents, in the Sermons then delivered in St. Mary's Church. The firſt was committed by one of Exeter Coll. who preached directly againſt all reverence in Churches, and all obeyſance, or any devout geſture in, or at, the receiving of the Communion. The other was by Mr. John Tooker, of Oriel Coll. who was not content only to juſtify the five Articles, commonly called Arminianiſm, but would needs lay an

(1) Ibid. p. 8.

aſperſion

aſperſion upon the Synod of Dort; in both which he went directly againſt his Majeſty's both Proclamations and Inſtructions, prohibiting all men, of all ſorts, to preach either way concerning them, that ſo thoſe unhappy differences, likely to rent this Church as well as others, might ſleep firſt and die after. Of theſe paſſages (I ſay) he having notice by Letters, ſent his, dated the 7 of the ſame month, to Dr. Joh. Tolſon, the Pro-Vicechancellor, that he take two or three Doctors to him, and give a ſtrict monition to the ſaid Preachers, that they run no more into the ſaid errours: for (ſaith the Chancellor) 'I am not willing that they ſhould be puniſhed, becauſe I would not be too ſowre at my firſt coming into my office, and for that I know thoſe Sermons were provided before I was Chancellour.'

What I have further to obſerve this year is, 1. The Chancellor's procuring (1) the Letters pat. to paſs for the conferring a Prebendſhip of Chriſt Church on the Hebrew Profeſſor, to the end that he might take more care to do the duty of his place: 'For the ſtudy of that Language was now too much neglected, to the great prejudice of the Univerſity and Church.' 2. His great care that Formalities be duly worn (2) by all Degrees, eſpecially at publick times and in publick places. 3. His reviving (3) the honor due to a Maſter of Arts, 'it being verie fit' (as he ſaith) 'that the Degree upon which the Orders of the Univerſity do ſo much relye, both in Convocations, Congregations and elſewhere, ſhould be had in more eſteeme then it is: But this can no way ſo well be done' (as he further ſaith) 'as by their due obedience to Governours in their ſeverall places, and by their owne valuing and eſteeming themſelves above all inferiours. And for my part I ſhall do my beſt to keep up the price they ſett upon themſelves: for it is a great diſhonor to that place, that in all publicke Aſſemblies, yea and when they meet in open ſtreets, Bachelaurs of Arts, nay boys, will not know their places. I hope the Delegacy will ſo order the Statutes, which they have in hand, as that the Degree of a Maſter of Arts ſhall hereafter be better eſteemed in that place, which is the onlie way to recover the antient credit of it abroad, &c.' 4. His Order taken (4) againſt thoſe that accumulat Degrees, which before was very common, and ſuch of the Gown that ſpoyled his Majeſty's Game in the Foreſts of Stow and Shotover neare Oxford, &c. All which being in a manner reformed

(1) Reg. R fol. 24. Et in Gestis Canc. Laud. p. 11.
(2) Ibid. in R fol. 24 a. Et Gest. p. 9 12.
(3) Ib. 24 b. Et Gest. p. 12.
(4) Ib. in Gest. p. 16, 17, &c.

and done this year, he for this his great care and publick ſpirit received thanks (1) from the Univerſity, Dr. Morrys, (2) the Hebrew Profeſſor, and the Proctors (3) thereof, who for their time promiſed as much as in them lay, to be aſſiſting to him concerning thoſe matters he had ordered and deſired.

An. { Dom. 1631 / 7 Car. I.

This year aroſe a great ſtir in the Univerſity, occaſioned by ſome factious perſons that laboured to diſturb the Government both in their Sermons, the Convocation, and by ſecret plotting. Their profeſt aim was to diſſolve the Delegacy appointed for the ordering and ſetling the Statutes, and to ſet the Proctors in as cunning a way as they could againſt the Chancellor, till they had almoſt brought all diſorder into the Univerſity. How far they proceeded and what iſſue their plots had, will appear in the Acts following. The Head of them was by violent preſumptions conceived to be one, whom it leaſt concerned for his coat-ſake, and 'I ſhall ſpare his name' (let me ſpeak in the Chancellor's (4) own words) 'rather for his coat than himſelfe.' The perſon here that he means, was the Regius Profeſſor of Divinity that now held the Chair, one reverenced and admired by all the Academians, except ſuch who were commonly called Arminians; who, upon what grounds I know not, did now and have ſince and lately reported him in my hearing to be a perſon more of a flaſhy and facetious wit (pleaſing to boys) rather than of ſound judgment or ſolid reaſon, or in brief 'that he was not that Scholar that the generality took him to be.' But now to the diſorders.

The 24 of May Mr. Thom. Hill, of Hart Hall, preaching in St. Mary's Church on James i, ver. 16, let fall theſe paſſages in his Sermon: 'And here were my time and learning parallel to my zeale, what a tempting doth preſent it ſelf, to ſhew how raſhly (that I ſay not cruelly) our Pelagian votaries have handled the Decrees and Statutes of the King: But they are to be miſchieved into honor (but no matter how) which tempts them to diſreliſh ſound doctrine on no other ground then did David, becauſe 'the Lords do not favour' it, 1 Sam. xxix, 6. Scripture they uſe worſe than the Turks do Chriſtians at Tunis, enſlave it to the vaſſalage of the fouleſt errour, and according to their moſt current garbe, employ it to defend Popery, or as bad Pelagianiſme, &c. Popiſh darts whet afreſh

(1) Ibid. p. 13, 14.
(2) Ibid. p. 15.
(3) Ibid. p. 22.
(4) Ibid. p. 35.

on

on a Dutch grinſton, have peirced deep, and without ſpeedy ſuccour will prove mortall. I am perſuaded theſe late tranſmarine Tenets had not been ſo jolly and breife among us, nor the oppoſite truth ſo diametrically condemned by many, had they firſt made proof of theſe points in their owne retired and ſerious contemplations, &c.'

For which expreſſions, point blank enough againſt his Majeſty's Declaration, he was convented before the Vicechancellor and certain Doctors, and by them forced (the Chancellor having firſt notice of it) to make a publick Recantation (1) on his knees, in a Convocation held 16 July. The tenor of it runs thus:

'I Thomas Hill doe freely and ſincerely acknowledge before this venerable aſſembly of Convocation, that in a Sermon lately by me preached in St. Marie's, I did let fall divers ſcandalous ſpeeches, partly in oppoſition to his Majeſtie's Injunctions, by odious juſtling together the names of certaine factions in the Church, and imputing Pelagianiſme and Popery to the one ſide: partly in diſparagement of the preſent Government of State and Church, by making fowle and erroneous opinions the readieſt ſteps now adays to preferment. As alſo in diſparaging the whole order of Biſhops in point of Learning and Religion, making them favourers of unſound and erroneous doctrine, and disfavourers of ſound doctrine. As likewiſe in imputing to a great part of our Clergy onely a Politique and Lunatique Religion: Beſides private glances againſt particular perſons concerning ſome ſpeeches delivered in their late Sermons. All which paſſages in my Sermon, I confeſs to have given juſt offence to the Univerſity, and to deſerve the ſharpeſt of cenſures. Wherefore with all humble ſubmiſſion I beſeech the whole Univerſity repreſented in this venerable Houſe, to paſs by this my wilfull errour of undiſcreet and miſguided zeale; and do faithfully promiſe hence forward to abſtaine from all ſuch ſcandalous aſperſions and intimations, as tending onely to the diſparagement of our Church and the diſtraction and diſquiet of the Univerſity. And this my ſubmiſſion I humbly crave may be accepted, which I do here make willingly and from my heart, with true ſorrow for what is paſt.

THOMAS HILL.'

'Upon this ſubmiſſion and recantation the Arminian faction' (as one (2) ſaith) 'grew very bold, and having the both Chancellor and Vice-

(1) REG. R fol. 35 b: et in GEST. ut ſupra, p. 51.

(2) Prynne in CANT. Doome, p. 174.

chancellor

chancellor of their party, vented their errors publikly both in Pulpit and Schooles, without any publique check. Whereupon ſome young Divines of the other party, being moved with a pious zeale and indignation againſt their inſolencies, did, in their Sermons preached at St. Marye's in the month of June and July this year, uſe bold expreſſions againſt thoſe they commonly called Arminians and their errours, under the titles of Pelagians and Demi-Pelagians.'

The firſt of them was one Mr. Thom. Forde of Magdalen Hall, who preaching the 12 of June to the ſame purpoſe on 2 Theſ. ii, ver. 10, notice of it was ſent to the Chancellor, who examining the doctrine he preached, ſent to the Vicechancellor to take ſome courſe with him. But I muſt tell you that the ſame day on which it was preached, the Vicechancellor required (1) of him his Sermon; which he refuſing, he went to his chamber, and forthwith locked and ſealed up his ſtudy door, till ſuch time that certain perſons by him appointed ſhould ſearch for it. But between 8 of the clock at night and 7 next morning he conveyed the ſaid papers away. After this the Vicechancellor ſent for him to have his Sermon; but, doubting whether he ought to deliver it or no, he gave him further time, wiſhed him to go home and conſider more of it. Whereupon he went away, and in a ſhort time came again, and being then demanded to ſhew forth and exhibit the ſaid Sermon, and divers times admoniſhed ſo to do, he refuſed; ſaying, he would deliver it according to Statute. Whereupon the Vicechancellor for his contempt commanded him to priſon, but he obeyed not, but went home. After this the Vicechancellor commanded him again to deliver his Sermon, whereunto he replyed, that if there were any Statute to bind him to deliver it, he would, otherwiſe not. He ſaid alſo that he thought the Vicechancellor could not command any one to go to priſon upon his oath, &c.

Upon which the Vicechanc. commanded him to appear again the next day (being July 6) between one and two of the clock in the afternoon, to have and ſee further proceedings in this cauſe. At the ſame time therefore he appearing, the Vicechanc. required him to give a cauſe why he ſhould not be baniſhed, or otherwiſe puniſhed, for not delivering his Sermon in queſtion. At which Ford ſtartling, he did ſubmiſſively to the Vicechancellor's demands exhibit a true copy of his Sermon, and for the truth thereof he made oath upon the holy Evangeliſt, that it was the very ſaid Sermon that he preached on the 12 of June in St. Mary's Church, and ſo

(1) Gest. ut ſupra, p. 38.

humbly

humbly desired all favour. This submission of his the Vicechancellor accepted, so far forth as concerned the delivery of it, but in regard of, and for his contumacy and contemptuous behaviour in the breach of peace, the Vicechancellor committed him, and commanded him upon his oath to the University to go to prison, there to remain till he should receive further order belonging to Justice, &c. All these passages being sent to the Chancellor, a determination of the matter was delayed, because there were other men found faulty upon the same account, as I am now about to tell you.

While these things were in doing one Mr. Giles Thorne, Bac. of Div. of Balliol Coll. and Mr. William Hodges, of Exeter College, preached their turns in St. Mary's, in whose Sermons (that of Hodges being on Numb. xiv, ver. 4) they not only committed the same error as Ford did, by reflecting on those they now called the Arminian party, and going against the King's Instructions, but also charging their renovation of some antient order in the Church, to be no other than plain innovation. For which things being questioned by the Vicechancellor (who ordered them respectively to bring in copies of their Sermons) they deny his power as to these matters, and appeal (1) from him to the Congregation 8 July. But Thorne did not then only appeal, but on the 23 read it openly in Congregation. The Proctors therefore having unadvisedly received the appeal, did then name Delegates to take the matter into consideration; and at that time the Vicechanc. (as it seems) did appeal to the King. But their aim it seems was not taken aright (notwithstanding some Statute there now was, that would have bore them out, or at least the said two Masters that appealed), for both the King and the Chancellor were alike concerned in the matter; the former to justify his Declaration and Instructions, the other to preserve his own Power and Dignity, neither of which could have been done, but by defending the Vicechancellor in his actions.

These things were no sooner passed, but Dr. Duppa, Dean of Ch. Church, did, according to his duty, acquaint the Chancellor with them, by his Letter (2), dated first of Aug. the most part of which, being worthy of note, I shall here insert—'I have not hitherto troubled your Lordship with Letters of information concerning any of our University affaires, knowing into what sufficient hands you have committed the trust of them, from

(1) Reg. Congreg. P fol. 21 a, b.

(2) In Gest. ut supra. p. 35.

whence

whence (I imagine) you receive a weekly accompt. But ſuch hath been the height of our late diſorders, both without and within the Pulpit, that ſhould I not ſome way expreſs that I am troubled with it, I might be thought a very inſenſible member of this Body, which you govern. For the late ſtirrs are not of an ordinary nature, but ſtrike at the very root of Government, which now lyes a bleeding. The Vicechancellour's power is queſtioned; the Proctors, that ſhould aſſiſt him, receive the appeales of delinquents, and the Delegates, ſuch as are, are rather parties than judges. I could wiſh this were all, but this gangreen will ſpread further; for the Univerſity, by theſe meanes, is like to become the ſeed-plot of mutinies, to furniſh both Church and Common-wealth with. But my comfort is, that the way of their owne chooſing, the way of Appeale (which it may be at firſt they did not think of) muſt at laſt end before his ſacred Majeſty, for there is nothing left but the voice of ſuch a power to allay this ſtorme. The whole Univerſity, though with ſeverall affections, ſtands now at a gaze, and the end of this buſineſs muſt either prove an awefull peace, or the letting looſe of all confuſion, &c.'

But to return, the Proctors having received the Appeal, and the Vicechancellor's authority thereupon ſlighted, he put up a Petition (1) to the King againſt Ford's Sermon, together with an Appeal (2) to him concerning his caſe. Both which being received by his Majeſty about the 12 of Aug. promiſed the Chancellor then preſent that he would hear the cauſe himſelf when he came to Woodſtock in his progreſs, and put an end to thoſe factions and diſorderly courſes, which were grown too heady for any other hand. Upon Tueſday, therefore, the 23 of the ſaid month, his Majeſty, in the preſence of all the Lords of his Counſell, then with him at that place (divers Heads of Houſes being alſo preſent) heard at large all complaints and grievances on either ſide, and concluded that both the Proctors ſhould in the next Convocation reſign their offices, and two others of the ſame Colleges be put in their places. That Thom. Forde, G. Thorne and W. Hodges be baniſht the Univerſity, and that Dr. Prideaux, Rector of Exeter Coll. and Dr. Jo. Wilkinſon, Principal of Magdalen Hall, ſhould then and there receive, in the preſence of the King and Lords, a publick and ſharp reprehenſion for their miſgovernment and countenancing the factious parties.

The Lord Viſcount Dorcheſter (Carlton) then Principal Secretary of

(1) Ib. in Gest. p. 36. (2) Ib. p. 37, 38.

State,

State, was commanded to deliver this Sentence from the King, which he did accordingly, and gave the reprehenſion that was enjoined. The K. himſelf then publickly declared that Dr. Prideaux deſerved to loſe his place more than any of the reſt, but was content to ſpare him, becauſe he was his antient ſervant, and hoped he would look better to himſelf for the future, and partly becauſe the Chancellor intreated favour for him. As for Francis Hyde, who was as mutinous as any of the reſt, was abſent from the Univerſity when his ſummons came to appear before the King, and ſo he continued till the hearing was paſt. Yet nevertheleſs he appeared ſo much againſt him, as that afterwards he was glad to come in and make his ſubmiſſion, that he might eſcape ſo. After this his Majeſty commanded the ſaid Principal Secretary to write a Letter for him to ſign, that he might forthwith ſend it to the Vicechancellor, to be publickly read in Convocation, to require the performance of this Sentence in every particular. Which being done, and the next day dated, was ſent, and accordingly read; the contents (1) of which are theſe:

'Charles R.

Truſty and well beloved, wee greet you well, &c. And firſt wee pronounce your appeale to be juſt, and returne Thom. Forde, of Magdalen Hall, Giles Thorne, of Balliol Coll. and Will. Hodges, of Exeter Coll. (whoſe cauſes were likewiſe ſubmitted unto us) unto your power, and command you that forthwith they be all three baniſhed the Univerſity, according as your Statutes in that behalf require.

Secondly, becauſe the Proctors, which ſhould have been aſſiſtants to the Vicechancellor, and helps for upholding of authority and government, have moſt unworthily behaved themſelves, in countenancing all manner of diſobedience, in receiving of Appeales in caſe of manifeſt perturbation and breach of peace, and by their cunning practiſing after theſe Appeales received, eſpecially Thorne's (whoſe contumacy was notorious, and his Sermon baſe). Therefore for them, our pleaſure and command is, as was yeſterday delivered unto themſelves, that they ſhall preſently reſign their office in Convocation, according to courſe, as if their yeare had been fully expired, and the two Colleges of which they are may name two others, to ſucceed in their office the reſt of the yeare, to be choſen and ſetled according to your late Statutes made in that behalfe. And for the execution of

(1) In Reg. R fol. 37: et in Gest. Canc. Laud. ut ſupra, p. 42, 43, 44, &c.

this, you are (as we have before ordered) preſently to call a Convocation and publiſh this our ſentence, and proceed accordingly.

Thirdly, for Francis Hyde, of Chriſt Church, and Richard Hill, of Braſenoſe, we require that ſo ſoon as they returne to our Univerſity, you warne them to be in a readineſs, and give notice to your Chancellor when they are there, that they may be ſent for to anſwer ſuch things as are layd againſt them; and when they are heard, they ſhall receive ſuch ſentence as the merits of their cauſe deſerve.

Now for the things which we think fit to ſettle preſently in that Government, they are theſe:

Firſt, we command that if the Vicechancellor for the time being think fit to call for any man's Sermon, which, upon his own hearing, or complaint made by any other, ſeems offenſive in any kind, the party, of what Degree ſoever he be, ſhall deliver a true and perfect coppy to the Vicechancellor upon oath; which when he hath peruſed, he ſhall convent him, if he find cauſe, either by the Statute of Leyceſter (as it is called) or by the latter Statute of the Six Doctors, at the Vicechancellor's choice, untill at this new ſetling of your Statutes one entire and abſolute Statute be made of both.

Secondly, that if the Vicechancellor find cauſe to command any man to priſon, the party ſo commanded, or ſent by a Beedle, ſhall (ſo your Statutes require) preſently ſubmit, and go quietly to priſon; and if they do not, that refuſall alone ſhall be as a breach of the peace, and not have any Appeale.

Thirdly, we command that the Delegates, which at this preſent are in hand with the Statutes, make all the ſpeed that poſſibly they can, for the finiſhing of that great and excellent work; yet ſo, as that preſently they lay all other Statutes aſide, till they have drawn up two perfect and ſufficient Statutes for cauſes of Appeale; the one in matters of inſtance and thoſe things which belong to the Chancellor's Court there. The other for all kind of Appeales in other cauſes whatſoever, and that they keep as neare to the antient Statutes of our Univerſity as poſſibly they can, ſo as they may alſo meet withall the preſent inconveniences: And likewiſe that they preſently draw up the forme of another Statute, for the weekly meeting every Munday, in Terme and out of Terme, of all the Heads of Colleges and Halls that ſhall be in Towne, to conſider of the peace and government of our Univerſity, as occaſion may riſe, that ſo all things may

may be deliberately put up (when there is cauſe) to the Convocation, according to ſuch directions as we ſhall give to your Chancellor, from whom you ſhall receive them, &c. Given under our Signet, at our Honour of Woodſtock, 24 Aug. in the 7 yeare of our reigne.'

Which Letters being read in a Convocation held 26 of Aug. the ſaid Proctors laid down (1) the Enſignes of their authority, and others, who were choſen the day before, took them up. That being done, and the Convocation diſſolved, the Bannimus was ſtuck up (2) on St. Mary's Church door, whereby the ſaid perſons were commanded to depart the Univerſity within four days after the date of it. According to which they obeyed, but accompanied out of the Town with many Scholars. As for Thorne, he made a ſubmiſſive petition to the Chancellor, deſiring his favour, pardon, and readmiſſion to the Univerſity, but he found no fruits thereof. What became of him between this time and that when the unhappy Rebellion broke forth, I know not. Sure I am that in 1641 I find that he was Parſon of St. Cuthbert's Church, in Bedford, and that the year following he ſuffered much (3) by the Parliamentarian Soldiers for his loyalty. In which reſpect, he at the Reſtauration of K. Ch. II became Archdeacon of Buckingham, and had one, if not two, Parſonages beſtowed on him.

Forde, he refuſing to make any addreſſes to him, went into Devonſhire, where ſome Friends of his intending to elect him for their Vicar or Lecturer in Plymouth, was hindred (4); for the Chancellor (Laud) being informed of it, preſently procured a Letter from his Majeſty to be directed to the Mayor and Corporation of that place 'not to chuſe him for either of thoſe places upon any terms, under pain of his Royal diſpleaſure.' Another alſo to the Biſhop of Exeter, 'not to admit him, in caſe they ſhould elect him.'

Hodges, it ſeems, upon his humble petition to his Majeſty and ſubmiſſion to the Chancellor, 'with promiſe to be his faithful and obſequious votary for the future,' was reſtored to the Univerſity for one year's ſpace, only 'as a probationer to bewail his offence and learn obedience,' yet upon theſe two conditions:

Firſt, that he ſhall make a publick recantation Sermon in St. Mary's Church before the Univerſity, confeſſing his great offence in preaching contrary to his Majeſty's Declaration, which he did accordingly 1 Jan. following, a copy of which Sermon was ſent up to London.

(1) Reg. R fol. 38 b. *Inſignia.*
(2) Ibid. et in Gest. p. 45.
(3) Merc. Rustic. nu. 4.
(4) Cant. Doome, p. 175, 176.

Secondly, that he ſhall make this following Recantation (1) in the Convocation Houſe, on his bended knees, and with a mind officiouſly devoted.

'I William Hodges doe freely and ſincerely acknowledge before this venerable Aſſembly of Convocation, that in a Sermon by me preached in St. Maries upon the 26th of June laſt paſt I fell upon the delivery of thoſe points which by his Majeſtie's royall injunctions were forbidden me to meddle withall; and therin I confeſs with hearty ſorrow my great diſobedience againſt his ſacred Majeſty. Moreover I do likewiſe with hearty ſorrow confeſs that I did lett fall ſome paſſages which might be taken to the diſparagement of the government of the Church, in making erroneous and hereticall opinions the way to preferment: all which, with the maine current of my diſcourſe, might ſound to ſedition in the ears of the preſent Aſſembly. By this my great and inexcuſable offence, I do freely acknowledge that I have deſerved the ſharpeſt of cenſures and ſevereſt of puniſhments: and therefore that his royall Majeſty hath juſtly rewarded me for the ſame, it being an offence of ſo high a nature. And I have nothing at all to plead, but the royall mercy of my gracious Soveraign, for my reſtitution to this famous Univerſity. This my confeſſion and ſubmiſſion I do moſt humbly tender to the favourable acceptance of this venerable Houſe, craving the pardon, as of the Univerſity in generall, ſo more eſpecially of our moſt honorable Chancellor, whom, with all humility, I beſeech to preſent this my acknowledgment unto his Majeſties ſacred hand, as the pledge and engagement, both in preſent and for the future, of my readyeſt obedience.

William Hodges.'

A Convocation therefore being called 15 of Dec. did what was before enjoined: what elſe followed concerning this perſon you ſhall have in the next year.

As for Rich. Hill, of Braſenoſe, and Franc. Hyde, they, after their coming home, were called into queſtion for what they had ſaid and done in relation to the aforeſaid matter; and being poſſeſt with a deep ſenſe of their errors, the former writ two ſubmiſſive Letters (2) to the Chancellor, the firſt was dated 23 Oct. the other 7 of Nov. this year. In both which he acknowledged 'that he was miſlead by Dr. Prideaux.' The other journeying to the Chancellor to excuſe himſelf, 'eſpecially his unfortunate attendance and behaviour in the Delegacy concerning the Appeal,' was

(1) Reg. R fol. 42. Gest. ut ſupra, p. 50. (2) Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 47, 48.

remitted

remitted to the Vicechancellor to acknowledge his error to him, which he did by Letter, (1) dat. 16 Nov. this year, and ſoon after made a ſubmiſſion to him and Heads of Houſes. (2)

There were not ſo great diſorders among the Maſters, but greater among the Bachelaurs about the latter end of Lent, and of this year, amounting to that height that the Vicechancellor (upon the deſire of Dr. Duppa) was forced for quietneſs ſake to excuſe the Bachelaurs of Chriſt Church from anſwering in their turns, becauſe he would fruſtrate thereby the deſigns of other Colleges had againſt them.

An. { Dom. 1632 / 8 Car. I.

Of theſe Quadrageſimal diſorders, the King having notice, ſent his Letter (3) to the Chancellor of the Univerſity, dat. 12 April, wherein 'tis ſaid thus—'Wee underſtand that the late Lent Exerciſes in the Schooles have been carryed in ſuch Diſorder, that if at the inſtance of the Deane of Chriſt Church, the Vicechancellor had not excuſed the Bachelaurs of that Houſe from anſwering in their turne, there had followed much miſchief, &c. For though a vertuous emulation to whet the induſtryes of Scholars bee not to be diſcouraged, yet it muſt alwaies be governed, ſo as it may not proceed to animoſityes and factions, conteſtations of young and hot heads which will breed combuſtion and publick diſturbance in the end, if due prevention be not uſed, &c.'

Theſe Letters being received by the Chancellor, he ſent them incloſed in his (4) to the Convocation; and being publiſhed the 19 of the ſame month, the Vicechancellor ſtood up and made a ſhort Speech (5) in praiſe of his Majeſty, for his great love towards Learning, of the great care alſo and labours that the Chancellor took, 'quibus Spartam hanc, quam nactus eſt ab opprobriis et contumeliis intactam conſervaret, &c.' and then concluded that a Letter of Thanks be ſent to him in the name of the Univerſity, for what he had done in this particular.

As the Antiarminians were ſeverely puniſhed, and ever and anon called into queſtion for their doctrine delivered, ſo were ſome (but very few) of the contrary party, concerning ſuch matters that were vented by them in

(1) Gest. p. 48.
(2) Ibid. p. 51.
(3) Reg. R ſol. 45 a: et Gest. p. 54.
(4) Ib. in R f. 44 b: et in Gest. p. 52, 53, &c.
(5) R fol. 45 b.

the

the Pulpit alſo. Among theſe muſt not be forgotten one Mr. Rob. Rainſford, about two years ſince of Wadham Coll. who preaching at St. Mary's, 12 of Aug. in defence of univerſal grace and man's election unto life from faith foreſeen, Dr. Prideaux thought himſelf concerned to appeach him of it (for if he and thoſe of the Antiarminian party did not, be ſure the other party would not) and ſo forthwith proſecuting his complaints of him to the Vicechancellor, was ſummoned to appear in his Lodgings at Chriſt Church, 21 of the ſame month. The which he accordingly doing, made this Recantation (1) following before him and ſeveral Doctors.

'Whereas I Robert Rainsford, preaching at St. Maries, in Oxford, the 12 day of Aug. 1632, and falling upon ſome points, which by reaſon of the agitation of them have cauſed trouble in the Church, have been forbidden to be preached on, both by his Majeſty's Declaration and by his expreſs charge to the Vicechancellor at Woodſtock (whereof, having left the Univerſitie for the ſpace of two yeares and upwards, I was altogether ignorant), have thereby incurred his Majeſties diſpleaſure, and was therefore worthily convented by the Vicechancellor, I do freely and humbly acknowledge my diſobedience, and am heartilie ſorry for the ſame, deſiring thoſe that are to be my judges, upon my promiſe of better behaviour hereafter, to accept this my unfeyned acknowledgment, and to be favourable unto me.

Robert Rainsford.'

This Recantation I ſay he made privately in the Vicechancellor's Lodgings, whereas the other party did read their reſpective Recantations publickly on their bended knees in the Convocation Houſe.

What one perſon delivered this, another would ſpeak to the contrary the next, Sunday. So it was alſo in Diſputations and common diſcourſes, meerly occaſioned by the Chancellor's favouring a party in the Univerſity, which the generality would ſtrive to oppoſe and exaſperate. But that which netled thoſe which were called Arminians at this time was certain ſatyrical Verſes, ſcattered about Oxford in the month of Sept. this year, thus intituled, 'The Academicall Army of Epidemicall Arminians, to the Tune of the Soldier.' The Vicehanc. Dr. Duppa, was mentioned in it; ſo were Dr. Rich. Corbet, Dr. Thom. Jackſon, Mr. Pet. Turner, Dr. Potter of Queen's Coll. Dr. James Marſh of Merton, Dr. Tolſon of

(1) R fol. 49 b, 50 a.

Oriel,

Oriel, and others, and the Chancellor, as their General. Upon a ſtrong preſumption that Walter Rogers, Maſter of Arts, of Jeſus College, was the author of it, he was forthwith expelled the Univerſity, but upon his earneſt requeſt made to the Chancellor, was reſtored (1) in a Convocation held 6 June, 1638, being then Rector of Mordeford, in Herefordſhire. All thoſe alſo that were found to have copies of it were kept back a year from their Degrees.

Mr. Hodges his year of Probation before mentioned being near ſpent, he put up a Petition (2) to his Majeſty for reſtauration; which runs thus:

'The humble Petition of William Hodges.

Moſt humbly ſhewing that he hath now had a full yeare to bewaile his offence and learne obedience. How throughly and well he hath done it, that famous nurſerie of Learning and Religion, wherin by your Royall favor hee hath hitherto binne an obſervant Probationer, ſhall for the preſent time give teſtimony, and for after times more at large confirme his every dayes actions as they are, ſo they ſhall bee but a new commentarie upon that old Theame.

May it therefore pleaſe your moſt excellent Majeſtie to accompliſh upon your obedient petitioner that worke of mercy which your royall favour hath begun, that ſo by God's goodneſs and your royall Majeſties, he may have a period ſet to the time of his probation, and once more enjoy the privileges of his Mother-Univerſity with as much freedome as the reſt of her dutifull ſons. [It is a rich bleſſing your poore Levitt beggs; but at an humble diſtance, encouraged by thoſe former promiſing rayes of your Princely clemencie to hope for this full enjoyment of a brighter ſunſhine; and by them experienced likewiſe, that he hath a gracious Soveraine, before whoſe royall foote to proſtrate his unworthie ſelfe and ſuite: And beeing proſtrate hee will not riſe but with a hearty prayer to the King of Kings for the encreaſe and perpetuitie of his bleſſings of grace and peace uppon youre royall head, and that youre kingly throne may bee as the dayes of Heaven.']

This being received by his Majeſty, the petitioner was ordered to carry it to the Chancellor, who put his ſubſcription (3) to it, as follows:

'Sep. 9. 1632. His Majeſtie hath conſidered of this Petition and is

(1) Ibid. in R fol. 154 b.
(2) Ib. fol. 50 b.
(3) Ib. 51 a.

gratiouſly

gratiouſly pleaſed to put an end to the time of probation formerly aſſigned the petitioner, and wholy to diſcharge the ſentence given againſt him at Woodſtock Aug. the 23, 1632. For which his releaſe, this my ſubſcription to his petition by his Majeſties command ſhall be your ſufficient warrant.

Guil. London.'

Which Petition and Subſcription being read in a Convocation held 20 Oct. (for the Vicechancellor had but ſome few days before received it) the ſenior Proctor pronounced (1) the ſaid Mr. Hodges reſtored to his former academical honors and privileges. He was afterwards one of the Vicars of Bampton in Oxfordſhire, Rector of Ripple in Worceſterſhire (which he kept during the rebellious times), Archdeacon of Worceſter, and after the Reſtauration of Ch. II was created Doctor of Div. of this Univerſity.

From theſe diſorders, we muſt paſs to thoſe people called Puritans, who being now numerous and obſerving their private meetings in Oxford, were not wanting certain Scholars that made it their recreation to ſcoff at, and jeere, them. Theſe laſt were a company of boone Fellows, ſtiled themſelves 'the College or Society of Wormes,' and appointed Readers from among them that ſhould lecture it at their merry meetings againſt the Puritans. They imitated them in their whining Tones, with the lifting up of eyes, in their antick actions, and left nothing undone, whereby they might make them ridiculous. Among theſe was one of New-Inn, named Hen. Jeanes, the Metaphyſick Reader, who, upon the change of the times, became a noted Preſbyterian and ſo died: Eminent while living for his controverſial writings with Dr. Hammond. Another there was of All Souls College, named Samuel Kynaſton, who, about Michelmas this year, deviſed, and of ſet purpoſe publiſhed certain fooliſh and ridiculous Speeches of a ſuppoſed prayer, which he faſtned on Mr. Rogers Principal of New-Inn, a noted Puritan, and gave out to have been by him delivered in his own pariſh church of St. Peter in the Baylie. Upon this Mr. Rogers takes cogniſance of it, and forthwith complayned to the Vicechancellor. But the matter reſting there for ſome time, Mr. Kynaſton (through other complaints) is at length ſent for, who, after examination, confeſſing himſelf to be the author of thoſe Speeches, was condemned to make his palanodie before him the Vicechancellor and ſeveral Heads of

(1) Ibid.

Houſes.

Houſes. Which ſentence being put in execution (1) 4 Jan. in the Vicechancellor's Lodgings at Chriſt Church (Mr. Rogers being then preſent) the libeller was releaſed and ſent home, with ſtrict admonition never to meddle with ſuch matters for the future.

On Epiphany day in the ſame Month, Mr. Will. Hobbs Bachelaur of Divinity and Fellow of Trinity Coll. inſiſting in his Sermon, then preached at St. Mary's, upon the point of falling from Grace, was convented before the Vicechancellor and certain Heads of Houſes to anſwer for what he had delivered. Whereupon confeſſing that he had erred againſt his Majeſty's Declaration, made his (2) ſubmiſſion before them in the Vicechancellor's Lodgings 25 of the ſame month. What elſe I have to obſerve this year, is that on the ninth day of the ſaid month alſo, an Order (3) was conceived by the Heads of Houſes touching the King's Declaration about the five Articles, which being ſent to the Chancellor, a demurre for the preſent was made. What the reſult was I know not.

An. { Dom. 1633
9 Car. I.

Many of the old Statutes being grown out of uſe, by the change of Religion, others alſo by long neglect and diſcontinuance, and ſome never rightly underſtood, and all ſo mingled and confounded, that it was very hard to ſay, which of them were in force, which not, and yet all the Students bound to keep them under corporal oaths, if not at their firſt Matriculations, yet at their taking of Degrees; divers attempts were made, to diſgeſt them into a new body, to the end that every one might know, what was to be done and what not. But the undertakers being diverted by divers affairs, or elſe deterred upon the foreſight of the difficulty of it, ceaſed in the beginning, and left the work imperfect. At length upon the urgent deſires of Pembroke our Chancellor, and after his death of Laud the preſent Chancellor, the work began and was this year finiſhed. The whole ſtory of which being memorable, and the buſineſs itſelf of great importance, it ſhall not repent me if I here ſet it down.

(1) Ibid. fol. 53 b.
(2) Ib. 54 a.
(3) Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 58.

Upon the receipt therefore of the letters (1) of Pembroke our Chancellor, bearing date 23 June 1629, for the reviſing and new ordering of the Univerſity old Statutes, a Delegacy conſiſting of the number of 9 Doctors and 7 Maſters with Bachelaurs of Div. (the names of them you have an. 1629) were appointed to do it. After ſundry meetings of them in the Chamber of the School-Tower (now the place where the Muniments lay) it was by them conſidered, that in regard that upon ſo many mens meeting at one time and often abſences the work might be hindred, bethought themſelves of a nearer courſe, viz. That out of all the Body of the ſaid Delegates, there ſhould be ſelected a ſub-delegacy, who ſhould contrive and prepare all that was to be done in the matter, and ſo preſent and referr it to the whole body of the Delegates, to be approved or rejected, or amended or corrected as they ſaw good, and ſo to ſtand for ā Univerſity Statute. Hereupon there were four Sub-delegates appointed, viz.

Rob. Pinke D. D. Warden of New College.

Thom. James D. D. (ſometime [Fellow] of the ſaid Coll. [and chief Keeper of the Bodlean Library] but now living in Halywell.

Rich. Zouch LL. D. ſometime Fellow of the ſaid Coll. now Principal of S. Albans Hall, living in the Pariſh of St. Peter's in the Eaſt.

Bryan Twyne, B. of D. ſometime [Fellow] of Corp. Ch. Coll. living in St. Aldate's Pariſh in Pennyverthing ſtreet.

Theſe four Sub-delegates often meeting together, to adviſe of the beſt way to accompliſh this great work, at length Dr. James tendred unto them a certain draught of his own Collections from the old Statutes of the Univerſity, of which he would have them admit and accept, that the matter might the ſooner be ended. But after they had throughly examined it and finding nothing elſe therein but only a bare collection of old Statutes with all their contradictions, Antinomies, Antiquations and the like, and conſidering that it would come far ſhort of that which was now intended, they made no great matter of it, telling him withal, that in ſo weighty a matter, they could not ſtand to his bare Collections only, yet they deſired that he would give them leave to compare the ſaid Collections with the Originals, to ſee how faithfully they were done, and then to ſalve all the ſaid contradictions therein as well as they could. But he ſeeming to be angry at it, took the ſaid draught away and never returned to them again, he dying ſoon after of the dead palſy.

(1) Ibid. fol. 11 b.

There

There being now left but three of the ſaid Sub-delegates, Mr. Peter Turner of Merton College was, by the advice of the whole body of the Delegacy, taken into Dr. James his room. Soon after Mr. Twyne made a ſearch into Dr. James his ſtudy for the ſaid Collections, but could not find, nor hear of them, neither any foul draught, only one book of certain old Statutes under his own hand, which Mr. Twyne bought and added many of his own obſervations and notes thereunto. They had alſo at the ſame time another draught of Statutes collected by Mr. Thom. French lately Regiſtrary of the Univerſity, and formerly Fellow of Merton Coll. and another by Mr. George Darrell, who had been Proctor of the Univerſity 1604; which draught or book of Statutes is to this day kept in the Archives of the publick Library. So that this ſub-delegacy reſolving to do ſomewhat in the matter, they ſettle to it, but the London Term being come, two of the ſaid four were taken off, that is to ſay, Dr. Zouch by his employment at Doctors Commons, and Mr. Turner by his Geometry Lecture at Greſham College. Dr. Pinke alſo being unconſtant in the work becauſe of his Collegiat affairs, the whole matter ſometimes laid upon Twyne: Whereupon it came into Dr. Zouch's mind to try what could be done in the matter at leiſure times or otherwiſe, and having drawn up a draught of one or two heads of Statutes, imparted them to the Delegates to be examined, but being found very ſhort of that which it ſhould be (for as he himſelf acknowledged that he was not acquainted with the Univerſity paſſages or Statutes concerning Congregations and Convocations) it was therefore laid aſide, and he meddled for the preſent time no more in the matter by himſelf.

At length he, with Mr. Twyne, upon a new reſolution, ſet afreſh upon the work again, reſolving that ſtill one ſhould go forward in the other's abſence untill they both met to communicate what had been done to the other, and if poſſibly, to fetch it up again from the very firſt head, through all the reſt, which they had drawn up into a ſcheme, and alſo never to give over, till the whole body of the Statutes was finiſht by them, except,

1. The head de Judiciis, which afterwards by conſent of all the Delegates, was referred to the directions and judgment of Sir Henry Marten and others of Doctors Commons, well verſed in the Civil Law, with relation as near as could be to the old Statutes.

2. A ſtatute or two concerning Appeals, which was drawn up by the

help and common advice of moſt of the Delegates, upon his Majeſty's ſpecial command in the caſe of the Proctors before mentioned. Upon occaſion of which diſturbance, it pleaſed his Majeſty to ſet up the Conventus Præfectorum every Monday.

As for any alterations from the old, in matters of any great moment, were

1. That about the office of Vicechancellorſhip and who ſhould be capable thereof.

2. That about the Profeſſor of Divinity his Fee, after he had received the full benefit of the King's augmentation, and alſo concerning his voice in cenſuring of opinions.

3. Concerning the Patent of K. H. VIII to the Profeſſor of Phyſick for his approbation to ſuch as ſhould take any Degrees in that faculty. In which three matters there was nothing done, but either by Chancellor Laud's expreſs directions to the Delegates, or elſe by their own or the moſt part of them, at the meeting of the Heads of Houſes every Monday.

At length with much ado, great pains and induſtry of all the Delegates in general, and eſpecially the two Sub-delegates Zouch and Twyne (Turner alſo aſſociating himſelf with them as often as his occaſions would permit) the whole work was finiſht, divided into ſeveral parts, heads and paragraphs, and fairly tranſcribed into a book under Mr. Twyne's hand. Which being done, he, in the meeting of all the Delegates and Heads of Houſes every Monday in the Chamber of the School Tower, did openly read before them ſome part, and was by them tried and examined, and an account given of every ſeveral ſtatute by itſelf whenſoever it was demanded, with reaſons of the alteration of any of the old Statutes, or inſerting of any new, or ſuch as ſeemed to be new. Every Statute was alſo voted by itſelf, and a note made in the margin of the book how far at every Monday's meeting they had proceeded, until they had quite gone through the work. The ſaid Sub-delegates in drawing up of the Statutes followed this courſe for the moſt part, viz. that beſides the written laws, took what cuſtoms they found to be in uſe and revived in the Univerſity in their times, thoſe, in many places as occaſion ſerved, they drew up into forms of Statutes, making Statutes of thoſe, which they found to be Univerſity cuſtoms before. The original written book of them ſo collected and digeſted, with all notes belonging to it which had been gathered for the compilation thereof,

thereof, all written under Twyne's hand, did for ſome time remain in his hands with a purpoſe to take a copy of it for himſelf.

Within a few days after this great work was finiſht, (which was in the Vicechancellorſhip of Dr. Duppa) there was a Convocation called 20 Aug. 1633, wherein was a propoſal and Decree made, that the 'ultima manus' to the Statutes ſhould be committed to the Chancellor. Upon which ſoon after, came a letter to the Vicechanc. with a commiſſion therein, from the Chancellor, to require the ſaid original Statute book of Mr. Twyne, which being received of him was ſent to the Chanc. After which time he never ſaw it more, nor was employed any further in that matter. For, for the refining and ſetting it in order, and making it ready for the preſs, another perſon (I think Turner of Merton Coll.) was employed. In which work divers matters were added that were not in Twyne's copy, as he himſelf confeſſeth in a private note that I have ſeen.

Soon after the Vicechancellor ſent for Mr. Twyne, and told him 'twas the Chancellor's pleaſure to have ſome kind of Preface made to ſtand before the book, ſhewing the neceſſity and uſe of that work, and how often it had been heretofore attempted in divers Chancellors times, and never brought to any effect till now, and thereupon ſuppoſing him to be the fitteſt perſon, deſired him to take that burden upon him. In anſwer to which, he excuſed himſelf, and ſhewed what exceſſive pains and drudgery he had already taken in the raiſing of the work, which, had it not been for him, had never been done, &c. Within a few days after, he ſent for him again, and after ſome entrance on the ſame matter he began to preſs him further in the Chancellor's name, telling him if he would undertake it, the Chancellor would take ſuch order, that he ſhould not have cauſe to repent him of that his former ſervice. Whereupon he undertook the matter, and performed it as well as he could at that time, having much occaſion to make great ſearch after records, books and Regiſters, whereby to be informed of ſuch paſſages that might furniſh him the better with that, which formerly had been, or attempted to be done, in the Univerſity in that kind. And having brought it to Queen Mary's reign, and going about to diſcourſe what was done, or at leaſt attempted in the beginning of Queen Elizab. by her Viſitors appointed for both the Univerſities, he was ſo called upon for it, that he was fain to deliver it up, as it was, to the Vicechancellor, having not ſo much reſpite given him, as to keep a copy of it by him.

At

At the next Monday meeting after this, the Delegates being warned to it, there was a propoſal made by the Vicechancellor to the Heads of Houſes in the Chancellor's name, that it would be very expedient for the Univerſity, that for the better advancing of their affairs, and looking to the publick Records, there ſhould be eſtabliſhed an Officer for that purpoſe, endowed with a convenient ſtipend, to be raiſed as they ſhould think fit. This motion took very well with moſt of them that were preſent, as a very neceſſary and expedient concern, wiſhing that it had been thought upon heretofore. Others there were that though they liked well enough of the thing, yet they would not have it to be perpetual; but upon occaſion only and temporary. But theſe were quickly ſilenced, being outvoted by the majority, and that alſo he ſhould have a comfortable ſtipend. And for his ſtile and title it ſhould be declared at the next meeting, when the Statute itſelf concerning the ſaid Officer ſhould be publickly read unto them, and ſubmitted to their judgments, as the reſt had been. Whereupon in a meeting at the Vicechancellor's Lodgings the ſaid Statute by ſome of the Sub-delegates was conceived and drawn up under the form as 'tis to be ſeen in the book itſelf, with the title 'De publico Archivorum Cuſtode,' put over it. Which Statute being ſeverally, and alone read publicly at the next Monday meeting before the Heads of Houſes and Delegates, and allowed and voted by them, was alſo ſent up to the Chancellor to be inſerted among the reſt. Afterwards done and accordingly printed in the ſaid Statute book, publiſhed at the latter end of Dr. Duppa's Vicechancellorſhip, 22 July 1634.

Soon after upon notice given to Mr. Twyne, that it was intended by the Chancellor that he ſhould be the firſt Officer in that place, after the Statutes were publiſhed, a Convocation was accordingly called 11 Aug. in the ſame year, (1) where he ſtanding for it, was choſen (2) by the generallity of voices.

(1) Ibid. in R. fol. 95 a.

(2) [Dr. Pink, Vicech. his Speech before Mr. Twyne was choſen Cuſtos Archivorum.

" ——— Eſt et aliud, quod, abſque aliâ moleſtiâ veſtrâ, nunc commodiſſimè tranſigi poteſt. Academiæ tam proviſum eſt de reditibus non illiberaliter; de Libertatibus vero et Privilegiis magnificè etiam atque ampliter; ad quæ etiam tuenda, præſidium habet et ſatellitium ſatis quidem firmum, cum alia munimenta, tùm præſertim optimorum Principum Chartas et Diplomata, quibus importunos et rapaces vitilitigatores et Harpyas a fortunis ſuis ſummoneat. Plane hac ex parte fælices ſumus, ſi norîmus quibus abundamus bonis. Sed nimirum iſtud hactenus parum novimus. Jacent enim illa etiámnum tenebris obvoluta, incognita, ſitus et ſqualore obſita, ac ſi tineis et blattis in pabulum et ludibrium, ut veterementa quædam rejectanea, damnata eſſent. Tandem vero ecce illis vindicias ſuas, lucem, curaturam, nitorem; nobis vero ejuſmodi cum eis commercium, ut cognoſcere illâ et diligere poſſimus. Modum, quo utrumque effici poteſt, ſtatutum indicat ſimul et indicit. Eligi enim vult illud et conſtitui ab hac venerabili Domo aliquem

Thus in brief you have the whole ſtory of the making and framing the Statutes now in uſe, by ſome commended, by others abominated. No ſooner they peep'd out into the world, (for many copies were printed) but offence was taken by divers perſons for ſeveral paſſages in them, eſpecially that ſentence in the preface 'de optanda temporum felicitate,' (1) not written by Mr. Twyne but put in afterwards by another hand. So diſtaſtful were the ſaid Statutes to the Anti-Arminians and Puritans, that they did often ſtile them in a jeering way in their ordinary diſcourſes, eſpecially when they ſaw their Chancellor declining, 'The bleſſed book of Statutes, the beloved book of Statutes: Statutes, that the obſervance of them, work more to ſalvation, then the ſacred Writt.'—And thus they

aliquem ſpectatæ in hoc genere perſpicaciæ et diligentiæ virum, qui Academiæ in poſterum a ſcriniis ſit: Archiva illius eruat, exploret, digerat, tanquam ungues digitoſque ſuos in promptu habeat, ut exorta aliqua lite, ad jus noſtrum propugnaculum, illico in acie ſiſtat. Quòd profecto nemo quantacunque adhibitâ diligentiâ ſatis maturè, ſatis inquam maturè aſſequetur, cui non jamdiu fuit cum iis prope quotidiana atque intima familiaritas, et qui præterea genio ſuo ita eó non impellitur, ut ſine ullo prorſus faſtidio, ac potius cum delectatione non mediocri in illud opus, tædii alioqui plenum, ferè totus incumbat. Quod quum dixerim, ſatis mihi videor hominem indigitaſſe, quem ſibi ad hoc præ cæteris nunc expeti et efflagitari putem ab ipſa Academia; illibata interim et incolumi ſua unicuique laude. Quantum enim temporis et ſtudii in hiice Arcanis rimandis et excutiendis inſumpſerit Mr. Twyne, nullo hactenus, quod ſciam, emolumento ſuo, commodo autem Academiæ permagno, nemo eſt, opinor, veſtrum qui ignoret; ſuo proinde merito vobis ad hoc multò commendatior, quam ut illi ex mea quacunque oratione ad gratiam illi conciliandam quicquam poſſit accedere. In præſens certe meâ—plurimum refert, ut veteranus ſit, ac non Tyro aliquis, qui armentario Academiæ præficiatur. Statutum autem ipſum quam prope nominatim, illum quem dixi, ad hoc munus unice depoſcat, ex ipſo Statuto audietis, legatur Statutum.

After the Statute was read then the Vicechancellor ſpoke thus:

Collegium Decurialium, ſcrinia Senatus ſervabant, quibus præfuit Rector: ibi (in ſcriniis) 'vitæ humanæ gratiſſimi Cuſtodes militant; vincula cauſarum, cathena litium, carcer furoris &c.' Caſſiod. Epist. l. 5. Ep. 21. Suus jampridem additus Statutis noſtris rerum ordo, verborum nitor, ex utroque autem emicans decor, talis ille quidem ac tantus, ut ex illius fiducia audeant in conſpectum ipſius etiam Cæſaris comparere. Atque adeo ambire aliquem in illius ſcriniis locum. Quod eo minore opinor cum verecundiæ ſuæ diſpendio aut diſcrimine tantabunt quod illius maxime auſpiciis et afflatu factum ſit ut in tam ſpectabilem profecerint venuſtatem, &c." (Bodl. Lib. Ballard's MSS. 4°. vol. 20. p. 80.)]

(1) [See Hist. of the Troubles and Tryal of Archb. Laud, publiſhed 1695 by H. Wharton, cap. 40, which is the 18th day of Hearing, p. 383, 384. "The ninth charge of that day was that he (Laud) did extol Q. Mary's days! The proof for it was taken out of the Preface to the Statutes of the Univerſity of Oxford. He (Laud) ſaith thus—I took a great deal of pains about thoſe Statutes, and might juſtly have expected thanks for it, not ſuch an accuſation. But as for the Preface, it was made and printed at Oxford: I meddled not with it. I could truſt the Univerſity with little, if not with the making of a Preface. If they have done any thing amiſs in it, let them anſwer it. The paſſage was about certain offers made to amend thoſe confuſed old Statutes, both in Ed. VI, and Q. Mary's days; but no effect came of the pains then taken, 'Recruduit labor,' ſays the Preface. So that this I can anſwer for them: There's not a word ſpoken of Religion, but of manners only, and that as much in relation to the times of Princes following, as her's. For the words, to my remembrance, are 'Interim optandâ Temporum Fælicitate, &c.' And that Interim cannot be reſtrained to Queen Mary's days only, but muſt include the whole Interim, or middle diſtance of time to that preſent in which I ſettled the body of their Statutes, that is, all Queen Elizabeth's and King James his days; which I think no man can deny was, Optanda Temporum Fælicitas."]

pleaſed

pleaſed themſelves, becauſe chiefly they were excluded from having any hand in them, and that as I have ſaid ſeveral offenſive paſſages were in them.

I muſt now go back and take notice of ſome paſſages done (1) in the Veſpers celebrated the 6 July this year. Dr. Peter Heylyn of Magdalen College being then an Inceptor in Divinity, had theſe Queſtions following out of the 20 Article of the Church of England.

'Eccleſia authoritatem habet in fidei controverſiis determinandis.

Eccleſia authoritatem habet interpretandi ſacras Scripturas.

Eccleſia Poteſtatem habet decernendi Ritus et Ceremonias.'

In diſputing on theſe Queſtions, Dr. Prideaux the Profeſſor let fall theſe paſſages following in moderating, offered to be avowed againſt him upon Oath, if need were, the Queen's Almoner being preſent. They were theſe, 'Eccleſia eſt mera chimæra—Eccleſia nihil docet, nec determinat—Controverſiæ omnes melius ad Academiam referri poſſunt quam ad Eccleſiam—Docti homines in Academiis poſſunt determinare omnes controverſias, etiam ſepoſitis Epiſcopis—&c.' Upon occaſion of mentioning the abſolute decree he brake out into a great and long diſcourſe, that his mouth was ſhut by authority, elſe he would maintain that truth 'contra omnes qui ſunt in vivis,' which fetcht a great hum from the country miniſters that were there.

Theſe paſſages (2) being ſent up to the Chancellor by the Inceptor's means, he forthwith communicated them to his Majeſty, and being openly read in his hearing, commanded the Chancellor to ſend them to Dr. Prideaux, to have his anſwer to them, whether theſe paſſages were true or not. The 22 of Aug. following, the Chancellor received the Doctor's Anſwer; wherein he opens and explains the whole matter ſo, that little or nothing of truth was in the aforeſaid information. The particulars of which I ſhould here repeat, but being too many I ſhall paſs forward, and only tell you that the Doctor, to vindicate himſelf from theſe aſperſions, ſent with his ſaid anſwer a proteſtation (3) beginning thus—'That as I believe the Catholick Church in my Creed, ſo I reverence this Church of England (wherein I had my Baptiſm and whole breeding) as a moſt eminent member of it. &c.'

In Sept. following the Chancellor being tranſlated to the See of

(1) Gest. Cancellariat. G. Laud, p. 68, 69 &c.
(2) All theſe paſſages about Dr. Heylin are in Will. Sanderſon's *Poſt haſte Reply* to Peter Heylin. See Dr. Heylin's Life, [p. 11, prefixed to his Tracts, fol. Lond. 1681.]
(3) Ibid. p. 70.

Canterbury,

Canterbury, the Univerſity gratulated his ſucceſs in an eloquent epiſtle (1) ſent to him bearing date 12 Sept. the beginning of which is: 'Reverendiſſ. Antiſtes, ſummopere gratulamur fortunæ noſtræ quod nunc demum Epiſtolam lecturus es nec agnoſcentem nec rogantem beneficia nec gratiarum actione blandam nec ambitu moleſtam &c.'

The next memoir that I find occur this year is that concerning Mr. John Burges, lately of Pembroke Coll. who upon the propoſal of the collection for the re-edyfying of St. Paul's Church in London, which was tendred to him among others 3 June 1632 in Pembroke College Hall, did ſpeak fooliſhly and indiſcretly many inſufferable words, as particularly (2) 'that Churches were not ſimply neceſſary becauſe God might be ſerved by us as well in caves and dens and woods,' and alſo that he 'would rather give 10 ſhillings towards the pulling down of that Church to build other Churches where they want them than 5 ſhillings towards the repairing of it &c.' which paſſages being atteſted to his face before his Majeſty's Commiſſioners Eccleſiaſtical, was by them ordered to make a recantation at Oxford as the Vicechancellor ſhould appoint, which being by him performed in a (3) Convocation held 14 of March, was in a capacity to obtain that preferment which he was in ſeeking.

An. { Dom. 1634 / 10 Car. I.

The firſt and principal matter, which preſents itſelf to our view this year, is the degradation and expulſion of Will. Prynne Eſq^r. that egregious Hiſtriomaſtix and Idol of the Vulgar, ſometime Commoner of Oriel College, and Bac. of Arts of the Univerſity. For he having written a book againſt Stage-players, wherein he breathed out nothing but diſgrace to the Nation, infamy to the Church, reproaches to the Court, diſhonour to the Queen, and ſome things which were thought to be tending to the deſtruction of his Majeſty's perſon; was for that work (though licenſed) cenſured in the Star-Chamber to be fined 5000^li, and among other puniſhments to be expelled the Univerſity. In order to have this laſt done, letters were ſent to the Vicechancellor to put it in execution, with a form how it ſhould be performed. A Convocation therefore being held 29 Apr. all the proceedings in the Star-Chamber

(1) Ibid. in R. fol. 70 b.
(2) Ibid. fol. 80 a.
(3) Ibid.

againſt him were openly read: That done the ceremonies of degradation were performed, the particulars of all which I might have here ſet down had they ſtill remained in the Book (1) of Acts of the Convocation, but foraſmuch as they do not, having been toren out by the perſon degraded at the beginning of the long Parliament, when that Book and other Regiſters were ſent for to London to get thence matter for the Archbiſhop's trial, an excuſe for the omiſſion of them is eaſy. However as for the formula of his degradation, which was ſtuck up on St. Mary's Church door and in other places under the Univerſity ſeal, you ſhall have verbatim, as I find it in the remaining part (2) of his degradation running thus:

'Cum Gulielmus Prynne, olim hujus Academiæ Alumnus, jam vero opprobrium, in quodam contra Hiſtriones libello, & Theatri Flagellum titulum proferente, ut in ſolium ſecurius inveheret; multa in Principem, Populum, Eccleſiam, Curiam, licentiâ pluſquam ſcenicâ evomuerit, animoſque omnium quantum in eo erat proritando, tantum non claſſicum cecinerit, veraſque etiam Tragœdias, ſi daretur occaſio, concitaturus; cumque decretum è camerâ ſtellatâ ad nos pervenerit, quo perſpectum habemus, hoc illi impunè non ceſſiſſe, ſed inter alia graviſſima cenſuræ ſtigmata non ultimo loco habitum, quod dignus erat, ut priuſquam Aurium (ſenſorii diſciplinæ) jactaturam faceret, titulo & gradu Academico exueretur: Nos Brianus Duppa Academiæ Oxon. Procancellarius, totuſque ſenatus Academicus, tam dignæ (ut par eſt) cenſuræ obſecundantes, ne inglorium hoc calumniæ nomen inter humaniores diſciplinas audiatur, prædictum Gulielmum Prynne è ſtudioſorum numero (ex quo ſuis ſeipſum moribus ſeſe jam antea expunxerat) publico prorſus ſcito delemus, & ne artibus ulterius in dehoneſtamentum cedat, infimum illi (quem hic exceperat) gradum detrahimus, ut Academia noſtra, cujus ſalutares ſuccos in venena mutavit, tam indigno nomine liberata, eum poſthac non agnoſcat

(1) In R. [81 b. two folios ſeem to have been torn out, and the beginning and ending of the entry are ſcored. The beginning is as follows:

'Convocatio habita 29 Aprilis An. D'ni 1634. Cujus cauſa erat (ſic enim prefabatur Vicecanc.) ut egregius ille Hiſtrio-maſtix prœli ſtupor & idolum vulgi Gulielmus Prinne e Camera ſtellata juſtiſſimo fulmine percuſſus, gradu Academico quem infamavit exueretur. Dum enim non tantum in Fabulas ſed in res & perſonas —— in candidiſſimos principum mores, in bonos et literatos pene ſingulos (tanquam mundus totus ageret hiſtrionem) iiſdem furiis debacchatus eſt, ipſe tandem factus eſt Fabula, cujus Actus primus a degradatione incipit infæliciorem poſtea habitura Cataſtrophen. Quænam vero nobis in piaculari hac victimâ mactanda partes relictæ ſint ex decreto Curiæ ad nos tranſmiſſo intelligetis.']

(2) Ibid. in R fol. 85 a.]

filium,

filium, qui impie adeo diſceſſit, in Reipub. Eccleſiæ, et bonorum omnium hoſtem.

Dat. è Domo Convocat. xxix
Apr. 1634.'

As for this perſon, he was one of a hot fiery ſpirit and eager of any thing that was put into his head, but afterwards growing weary of himſelf when he had no enemy in a manner to encounter with, became more moderate and mild. And having fermented out moſt of his paſſion and venome, became for a time a happy inſtrument of the King's Reſtauration an. 1660, though then and ever to his laſt a bitter enemy to Prelacy.

In the beginning of July following Mr. Thom. Cooke Bac. of Divinity and Fellow of Braſenoſe Coll. preaching a Latin Sermon ad Clerum in St. Mary's Church, let fall ſome diſpleaſing paſſages; for which being convented before the Vicechancellor in his Lodgings 19 of the ſame month, recanted them before him and others in this form (1) preſcribed for him:

'Wheras in a Latine Sermon lately preached by mee in St. Maries, I delivered ſuch words which by conſequence might imply connivency and partiality in the Vicechancellor towards ſome of thoſe that have violated the King's Edicts concerning ſuch poynts of controverſy as are forbidden; theſe are to teſtify that I am heartily ſorry that my words may beare any ſuch interpretation, and do profeſſe that I had no meaning to lay any ſuch ſcandall upon my Governour, nor did any waies intend to aym at him and his Government, whoſe uprightneſs in this particular, I am ready rather to acknowledge than traduce. And this recognition I do heartily and truly make before him, deſiring it may give ſatisfaction to him and them whom my words have ſcandalized. In witneſs whereof I have ſubſcribed my name this 19 of July 1634.

Thom. Cooke.

In the preſence of us
Thomas Iles
Thomas Jackson } SS. T. PP.
Thomas Walker

(1) Ibid. fol. 90 b.

Which being read and the Recanter admoniſhed, leaſt he fall on ſuch matters again for the future, departed, and there was no more notice taken of it. But he being one of thoſe called Ante-Arminians, was ſeveral times put aſide from preferment, and could not, though accounted by moſt a learned and deſerving perſon, obtain any cure but the Vicarage of Drayton-magna in Shropſhire. Which he keeping all the broken times, becauſe (as I conceive) he adhered to the Parliament, and that he had taken the Solemn League and Covenant, (1) was at the Reſtauration of K. Charles II, made one of the Vicars of Bampton in Oxfordſhire, and Archdeacon of that part of Shropſhire that is in Hereford Dioceſs by the favour of the then Biſhop of London Dr. Sheldon. The Reader is to note that one Tho. Cooke B. of Divinity wrote a book intituled 'Epiſcopacy aſſerted as it now ſtands eſtabliſhed in our Church and Commonwealth &c.' printed at London 1641. in 4^to^. But this Cooke having been bred (as I conceive) in Cambridge, and afterwards beneficed in the eaſt parts of England, is not to be taken for the ſame with the former, becauſe he never lived there or publiſhed any thing.

In a Convocation held 22 July, were letters (2) read from the Chancellor of the Univerſity, wherein his mind was ſignified, that he would have the new Statutes publiſhed, printed copies alſo for every Houſe of Learning, and that 'a great Ledger-book written out fayre,' ſhould be forthwith done, and that 'to be the authentick Copie under Seal, and to reſt in Archivis, to be the future judge of all Statutes which may hereafter be corruptly either printed or tranſcribed.' That alſo they be 'put in practice and execution for the ſpace of one whole year, to the end that it may appear, if any neceſſary thing hath ſlipt the care of the Chancellor or thoſe whom the Univerſity truſted' with the matter. That alſo according to a decree formerly made, he ſhould have power reſerved to himſelf 'to alter or take away from the ſaid Statutes or any of them that which ſhould be found by this intervening practice to be either unneceſſary or incommodious for the Government.'

Theſe particulars being read and conſented to, were letters (3) of thanks from the Univerſity, dat. non. Cal. Aug. ſent to the Chancellor for this

(1) See in the Teſtimony of the Miniſters in the Province of Salop to the ſolemn League and Covenant &c. Lond. 1648 in 4^to^.

(2) Ibid. in R fol. 91 a.

(3) Ib. fol. 92 a.

his

his fatherly care had towards it, the beginning of which are—'Reverendiſſime Cancellarie, noſtri juris corpuſculum exhibitum pervolviſti, expectatum reddidiſti &c.' The 27 of Sept. following it being agreed in Convocation that the ſaid book of Statutes ſhould be dedicated to the King, was an Epiſtle (1) thereupon drawn up, and ſubſcribed in the name of the Chancellor, Maſters and Scholars of the Univerſity of Oxford, and forthwith printed.

In Decemb. following, the ſaid worthy Chancellor obtained a parcel of MSS. (2) for the publick Library from a learned and noble Gentleman, Sir KENELME DIGBY, who before had 'been at the charge to bind up and of putting his Arms faire upon them,' but intimating (3) withal that it was the donor's mind, 'firſt, that he would not ſubject thoſe MSS. to the ſtrictneſs of Sir Thomas Bodley's Statutes, but would have liberty given, for any man of worth, that would be at the pains and charge to print any of thoſe books, to have them out of the Library upon good caution given to that purpoſe and no other. Secondly, that he would reſerve liberty to himſelf, during his natural life to borrow any of thoſe books for his own private uſe whenſoever he ſhould aſk them.' For which great favour and moſt generous Benefaction, the Univerſity returned letters of thanks dat. 24 of the ſame month, viz. one (4) to the Chancellor for his procuring them, and another (5) to Sir Kenelm for his Benefaction, the latter of which begins thus: 'Nobiliſſime Domine, quanam vel artis copiâ vel celeritate ingenii æquum referemus reſponſum? &c.' (6)

(1) Ibid. fol. 96 b.

(2) Ibid. fol. 102 a.—['in number 235 or thereabouts.']

(3) Ibidem.

(4) Ib. 102 b.

(5) Ib. 103 b.

(6) Febr. 12, 1634. The Vicechancellor, Doctors and others being invited to ſee a Tragedy acted by St. John's Scholars, certain rude Scholars diſturbed them; among which were Jo. Baker, A. B. of New Inn, a Determiner that Lent, Joh. Gage and Will. Batenſon Commoners of Exeter, who threw ſtones againſt the walls and gate, broke windows and other miſchief, who being diſcovered were taken to taſk by Dr. Pink the Vicechancellor, and forced to aſk forgiveneſs on their bended knees in the North Chappel of St. Mary's Church, Mar. 21, before the Vicechanc. Proctors and Determining Bachelaurs, then promiſing faithfully and with weeping tears, that they would never act any thing hereafter 'contra bonos mores et pacem Academiæ.' GEST. Vicecanc. Pink, p. 14.

The coming of the Heralds to Oxford at the Summer Aſſize, 1634.

["The Heraldes of Armes.

Mem. That in Auguſt 1634 two Heraldes of Armes, Mr. Philipot called Summerſett, and Mr. Riley called Blewmantle, came to the Univerſity of Oxon with Commiſſion to viſit in the Univerſity as well as in the Towne concerning matters of Heraldie and Armes. And coming to the Vicechancellor then being, Dr. Pinke Warden of New Coll. to ſhew their Commiſſion (as they had done two or three dayes before to the Judges in the Guildhall at the Aſſizes then held, in their rich coates, to have their Commiſſion allowed) they alleadged that heretofore in

An. { Dom. 1635 / 11 Car. I.

The matters that I find memorable this year are theſe:

1. The Chancellor's giving (1) various MSS. to the Univerſity, that is to ſay, 14 Hebrew Volumes, 55 Arabick, 17 Perſick, 4 Turkiſh, 6 Ruſſian, 2 Armenian, 12 of the China Language, 44 Greek, 3 Italian, as many French, 46 Engliſh, above 200 Latin, beſides 46 others of a later hand writing taken from the College at Wirtzberg (2) in the Sweediſh war. Which MSS. being received by the Univerſity the Members thereof ſent a letter (3) of thanks to him dated 28 May, beginning thus—'Reverendiſſime Cancellarie, dum verbis te fragilem fateris, et factis immortalem te comprobas, de fælicitate noſtra dolemus &c.'

2. His procuring a Prebendſhip of Chriſt Church tobe ſetled on the Univerſity Orator and his ſucceſſors for ever. For which the Academians gave him thanks in a letter dat. 20 Mar. (4) and Strode the Orator in another (5)

in Mr. Dr. Humphrey's time, an. 1574, their predeceſſors had done the like and viſited in the Univerſitie about reforming of errors in Heraldry &c. But the Regiſters of the Univerſitie being peruſed, ſpecified no ſuch matter. Rich. Lee, Portcullis, afterwards Clarentieux K. at Armes pretended to have viſited the Univerſitie at that time.

And although theſe Heraldes had in a manner procured a kind of leave of the Lord Archbiſhop of Cant. then Chancellor of the Univerſitie, to give ſome fair way to this their proceeding, yet the Vicechancellor conſulting with the Heads of Houſes, the matter did not reliſh very well unto them, that the ſaid Heraldes ſhould be ſuffered to keep any ſuch Inquiſition either within the Colledges (as they required) or within the precincts of the Univerſitie.

Moreover there was ſent to the Vicechanc. a Table of all the Coll. Armes blaſoned in their proper colours and metalls, ſet forth by authoritie by Jo. Scott; and that the Colledges could not ſhowe the Heraldes any other Armes then them, there ſet forth; and ſo it would be needleſs for them to enquyre any further about it.

The Vicechancellor was alſo informed of the Univerſities exemption by K. Henry IV, and K. Henry VIII Charter 'a Maraſcallis Regiis &c.'

And that if the Heraldes ſhould happen to fine any priviledged perſon for any fault concerning Heraldry, yet the Univerſitie ought ſtill to have the fine, by K. Henry VIII his Charter.

And that the Heraldes themſelves, now during the time of their abode in the Univerſitie, were to be accounted priviledged men, by virtue of a Compoſition betwixt the Univerſitie and the Town in 37 of K. Henry VI, in regard that they bring a meſſage, letters and commiſſion, to the whole Univerſitie; and therefore they were to be ordered by the Vicechancellor under whoſe juriſdiction they now were, and not he by them. All which things being well conſidered, it would be little avayelable for the ſaid Heraldes to proceed any further in this their intended Viſitation in the Univerſitie.

And ſo after the Vicechancellor had entertayned them at a Supper (whereat I was preſent) they took their leave, and promiſed to make as fayre a report of their uſage in the Univerſitie as they might &c. And this was all that was then done in that buſineſs.

Here I had forgotten to procure of them the ſight of that allegation which they produced for their Viſitation in Dr. Humphrey's time, &c. in regard that we have no memorandum thereof." Collectanea Br. Twyne Cuſt. Archiv. in Schol. Turr. vol. 24, p. 578.]

(1) Ib. fol. 109 a. Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 88. Et in Gest. Canc. R. Pinke, p. 25.

(2) 'Collegium Herbipolenſe in Germaniâ.'

(3) Ib. in eod. fol. and Gest. Laud. p. 89.

(4) Ibid. in R fol. 121 a. Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 97.

(5) Ibid. in Gest. p. 98.

the

the ſame day. The former begins thus, 'Tam grandia tamque numeroſa profudiſti nobis beneficia, &c.' and the other thus, 'Cum in corpore Academiæ ſim ipſe lingua &c.'

3. That upon the Petition of the Chancellor and Scholars made to the King at Woodſtock 30 Aug. a moſt ample Charter of Confirmation of the antient Liberties and Privileges of the Univerſity, together with their explanations, amplifications and ſome additions of new ones to them, were gratiouſly granted (1) by him under the great Seal of England dat. 3 March following. This alſo was procured by the renowned Chancellor, and diſtinguiſhed from other Charters by the name of 'the Caroline Charter.' (2) For which great benefit, the Academians returned their

(1) Ibid. in R fol. 115 b, 116, &c.

(2) ["A Copy of the *Docket* or particulars of the *new Charter*—as it was brought or ſent down unto the Town of Oxon at the coming down of the Charter in the middle of March 1635.

Univerſity of Oxon.

A Grant whereby his Majeſty doth confirm to the Chancellor, Maſters and Scholars of the Univerſity of Oxon, and their ſucceſſors, all their ancient Charters and Liberties formerly confirmed by the late Queen Elizabeth. And his Majeſty out of his royal Grace to them is pleaſed hereby to explain and enlarge them in ſundry particulars, the general heads whereof are theſe:

1. *Cogniſance of Pleas.*

Firſt an explanation of an ancient Privilege touching the Chancellors Cogniſance of Pleas; and hereby power is given him, to hold this Cogniſance of Pleas as well betwixt ſingular parties where one of the parties is a Scholar or privileged perſon, or where one party is a College or Hall or company of Students: And ſo likewiſe where any body politique or Corporation of the Town is one party; with power alſo to proceed with impriſonment or amerciament againſt ſuch as make default of appearance, being cited, or refuſe to ſtand to judgment.

2. *Court of Record.*

That the Chancellor's Court for Cauſes may be a Court of Record, and may have a Seal, with power to alter the ſame, and to have all other Rights of ſuch a Court, where either party is a privileged perſon.

3. *Removing of Cauſes from other Courts.*

An exemplification of an ancient Privilege againſt drawing of Scholars or privileged perſons or bodies politique out of the Univerſity to Weſtminſter Courts or elſewhere, for ſuch things only as belong to the Chancellor's cogniſance: And that they may be diſmiſſed from thence without pleading their privileges or paying any fees.

4. *Court Leet.*

An exemplification of an ancient Privilege for the Univerſity's Leet Court or View of Franc Pledge: and hereby power is given them, to hold ſuch a Leet, as well over the Town and all Inhabitants as over the Univerſity. That this is a full and compleat Leet or View of Franc Pledge: that it be ſummoned under the expreſs name of a Court Leet or View of Franc Pledge: that the perquiſites thereof, for all things, to be the Univerſity's, with power to diſtrain for the perquiſites.

5. *Orders and By-Laws to bind the Town.*

A ſpecial Grant for the Univerſity to have power to make Orders and By-Laws to bind all the Inhabitants of the Town in theſe ſeveral caſes; in matters that concern the good government of the Univerſity; in matters that concern the ſole cogniſance and juriſdiction of the Chancellors of the Univerſity, and of no other Magiſtrate there; and in matters that concern the reformation of the youth of the Univerſity; with power to determine in thoſe and the like caſes.

6. *Buying and ſelling of Victuals and Wares.*

An exemplification of an ancient Privilege for the Townſmen of Oxford to be anſwerable for their Families in buying and ſelling of Victuals, where one party is a Scholar, or a Scholar's Servant; that this may be now extended to the buying and ſelling of all manner of Wares, where one party is a Scholar, or alſo his Scholar's Servant, or any other privileged perſon.

7. *Coroners.*

cordial thanks (1) to the King, (as they did at the ſame time (2) for the beſtowing a Prebendſhip of Chriſt Church on their Orator) then to their

7. *Coroners.*

A ſeveral Grant for the Univerſity to have two Coroners for life; of and for their own Body; with their proceedings in their Inqueſts; with their [choice] and Oath: The two firſt Coroners are named by his Majeſty, and the ſubſequent Coroners are to be elected by the Univerſity.

8. *Felons Goods.*

An exemplification of an ancient Privilege concerning the Univerſity's right and title to Felons Goods and Chattels; and in this particular, that this Grant may be extended to the Univerſity precincts; that rights, debts and credits may be included within this Grant. And that power is given to make ſearch and enquire after Felons Goods and Chattels, and to ſeize them, and to puniſh them that make reſiſtance.

9. *Aſſize of Bread, Beer and Wine, of Weights and Meaſures, Stalls and ſtanding places in the Market.*

An exemplification of an ancient Privilege touching the Chancellor's cuſtody of the Aſſize of Bread, Beer and Wine, and of the Weights and Meaſures: wherein is an expreſs Grant of the Clerkſhip of the Market, with all manner of profits and perquiſites iſſuing from thence, and from the cuſtody of Bread, Beer and Wine, Weights and Meaſures: free power is given him to diſpoſe of the Stalls and ſtanding places in the Markets for all Market folks; to have the full government of the Markets and of all manner of Victuals there, and of other things tending thereunto.

10. *Toll in the Market.*

To take reaſonable Toll in the Markets; that no Magiſtrate, or any other, within or without the Univerſity, except the Chancellor of the Univerſity only and his Vicechancellor, intermeddle hereafter with the licenſing of Vintners there: That none alſo licenſe Alehouſes there, without the expreſs aſſent and conſent of the Chancellor or his Vicechancellor.

11. *Licenſing of Vintners and Alehouſes.*

That after the expiration of two Licenſes of theſe five Vintners now in being in the ſaid Univerſity, they may be reduced to the number of three according to the Statute of the Land; and thoſe three to be licenſed only as is aforeſaid by the Chancellor or Vicechancellor to ſell Wine, daring their lives.

12. *To enquire of and ſeize corrupt Victuals.*

The Chancellor or Vicechancellor to have power expreſsly to enquire and make ſearch of corrupt Victuals, and to ſeize and diſpoſe of them, and to impriſon ſuch as reſiſt, and to make inquiſition after Foreſtallers, Regrators and Engroſſers, with power to puniſh them.

13. *Search ſuſpected Houſes, and herein a Mandate to the Mayor.*

An explanation of an ancient Privilege concerning Night Walkers, and ſearch for ſuſpicious perſons: that in this particular, the Chancellor or Vicechancellor, or Proctors may have power to ſearch both by day and night for ſuſpicious perſons, and for ſuch as can give no good account of their living, alſo after lewd perſons, night walkers, gameſters, Scholars lodging out of their Colleges or Halls without juſt cauſes; to puniſh ſuch as are found faulty in theſe things by impriſonment, baniſhment or otherwiſe; with a Mandate to the Mayor, and Town Officers to be aſſiſtant to the ſearch after ſuch offenders.

14. *Townſmen anſwerable for ſuch as they harbour.*

An explanation of an ancient Privilege for Townſmen to be anſwerable for ſuch as they ſhall harbour in their Houſes by the ſpace of three nights; and touching this particular, upon information given to his Majeſty, that the Town ſetteth up, or ſuffereth to be ſet upon the Town ſoil or waſte, both within and without the walls, many blind Cottages for the harbouring of many poor people and inmates, who have nothing to live upon but by begging from the Scholars and Students in Colleges and Halls.

15. *The Town inhibited from building without the leave of the Chancellor, &c.*

His Majeſty commanding a reſtraint from building any more ſuch Cottages without the expreſs leave of the Chancellor or Vicechancellor: That the Townſmen admit no ſuch for Tenants in theſe Cottages, of whom there may be a doubt that they will prove troubleſome to both the Bodies reſpectively, or eſpecially to the Univerſity: That for the preſent Tenants and Inhabitants of thoſe Cottages now already built, the Townſmen or owners of them may be anſwerable for them as for ſuch as they ſhould harbour for above three nights or for longer time in their own houſes; with power given to the Chancellor or Vicechancellor from time to time to intermeddle in the buſineſs, for the Univerſity's ſecurity therein, and to

(1) Ib. fol. 116 a.

(2) Ib. 120 b.

Chancellor, (1) and afterwards to ſeveral other great perſonages that were contributing towards the procuring and obtaining it.

to puniſh ſuch as reſiſt by diſcommoning or otherwiſe.

16. *Anatomy Lecture.*

A ſeveral Grant for the public Reader of Anatomy in the Univerſity; namely, that for ſuch an uſe he may have at any Gaol delivery for the Counties of Oxon and Berks, and within 21 miles of the Univerſity's precincts, claim to have one or two dead bodies of ſuch as ſuffer death by law, for his Anatomical Diſſection and Lecture.

17. *Taxing or rating privileged perſons.*

An exemplification of an ancient Privilege for privileged mens liberties in merchandiſing and trading in this particular; that the privileged men be not taxable for merchandiſing, unleſs beſides the bare Privilege they intermeddle with ſome other kind of trading or merchandiſing to their own uſe: That in conſideration the Univerſity hath been at great charges to make the River Thames navigable from Oxford to London, the privileged men may have as much liberty to trade and merchandiſe, both by land and water, as the Townſmen of Oxford have and had, and to be as free and quit from all taxations and cuſtoms for trading, as the Townſmen be or may.

18. *Immunities to privilege men from cuſtom.*

A ſeveral Grant of the exemption of the Scholars and their neceſſary Servants, and the public Servants of the Univerſity from being tied to appear at common Muſters, or contributing thereunto, or providing to ſet out men to war, or for other warlike proviſion or preparation.

18. *From Muſters and Salt Petre.*

A like Grant of exemption from digging of Salt Petre, within the precincts of the Colleges or Halls, or within their neceſſary Servants houſes, or other Students or Graduats houſes.

19. *Payment of Subſidies, Fifteens, Impoſitions and Contributions.*

A like Grant of exemption of all Graduats and Scholars, the public Servants and Officers of the Univerſity and of Scholars neceſſary Servants from payment of Subſidies, reliefs, exactions and impoſitions or common contributions and ſums of money, and as Cambridge hath, viz. that they ſhall be freed thereof as to their penſions, ſalaries, fees, exhibitions, allowances and their neceſſary expences in or about their ſtudies.

20. *Feats of Arms, Plays, &c.*

An exemplification of an ancient Privilege againſt Feats of Arms to be had or practiſed near the Univerſity of Oxon; and in this particular, that no idle Shews, games, or paſtimes, whereby the Scholars may be withdrawn from their Studies, be had or done within five miles within the precincts of the Univerſity, without the conſent of the Chancellor or Vicechancellor, or one of the Proctors for the time being, with power to proceed againſt ſuch as ſhall offer to do the contrary.

21. *Impanel on Juries.*

An exemplification of an ancient Privilege for exempting of Scholars from being impanelled in Juries: This particular is extended to all public Servants of the Univerſity; alſo to all Scholars' neceſſary Servants, and to all other privileged perſons in general, except it be in the Univerſity's own Courts, and in the Univerſity buſineſs.

22. *Printers.*

An exemplification and amplification of h Majeſty's Letters Patent in 8 Caroli granted to the Univerſity of Oxon for three Printers there, to this effect: namely, that in giving them heretofore power to print all manner of Books publicly not forbidden, any thing to the contrary notwithſtanding; and for ſome other reaſons here ſet down, his Majeſty confirmeth them their former liberties of printing, explaineth what is meant by Books publicly forbidden, giveth them licenſe to print and ſell all manner of Books, though formerly mentioned in the Charter of the Stationers of London, claimed as well to belong to theirs as others printing, and freeth the Univerſity Printers from all Penalties growing thereupon.

Laſtly, an exemplification and amplification of an Act of Parliament of 13 Eliz. for confirming all the Lands, hereditaments, privileges and poſſeſſions of the Univerſity of Oxon, which they then had, that it may extend to all which hath fallen to the ſaid Univerſity ſince that time; as Endowments of public Lectures, of the Library, and common Schools, and the like; with a general Mandate, eſpecially to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of Oxon, for the due obſervation of theſe his Majeſty's Letters Patent now made to the Univerſity of Oxon. Subſcribed by Mr. Attorney General—His Majeſty's pleaſure ſignified by the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and by him procured."]

(1) Ib. 116 b. Et Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 95 96.

4. That Dr. Will. Juxon, Biſhop of London, ſometime [Preſident] of St. John's Coll. in Oxford, being made Lord high Treaſurer of England, was congratulated by letters (1) from the Univerſity dat. 20

[An ANALYSIS of the great Charter of 1635, 11 Car. I. drawn by W. B. (Dr. Blackſtone) 28 Jan. 1758. In Turr. Schol. N. E. P. CC. 28.

Note, the Letter (c) denotes a Confirmation, (r) a Recital, and (e) an Enlargement or Explanation, of the Charter or other Inſtrument next immediately following.

The Charter of Weſtm. 3 Mar. 11 Car. I: r. c. e.
Weſtm. 2 Jan. 9 Eliz. r. c.
Weſtm. 18 Oct. 2 & 3 P. & M. r. c.
Weſtm. 7 Jun. 1 Ed. VI: r. c.
Weſtm. 10 Oct. 2 Hen. VIII: r. c.
Weſtm. 1 Mar. 2 Hen. VII: r. c.
Weſtm. 3 Jul. 1 Ed. IV: r. c.
Weſtm. 20 Jul. 2 Ric. II. (as recited afterwards.)
Weſtm. 2 Jun. 7 Hen. VI: r. c.
Weſtm. 7 Dec. 1 Hen. V: r. c.
Weſtm. 20 Nov. 1 Hen. IV: r. c.
Weſtm. 20 Jul. 2 Ric. II: r. c.
Weſtm. 20 Nov. 30 Ed. III: r. c.
Waltham. 12 Apr. 10 Ed. III: r. c. e.
Thunderley. 20 May 8 Ed. II: r. c.
Rading. 10 May 28 Hen. III.
Woodſtock. 10 Febr. 40 Hen. III.
Weſtm. 6 Febr. 46 Hen. III: r. c. e.
Woodſt. 18 Jun. 39 Hen. III.
Weſtm. 2 Febr. 49 Hen. III.
Woodſt. 21 Jun. 52 Hen. III: r. c.
Woodſt. 29 May 32 Hen. III. Enrolled 33 Hen. III.
Weſtm. 11 Mar. 8 Ed. II: r. c.
Deciſion in Parl. poſt Paſch. 18 Ed. I.
London, apud Turr. 27 Jun. 29 Ed. III.
Weſtm. 16 Jul. 30 Ed. III: r. c.
Sir Rich. Damory's Ind're Weſtm. Tueſday after 8 Jul. 30 Ed. III.
Weſtm. 10 Jan. 32 Ed. III.
Weſtm. 15 Jul. 14 Ric. II.
Weſtm. 13 May 2 Hen. IV.
Weſtm. 2 Jun. 7 Hen. IV.
Weſtm. 25 Febr. 37 Hen. VI.
Weſtm. 1 Apr. 14 Hen. VIII.]

(1) [Ib. Reg. f. 118 a.]

March,

March, beginning thus 'Præreverende Pater ac Domine, juvat nos tum pulchram hujus officii anſam iterum, iterumque audire &c.'

5. That a controverſy hapned between the Archbiſhop of Canterbury our Chancellor and both the Univerſities, concerning his Metropolitical Viſitation of them in Eccleſiaſtical matters only. Which continuing till the year following was on the 21 June (1) diſcuſſed at Hampton Court before the King and his Council: and being adjudged to the Archbiſhop under certain reſtrictions, yet the ſentence was never put in execution, nor the proceſs between each party ſince medled with. What elſe I ſhall take notice concerning this matter is, that the Archbiſhop, in order to obtain this his right which he ſought after, deſired of the Univerſity to borrow the MEMORABLES and PRIVILEGES of the Univerſity collected by Rob. Hare; the which requeſt, though in itſelf reaſonable (conſidering withal what a great Benefactor the Archbiſhop had been to the Univerſity) yet the members thereof thought fit to deny him, leaſt they ſhould lend a hand to betray their own Privileges: However when the matter was decided, thoſe books, with others, and divers papers, were laid to open view at the Council-board in Hampton Court, on the 21 of June before mentioned. (2)

An. { Dom. 1636
12 Car. I.

The Statutes being all finiſht as I have before told you, nothing was now wanting but the publication of them, I mean the Original Manuſcript. For before that was done, nothing of them, though printed, (3) could take place. To this end, the King ſent them to Oxford ſealed with the great Seal of England, that of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury as Archbiſhop, and with that of the office of the Chancellorſhip of the Univerſity of Oxford, by Dr. John Bancroft Biſhop of Oxford, Sir John Coke Knight, Principal Secretary of State, Sir Hen. Marten Judge of the High Court of Admiralty and of the Prerogative, Sir Edw. Littleton Kt. Sollicitor General, and Sir Thom. Ryve Dr. of the Civil Law, his Majeſty's Advocate. Theſe I ſay coming to Oxford 21 June (bringing his Majeſty's Letters with them dat. 12 of the ſame month) a Convocation

(1) Ib. f. 123, 124. The 14 was appointed, but put off till 21.

(2) [See the buſineſs debated in the King's preſence, in Ruſhw. HIST. COLL. vol. ii, p. 324—332.]

(3) Edit. Oxon. in fol. 1634.

was celebrated (1) the day following in St. Mary's Chancel, wherein all Heads of Houſes, Regents and non Regents being preſent, the ſaid Commiſſioners were conducted thereto by one of the Bedells from the Sacellum Veſtiarium, commonly called Adam Brom's Chappel; and being all ſeated near to the Vicechancellor, Sir John Coke delivered his Majeſty's Letters (2) to the Vicechancellor, which he receiving with obeyſance, delivered it to the Senior Proctor to be by him read with an audible voice to the Convocation. Therein it appeared that it was his Majeſty's pleaſure 'that all Heads of Houſes under their hands ſhould accept of the ſaid Statutes, as the rule by which they ſhould be governed and govern, and likewiſe to bind themſelves by oath to the obſervance of the ſaid Statutes of the Univerſity. Which ſubſcription and Oath all the other Heads of Colleges and Halls that were abſent ſhould make and take at their return before the Vicechancellor, and all the reſt of the Univerſity ſhould accordingly take their Oath to theſe, as they formerly had done to the other looſe and confuſed body.'

The ſaid Letter being read, the Vicechancellor produces the Chancellor's Letters (3) dat. at Lambeth 15 June, beginning thus: 'Non diu abhinc eſt quo Literas patentes, Libertates avitas &c.' Therein among other things, he ſaith that he congratulateth the Univerſity and himſelf, as Chancellor thereof, 'quod Statuta, ſitu et pulvere tantum non ſepulta, in lucem reducta, et ſuis numeris tituliſque diſtincta videret: multo tamen magis' (ſaith he) 'quod placuit Academiæ in frequenti Convocatione (ne uno refragante) rem totam ad me curamque meam referre, ut ſub incude mea limarentur, et à me confirmationem acciperent, &c.' And a little after thus—'Tranſmiſi vobis Statuta quæ annum probationis apud vos complevere, jam ex uſu illo in nonnullis emendata, et pro poteſtate à vobis conceſſa, et ſub ſigillis meo veſtroque in debita juris forma confirmata; cum ecce placuit Regi Sereniſſimo Muſiſque veſtris addictiſſimo, ſuam etiam ſuperadjicere confirmationem, manu propria et ſigillo magno munitam, quod Academiæ honorem, moribus diſciplinam, Statutis venerationem et firmitatem, nequit non conferre, &c.'

Theſe things being done the formula of the confirmation (4) of the Statutes was read and publiſhed by the Regiſtrary of the Univerſity,

(1) Ibid. in R ut ſupra, fol. 125 b.
(2) Ibid. et Gest. Procanc. Pinke, p. 55.
(3) Ibid. in R fol. 126 a. Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 99. Et Gest. Procanc. Pinke, p. 56.
(4) Ibid. in R f. 126 b.

being

being put at the end of the Statute book by the Chancellor, and ſealed with the Seals of Archbiſhop See, and Office of Chancellor of the Univerſity. The confirmation alſo of the King which he ſigned with his own hand and the great Seal of England, was alſo read and publiſhed. After that, Sir John Coke made a grave ſpeech in Engliſh, wherein he ſhewed (1) to the auditory the great love which the King had to the commonwealth of Learning and learned men, and alſo the indefatigable pains which the Chancellor had taken for our profit, and for the reforming of manners and diſcipline.

His ſpeech being ended, the Vicechancellor received and embraced the book of Statutes in the name of the Univerſity, and in an accurate Oration (2) in the Latin tongue did applaud our good ſucceſs that we enjoyed through the munificence of the Prince, and care and trouble of the Chancellor. That done alſo the Vicechancellor (Dr. Pink), Proctors, and the ſeveral Heads of Colleges and Halls, having taken an Oath according to the ſaid Statutes, did ſubſcribe their names at the end of them. To which ſubſcription, was the year following put this note——'Memorandum quod ſex ex ſupra nominatis, viz. Samuel Fell, Thom. Iles, Joh. Kinge, Rich. Gardiner, Joh. Morris Eccl'iæ Chriſti Canonici, et Petrus Wentworth Coll. Balliol. Socius, a nemine ad id requiſiti, utpote qui nullius Collegii aut Aulæ præfecti erunt, aut nomine vel numero Præfectorum in ullo Actu Academico præfectis proprio cenſebantur, ſed ſua tantum ipſorum promptitudine et alacritate ad obſequium ſuum Statutis teſtificandum ſubſcribebant.

Ricardus Baylie Vicecan. Oxon.

Deletilem hanc ſpongiam, juſſu honoratiſſimi Cancellarii paratam eluendo officioſo των Παρεγγραπτων errori Dominus Vicecancellarius adhibuit, Nov. 22, an. Domini 1636 et diſpunctionem iſtam Chirographo ſuo confirmavit.

In preſentiâ meâ JOHANNIS FRENCH Notarii publici et Regeſtrarii Univerſitatis Oxon.'

But to proceed. All theſe things being done the Univerſity ſent an Epiſtle (3) to the King, and another (4) to the Chancellor the 23 of the

(1) Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 101, &c. Gest. Pro-Canc. Pinke p. 57.
(2) Ib. in Gest. Pro-Canc. Pinke p. 61.
(3) Ib. in R f. 127 a.
(4) Ibid. in eod. fol. et Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 112, 113.

ſaid

ſaid month of June, purpoſely to render thanks to them for their tender love and care towards the Univerſity.

The 9 of July following, another Convocation was celebrated, wherein a letter (1) from the Chancellor dat. 16 June, was read; by which, he giving ſeveral rarities to the Univerſity, you ſhall have part of it, as it follows—'Mitto autem Libros non unico idiomate deſcriptos, quos ſpero ſacrabit Deus. Sunt autem, ni fallor, Hebraici Octodecim, Perſici quatuordecim, Arabici quinquaginta, Armenicus unus, Æthiopici duo, Chinenſis unus, Græci duodecim, Latini ſexaginta quinque, Anglicani duodecim, Gallici quatuor, Hibernici duo. Quos omnes non ſine ſumptu intra anni proximè elapſi ſpatium congeſſi, et nunc in Bibliothecam Bodleianam reponendos mitto.

Cum his mitto Aſtrolabium Arabicum ære puriori deſcriptum, quo me ditavit vir omni eruditionis genere inſtructiſſimus, et olim Academiæ noſtræ Alumnus, nunc decus, Johannes Seldenus.

Mitto etiam effigiem Sereniſſ. Regis Caroli, ne fama ejus ære perennior ſuo ære deſtitueretur. Nullibi autem melius locari poteſt Rex Muſarum Patronus, quam apud vos et inter Muſas. Volo autem ut in Clauſtris illis ubi libri mei MMS. ſiti ſunt collocetur caput hoc nunquam ſatis venerandum, ut in memoriam veſtram revocet, cujus dignatione (ſub Deo) factum eſt, ut illa, qualia qualia ſunt, quæ in veſtram gratiam facta ſunt, præſtare poſſem. Et ut veluti inſpector ibi ſtet, nequis libros quaſi ſub intuitu Regis poſitos, ullo modo violare auſit.

Nummi mihi non ſunt. Eâ in re S. Petro fere æqualis ſum. Numiſmata tamen quædam diuturnâ ſolicitudine conquiſivi. Acervum nolui vobis mittere, ſic enim uſui nulli ſunt, niſi videre, et numerare ad Studioſos pertineat. Redegi itaque omnia quæ paravi, in ſeriem eamque doctrinalem, ut per eandem Ordinem ſæculorum, et temporum poſſitis uno quaſi intuitu aſpicere et per Reverſa, ut vocantur, maximas quaſque ſummorum Imperatorum actiones, et Temporum Vices, et Accidentia rerum publicarum planius videre, et per ea difficiliora quædam Hiſtoricorum loca melius intelligere, et quandoque de Hiſtoriarum veritate etiam in rebus cognitu neceſſariis judicare poſſitis, &c.

Inſuper, etiamſi ab Idololatriâ abhorret animus, tamen quo vobis contemptui ſit magis Gentium vecordia, duo accipietis ſuperſtitionis ludibria,

(1) Ib. R f. 128 a. et Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 109, 110, &c.

Idola

Idola duo; unum Ægyptiorum vetus, alterum Heſternum Indorum Occidentalium, &c.'

Thus the moſt renowned Chancellor. Which letter being read, the Vicechancellor, after an accurate Oration in which was much extolled the Chancellor's munificence, propoſed to the Maſters, of returning a gratulatory anſwer, (1) which being conſented to, was forthwith ſent, bearing date the ſame day. The beginning is, 'Vocitemus te licet Academiæ Patrem, Ductorem Angelum, Archangelum ecquid nimis! Agnoſcimus te ampliſſimum divinæ munificentiæ Ciſternam &c.'

The Plague being now in ſeveral parts of the Nation, eſpecially at London, the Act and Aſſizes were deferred, (2) not only for the ſecurity of the Scholars and Citizens, but alſo the King and Court, who had intentions of viſiting or ſeeing the Univerſity. And being through the great care of the Chancellor and Proctors kept clear from the infection, the King, Queen and Court came to Oxford 29 Aug. whoſe reception, entertainment and departure being memorable, I ſhall therefore give you an account of it.

On the ſame day therefore being Monday, towards the evening, the Chancellor, (who came privately into the Univerſity 25 of the ſaid month) Vicechancellor, divers Doctors and Maſters, went from St. John's Coll. towards Woodſtock to meet the King. The Chancellor, accompanied with Juxon the Lord Treaſurer, Biſhops of Wincheſter, Norwich and Oxford rode in a Coach; the Doctors and Maſters on horſeback with foot-cloaths and the three Eſquire Bedells before them. Having rode as far as the way near Ariſtotle's Well, they made a ſtay. After a while, came the King and Queen, Charles Prince Elector Palatine, and his Brother Prince Rupert, all in one Coach. At whoſe appearance the Chancellor, Treaſurer and Biſhops came out of their Coach, and the Doctors and Maſters alighted. And drawing near to that of the King's, the Vicechancellor (with the reſt all kneeling) ſpake an eloquent Oration, enduring about a quarter of an hour. That being done the Chancellor gave up the Bedells Staves to the King, and the King again to the Chancellor, and he to the Bedells. After this they drew forward about a bow-ſhoot towards the City, and then being met by the Mayor, Aldermen and certain Citizens on horſeback (ſome having foot-cloaths) a ſpeech

(1) Ib. in R f. 129 a. Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 114, &c.

(2) Ib. in R 124 b.

was

was ſpoken by the Recorder, and the Mace delivered up and reſtored. That being done alſo (the Univerſity Members putting themſelves into order in the mean time) they marched into the City (the Citizens leading the way) and making a ſtand at St. John's Coll. gate, Mr. Tho. Atkinſon of that Houſe ſpake another Speech to the King, very brief and very much approved by his Majeſty to the Chancellor after the ſolemnity was over. Thence they went through Northgate-ſtreet, then by Quatervois, and ſo through Fiſh-ſtreet, the ſides of which, though loyned with Scholars of all Degrees in their formalities, yet neither they nor the Citizens made any expreſſions of joy, or uttered as the manner is, 'Vivat Rex.'

Being come within Chriſt Church gate, Strode the Univerſity Orator ſaluted them with a Speech beginning thus; 'Maximorum optime, et optimorum Maxime Rex, ſi omnium Muſarum linguæ in me unum confluerent &c.' Which Speech being ended and approved by many (eſpecially thoſe of Ch. Ch.) the Chancellor in the name of the Univerſity preſented to the King a Bible in folio, with a velvet cover, richly embroidred with the King's Arms in the midſt, and alſo a coſtly pair of Gloves. To the Queen another pair of Gloves, to the Prince Elector Hooker's Books of Ecclesiastical Politie with Gloves, and to his Brother Rupert Cæſar's Commentaries in Engliſh, illuſtrated by the learned explanations and diſcourſes of Sir Clem. Edmonds. After this the King accompanied the Queen to her lodging, from whence coming inſtantly out, the Dean and Canons conducted him with all the Lords to the Cathedral; but before he entred, he knelt down at the large South door, where lifting up his hands and eyes, with his long left lock (according to the then mode) ſhelving over his ſhoulder, did his private devotions to his Maker. That done Dr. Joh. Morris, one of the Canons, entertained him with a ſhort Speech. Thence he proceeded into the Choir and heard divine Service, which being concluded, was conducted to the Dean's Lodgings; and being no ſooner ſetled there, but the Mayor and his Brethren came, and preſented to him a Bole and certain pieces of Gold in it, and ſo they departed.

That night, after the King, Queen, and two Princes had ſupped, they ſaw a Comedy acted in Chriſt Church Hall, but ſuch an one it was, that it had more of the Moraliſt than Poet in it. And though it was well penned, yet it did not take with the Courtiers ſo well, as it did with the togated

togated crew. It was intituled, 'Paſſions calmed,' or 'The Setling of the floating Iſland,' made by Strode the Orator, and performed by the Scholars beyond expectation. It was acted on a goodly ſtage, reaching from the upper end of the Hall almoſt to the hearth place, and had on it three or four openings on each ſide thereof, and partitions between them, much reſembling the deſks or ſtudies in a Library, out of which the Actors iſſued forth. The ſaid partitions they could draw in and out at their pleaſure upon a ſudden, and thruſt out new in their places according to the nature of the Screen, whereon were repreſented Churches, Dwelling-houſes, Palaces, &c. which for its variety bred very great admiration. Over all was delicate painting, reſembling the Sky, Clouds, &c. At the upper end a great fair ſhut of two leaves that opened and ſhut without any viſible help. Within which was ſet forth the emblem of the whole Play in a very ſumptuous manner. Therein was the perfect reſemblance of the billows of the Sea rolling, and an artificial Iſland, with Churches and Houſes waving up and down and floating, as alſo rocks, trees and hills. Many other fine pieces of work and Landſcapes did alſo appear at ſundry openings thereof, and a Chair alſo ſeen to come gliding on the Stage without any viſible help. All theſe repreſentations, being the firſt (as I have been informed) that were uſed on the Engliſh ſtage, and therefore giving great content, I have been therefore the more punctual in deſcribing them, to the end that poſterity might know that what is now ſeen in the Play-houſes at London belonging to his Majeſty, and the Duke of York, is originally due to the invention of Oxford Scholars(1).

The next day being Tueſday the King heard a Sermon in the Cathedral, preached by Mr. Browne the Senior Proctor, on Luke xix, ver. 38: 'Bleſſed is the King that cometh in the name of the LORD, peace in Heaven, and glory in the higheſt.' That done and applauded, the two Princes, Chancellor of the Univerſity, and divers of the Nobility went to St. Mary's about 9 of the clock, with the Bedells and Vergerer before them, where, in the Chancel, (the Convocation Houſe being not yet finiſhed) being all ſetled, the Vicechanc. expreſt the cauſe of that Convocation to the Doctors and Maſters then preſent in their formalities. Which being done the Chancellor ſtood up and delivered a ſhort ſpeech (2) to the Auditory, beginning thus, 'Florentes Academici, et hoc tempore

(1) This is true.

(2) Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 122.

florentiſſimi, quibus Caroli Regis &c.' After which the Vicechancellor proceeded and ſpake another: then the Princes, who were preſented by Sir Nath. Brent, Warden of Merton Coll. were created Maſters of Arts, and after them divers of the Nobility. All which being done, the Chancellor diſſolved the Convocation.

Soon after they all returned to Chriſt Church (the Princes having before ſeen ſome of the faireſt Colleges, eſpecially St. John's, where by his Majeſty's leave they were entred into the Buttery Book) who having a deſire to ſee the publick Library, did, with the Princes, Nobles and Chancellor of the Univerſity go to that place (the Queen being not yet ready) and no ſooner entred, but entertained with a Speech ſpoken by William Herbert of Exeter College, ſecond ſon of the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Chamberlain: the beginning of which was this, 'Auguſtiſſime Princeps, patiaris infantiſſimam linguam primas quas voces ſacras facere &c.' which being done the King viewed the new Buildings and Books that the Chancellor gave, and being ready to depart, word was brought that the Queen was come, ſo the King went into her Coach and forthwith proceeded to St. John's College, where they ſaw the new Building that the Chancellor had at his own charges lately erected. That done, the Chancellor attended them up the Library ſtairs, where, as ſoon as they began to aſcend, certain Muſicians above entertained them with a ſhort Song fitted and tim'd to the aſcending the ſtairs. In the Library, they were welcomed to the College with a ſhort Speech ſpoken by one of the Fellows called Abr. Wright. That being done, and dinner ready, they paſſed from that to the new Library, lately built by our Chancellor; where the King, Queen, and Prince Elector dined at one Table, ſtanding acroſs at the upper or north end, and Prince Rupert with all the Lords and Ladies at a long table, reaching almoſt from one end to the other, at which all the gallantry and beauties of the kingdom ſeemed to meet. All other Tables, to the number of 13 beſides the ſaid two, were diſpoſed in ſeveral Chambers in the College, and had men and Scholars appointed to attend them to theirs, and the content of all—'I thank God (ſaith the Chancellor) (1) I had the happineſs that all things were in verie good order, and that no man went out of the gates, Courtier or other, but contented, which was a happineſs quite beyond expectation.'

(1) In Gest. Cancell. p. 124.

When

When dinner was ended, he attended the King and Queen, together with the Nobles, into ſeveral withdrawing Chambers, where they entertained themſelves for the ſpace of an hour. In the mean time he cauſed the windows of the Common Hall or Refectory to be ſhut, candles lighted, and all things to be made ready for the Play, which was then to begin, called 'The Hoſpitall of Lovers,' made for the moſt part (as 'tis ſaid) by Mr. George Wild, Fellow of St. John's College. When theſe things were fitted, he gave notice to the King and Queen, and attended them into the Hall, whither he had the happineſs to bring them by a way prepared from the preſence Lodgings to the Hall without any the leaſt diſturbance. He had the Hall kept ſo freſh and cool that there was not any one perſon when the King and Queen came into it. The Princes, Nobles and Ladies entered the ſame way with the King, and then preſently another door was opened below, to fill the Hall with the better ſort of company. All being ſetled the Play was began and acted. The plot good and the action. It was merry and without offence, and ſo gave a great deal of content, which I doubt cannot be ſaid of any Play acted in the Play-houſes belonging to the King and Duke, ſince 1660. In the middle of the Play, the Chancellor ordered a ſhort banquet for the King and Queen, Lords and Ladies. And the College was at that time ſo well furniſht, as that they did not borrow any one Actor from any College in the Univerſity.

The Play ended, the King and the Queen went to Chriſt Church, retired and ſupped privately, and about 8 of the clock went into the Common Hall there to ſee another Comedy called 'The Royall Slave,' made by Mr. Will. Cartwright of that Houſe. It contained much more variety than that of 'Paſſions calmed.' Within the ſhuts were ſeen a curious Temple, and the Sun ſhining over it, delightful foreſts alſo, and other proſpects. Within the great ſhuts mentioned before, were ſeen villages, and men viſibly appearing in them, going up and down, here and there, about their buſineſs. The Interludes thereof were repreſented with as much variety of ſcenes and motions as the great wit of Inigo Jones (well ſkilled in ſetting out a Court Maſke to the beſt advantage) could extend unto. It was very well pen'd and acted, and the ſtrangeneſs of the Perſian habits gave great content. All men came forth very well contented, and full of applauſe of what they had ſeen and heard.

'It was the day of St. Felix,' (as the Chancellor obſerved) (1) 'and all things went happy.'

The next day being Wedneſday Aug. 31, the Chancellor, Vicechanc. and Doctors attended about 8 in the morn. the coming forth of the King and the Queen. At their appearance the Junior Proctor (as I take it) made a farewel Speech, and then at the concluſion their Majeſties were graciouſly pleaſed to give the Univerſity a great deal of thanks. After which the Chancellor, in his own name and that of the Univerſity, gave their Majeſties all poſſible thanks for their great and gracious patience and acceptance of their poor and mean entertainment, and ſo they departed.

In the afternoon was a Convocation celebrated, wherein by the deſire of the Prince Elector made unto his Majeſty, were 21 Doctors of Divinity (2) created, 3 Doctors of Phyſick, and as many of Civil Law, beſides 10 Bachelaurs of Divinity, many Maſters of Arts, and ſome Bachelaurs of Law and Arts. At night the Chancellor entertained at St. John's, in the ſame Room where the King dined the day before, at a long Table which was for the Lords, all the Heads of Colleges and Halls in the Univerſity, and all other Doctors, Proctors, and ſome few freinds more, which he had employed in this time of ſervice. It gave the Univerſity a great deal of content, being that which never had been done by any Chancellor before. He ſat with them at the Table, and he and they were merry and very glad that all things had ſo paſſed to the great ſatisfaction of the King, and the honor of that place.

Upon Thurſday after dinner the Chancellor departed from St. John's to the Biſhop of Oxford's new Houſe at Cudeſdon, and then the Play which was acted before the King on Tueſday in the afternoon ſhould have been repreſented again at the ſame place to the Univerſity, and Strangers that were remaining in the City, but ſuch was the unrulineſs of the young Scholars in breaking in and depriving the Strangers of their places, that nothing at all was done in it.

On Friday in the afternoon (Sept. 2) was acted according to the Chancellor's appointment, 'The Royall Slave,' in Chriſt Church Hall, before the Univerſity and Strangers, and the next day in the afternoon, 'Paſſions calmed.' Both which were acted very quietly and gave great content. In November following, the Queen ſent to the Chancellor (3) that he

(1) In Diario ſuo edit. per Gul. Prinne.
(2) Reg. R fol. 135 b.
(3) Vide Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 124, 128, &c.

would

would procure of Chriſt Church the Perſian attire of the Royall Slave and other apparell wherein it was acted, to the end that ſhe might ſee her own Players act it over again, and whether they could do it as well as 'twas done by the Univerſity. Whereupon the Chancellor cauſed the Cloaths and Perſpectives of the Stage to be ſent to Hampton Court in a Waggon, for which the Univerſity received from her a letter of thanks (1). So that all of it being fitted for uſe (the author thereof being then preſent) 'twas acted ſoon after, but by all mens confeſſion, the Players came ſhort of the Univerſity Actors. At the ſame time the Chancellor deſired of the King and Queen that neither the Play, or Cloaths, nor Stage, might come into the hands and uſe of the common Players abroad, which was graciouſly granted. Mr. Jaſper Maine's Play called the 'City Match,' though not acted at Chriſt Church before the King and the Court as was intended, yet it was ſent for to Hampton Court, and he went there about Chriſtmas following to ſee the ſetting forth of his Play. It took ſo well, that it was afterwards acted before the King and Queen at Whitehall, and ſeveral times by his Majeſty's Servants at the Black Fryers in London, and at length publiſhed an. 1639, fol.

In a Convocation held 19 Dec. were letters (2) from the Chancellor to his Deputy publicly read, concerning the Sermon and Prayers uſually had at St. Mary's in the beginning of the Terms, which were wont to be not ſo orderly as they ſhould, nor with ſo good example to other places at large in the Kingdom as ſuch an Univerſity as this ſhould give. 'For firſt' (ſaith he) 'the Communion was celebrated in the body of the Church and not in the Chancell, which though it be permitted in the Church of England, in ſome caſes of neceſſity where there is a multitude of people, yet very indecent it is, and unfitting in that place, where ſo few (the more the pity) are to communicate at theſe ſolemne times. But theſe abuſes I cauſed to be rectifyed in Dr. Duppa's time, and I hope neither you nor your ſucceſſors will ſuffer it to return againe into the former indecency.

Secondly, Though none do come to thoſe ſolemn Prayers and Sermons but Scholars, and thoſe too of the better rank, yet to no ſmall diſhonor of that place, the Sermon is in Latine and the Prayers in Engliſh. As if Latine Prayers were more unfit for a learned congregation than a Latine

(1) R ut ſupra, f. 138 a, &c. [Dat. Hampton Court 6 Dec.]

(2) Ibid. fol. 139 b. [Dat. Croydon, Nov. 26.]

Sermon.

Sermon. And the truth is the thing is very abſurd in it ſelfe, and contrary to the directions given at the beginning of the Reformation of this Church. For in the Latine Service books which were firſt printed in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth her reigne, there is an expreſs both direction and charg, that notwithſtanding the altering of the ordinary forme of Prayers throughout the whole body of the Kingdome from Latine into Engliſh, yet in the Univerſities ſuch Prayers unto which none but they which were learned did reſort, ſhould be in Latine. And for my part I doe much wonder conſidering how publick that direction was, that the Univerſity at the beginnings of Terms, ſhould fall from this Ordinance, and ſo divide the ſervice and Sermon between Latine and Engliſh.

Upon conſideration of this I acquainted his Majeſty both with that printed direction of Queen Elizabeth, and with the breach of it by the Univerſity at the beginning of Terms. Wherupon his Majeſty was pleaſed to give me in charge to ſee this ordered, and to take a courſe for a remedy in the future, and that hereafter Service, Sermon and Communion ſhould be at all beginning of Termes, uniformly in Latine, ſince none reſort to either but ſuch as well underſtand it.' In purſuance of which charge he took order to have it ſetled in that manner as 'tis to this day.

'Two things there are' (as the Chancellor further ſaith in his letter) 'which you and the Heads muſt take preſent care for. The one is that the Vicechancellor and he that helps him to officiate (whoſoever he be) bee in Surplices. But whether the Vicechancellor will put on his Surplice when he goes to the Communion, or put it on at the firſt, and ſo read Service, and ſit at the Sermon in it, I leave to his own judgment, but I like the latter better, and the Surplice muſt be under both the Habitt and Hood.

The ſecond is that there muſt be care taken with the Singing men that they may anſwer the Litany and all other places of the Service where they interpoſe, in Latine, which they may eaſily practiſe and be ready to performe at the beginning of the next Terme. But if they cannot, the Litany muſt be ſung or anſwered by the Maſters (without the Organ) till they can, for the main buſineſs to have all things in Latine muſt go on, &c.'

An. { Dom. 1637 / 13 Car. I.

The Plague raging again this year in ſeveral parts of the Nation, the Act was deferred (1) by Convocation (held in the beginning of July) till October, the Veſpers to be kept on the 7, and the Comitia on the 9 of the ſame month. But the infection increaſing at London before that time, the Act was quite put off for (2) that year in a Convocation held 9 Sept. At that time it ſeemed fit to the Heads of Houſes and Convocation, that all Inceptors of Arts ſhould pay when they were compleated and made Regents (which was in Oct.) 10s. a piece (if preſent) above their ordinary and uſual fees, if not preſent 20s. Every Doctor alſo, whether of Phyſick, Law or Divinity, was to pay 10l. if preſent, if not 20l. before they were compleated or made Regents in their Faculties. But ſome of the Maſters refuſing to obey the ſaid Decree were degraded. (3) Their names were,

Euſebius Dormer of Magdalen Hall.
Will. Goulſton, Will. Adams } of Lincoln College.
Oliver Wallop of Pembroke Coll.
Will. Holt (4) of Magd. Coll.

All which continued degraded except Wallop, who paying his money and acknowledging that he had erred, was the year following reſtored (5) to his former eſtate and made Regent.

The 30 Jan. being Tueſday Mr. Richard Kilbye Bac. of Divinity, of Lincoln Coll. preaching at St. Mary's on Phil. ii, lat. part of the 12 ver. uttered certain words, whereby were revived ſome Controverſies concerning Arminianiſm, and contrary alſo to his Majeſty's Declaration. For which being convented (6) before the Vicechancellor to deliver up his Sermon, did ſo accordingly, but then refuſing to ſubmit or recant for what he had preached, the Vicechancellor ſummoned him again to appear before him and divers Doctors in his Lodgings. In obedience he at length made his appearance, and they laying open to him his error, recanted, (7) about the 13 of March; at which time he ingenuouſly

(1) Ibid. in R fol. 147 a.
(2) Ib. 150 b.
(3) Ib. 151 a. Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 151.
(4) Ut in Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 151, ut ſupra. W. Holt's name is not in the act of Degradation.
(5) R 153 b.
(6) R 152 b.
(7) Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 154.

confeſſed

confeſſed that the ſelf ſame Sermon he had preached in St. Mary's pulpit 16 years before, and then it was well approved of.

What I have further to obſerve this year is, that in the ſecond week in Lent, about the 20 Febr. the Students of Chriſt Church and thoſe of Exeter Coll. grew ſo unruly (the Maſters interpoſing and wrangling in, and the Undergraduats fighting out of the Schools) that the Vicechancellor was forced to command an abſolute ceſſation of all manner of Diſputations between the ſaid two Houſes.

An. { Dom. 1638 / 14 Car. I.

The 6 of April met in the School Tower the Vicechancellor, Dr. Prideaux, Dr. Thom. Iſles, and Dr. Francis Manſell: before whom appeared according to ſummons Mr. Jaſper Mayne of Chriſt Church, to whom it was objected (1) that in a Sermon preached by him in the Cathedral the laſt Paſſion day he offended againſt the King's Declaration by handling ſuch controverſies and matters that were therein forbidden. To which Mr. Mayne gave anſwer that he was ignorant of the King's decrees by reaſon of his abſence when they were publiſhed, but for the future he would have a care, leaſt he fall into the ſame fault; which anſwer being taken as ſufficient by the ſaid Doctors, they diſmiſſed him.

About the ſame time the Proctors laying down their faſces, the Senior of them (Lawford of Oriel) who had been very ſtrict in his office, (having been much preſt therunto by admonitions from the Chancellor) received great affronts and abuſes both by hiſſing and hooting at him in St. Mary's Chancell when he made his farewell Speech, and in flinging ſtones at him at his return thence to his College.

Which great incivilities coming to the Chancellor's knowledge, did ſo much reſent the matter that he down right ſchool'd (2) the Vicechancellor and Heads of Houſes for ſuffering ſuch diſorders, and not take care that the ring-leaders of them ſhould be impriſoned or baniſhed. But the buſineſs it ſeems being general, ſome few of the moſt notorious could not be diſcovered, only two or three of the younger ſort, who were publicly whipt.

(1) R fol. 152 b. (2) Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 157, 158.

The

The next matters that occur memorable this year are,

1. That the Act was put off (1) becauſe that the Plague raged at Cambridge, Reading, Glouceſter, Northampton and in other parts of the Nation, and all Inceptors ordered to pay the ſaid ſums of money as they did the laſt year. The Anti-remonſtrants, commonly called the Faction, had it ſeems brought their deſigns ſo far, that if an Act had been celebrated, this had been one of their divinity queſtions:

'An addita et alterata in Liturgiâ Scoticana, juſtam præbeant ſcandali materiam? Neg.' Which paſſing in Congregation and approved of by the Vicechanc. the Chancellor checkt him (2) ſharply for what he had done, and ſtiled thoſe that propoſed it 'bold young men, and buſy fools, who think there can be nothing done in the State, but by and by it muſt be made an Act Queſtion.'

2. That the King coming to Woodſtock in Auguſt, the Vicechancellor, Doctors and Proctors went to wait on him, and being received, the Orator ſpake a Speech to him, the beginning of which is this, 'Diviniſſ. Regum, quanquam radiationis veſtræ proximitatem ſolenni gaudio quaſi novam accipimus &c.' The ſame time alſo a Sermon was delivered before him by one of the Doctors, which done, he ſhewed to them his wonted grace: Afterwards receiving ſome entertainment there, they departed. But ſo great was the number of Doctors then preſent, that upon the King's diſlike thereof made to the Chancellor, it was reſolved (3) for the future, that but 15 Doctors (beſides the Proctors) ſhould wait on his Majeſty there, and then to go in wide-ſleeve ſcarlet Gownes.

3. That that great and beneficial Statute concerning the Examination of thoſe that ſtand for Degrees was put in execution (4) about 10 of Oct. The ordering of which was as followeth. The Examiners are to be Regents, or Regents ad placitum, in number three. The examined are to be ſuch that are Candidates for the Degree of Bachelaur, or Maſter of Arts. The number at one time to be examined are to be 6. Each Maſter undertaking two. The time of Examination to be between 9 and 11 of the clock in the Morning, either in or out of Term, ſo that it be not on Holydays and other ſolemn times; ſince reſtrained only to Term-time. The place appointed for theſe Exerciſes was the Natural

(1) R fol. 155 a: Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 160.
(2) Gest. ut ſupra, p. 159.
(3) Ibid. p. 172.
(4) R fol. 157 a; et Gest. ut ſupra p. 167.

Philoſophy School. The warning or notice given for their performance was by papers ſtuck up in publick places; but this was ſo altered in the Vicechancellorſhip of Dr. Greenwood (viz. in a Convocation (1) held 24 Feb. 1650) that two of the leſſer Bells of St. Mary's were to toll a little before nine of the clock. The Arts and Sciences that the Candidates for the Degree of Bachelaur are to be examined in, are (as in the Statutes) Grammar, Rhetorick, Logick, Ethicks and Geometry, beſides in Greek and Latin. Thoſe for the Degree of Maſter, are Philoſophy Naturall, Metaphyſicks, Aſtronomy, Opticks and Hiſtory, beſides in Greek and Latin. And that the Examiners and examined might be ſeen and heard, were ſeats built (2) the next year, as alſo for the Vicechancellor, Proctors, Doctors and Maſters. So taking it ſeems were theſe Exerciſes, and ſo frequented (never at firſt without the Vicechancellor and certain Doctors) by all Degrees, that the fame of them ſpreading abroad, a certain Jeſuit the year following habited in a very gentile faſhion, and attended by 3 or 4 ſervants (ſuppoſed to be Jeſuitical Novices) came (3) into the School and ſate an hour to hear them. Afterwards departing, very contentedly as was ſuppoſed (for then the Exerciſes were performed well) took horſe at the Schools gate, vaniſht, and nothing was at all heard of them.

4. That upon too much declayming in St. Mary's Pulpit againſt Non-reſidents, the Chancellor took care (4) to rid the Univerſity of them, being now grown to a conſiderable number.

An. { Dom. 1639 / 15 Car. I.

The Chancellor not yet reſting from being beneficial to us, ſent more volumes of MSS, to be repoſed in the new part of the Library which he erected, that is to ſay, 16 Hebrew and Syriac, 55 Arabick, 15 Perſian, 26 Greek, 439 Latin, 3 French, as many Italian, 12 Engliſh and Saxon, 3 German and one Chineſe, and another Armenian. Which being received with a Latin letter (5) concluding thus—'Et quoties coram altari Dei et Christi ejus procidatis, videte ſitis inter orandum memores mei peccatoris: ſed et amici et Cancellarii veſtri, W. Cant.' (malicioufly

(1) Reg. Convoc. T p. 129.
(2) Gest. ut ſupra, p. 190.
(3) Ibid. p. 197, 198.
(4) Ibid. p. 168, 169, et 158.
(5) Reg. R fol. 165 b. [Dat. Lambeth, 28 Jun.] Et Gest. p. 183.

interpreted

interpreted by William Prynne) (1): the Univerſity ſent him a letter of thanks very well penned dat. 4 July, (2) concluding alſo thus—'Quin etiam paternitatis veſtræ precibus benedicti non modo lætiores progreſſus conabimur, ſed fidentiores procidemus coram ſummi Patris Altari; dum illic inter orandum recordamur tui quem, ſanctum altare cuſtodem habuit fidiſſimum et pretioſiſſimum exornatorem, tibi præmium, nobis gratiam facilius impetrabimus ſanctitatis veſtræ obſequentiſſima Ancilla Oxonienſis Academia.' The former of which letters did much become ſo reverend a father and generous Patron as Laud was, the other a dutifull child as the Univerſity, and therefore not to be carp'd at by that reſtleſs faction that delight in the ruin of thoſe things, in which they have no concern in the advance of them.

There was at this time 'an old, but a very ill cuſtome continued in the Convocation Houſe, namely, that when the Vicechancellor or either of the Proctors had an occaſion to read any publick Letters, or make any ſolemne ſpeech to that Body, the Maſters did all or moſt of them riſe from their ſeats, and come and ſtand confuſedly before him that ſpeakes, expreſsly contrary to Statute, and taking off all decency and dignity from that place.' Of this the Chancellor having received divers complaints, ordered (3) that if any perſon ſhould preſume to do it for the future, 'that the Vicechancellor command him to priſon, and give notice of his name' to the Chancellor. Alſo that the 'Vicechancellor and the Proctors for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, ſhould committ any man to the Caſtle that ſhould preſume to come within the Convocation Houſe door that is not a member of that body.'.

What elſe the Chancellor endeavoured to reform this year alſo was the breaking of drinking in Colleges and Halls, (4) for the Scholars (not excepting the Seniors) being hunted out of Alehouſes and Taverns by the Vicechancellor and Proctors conſtant walking, they would have their meetings in their private chambers not only for bibbing but gaming. But before theſe good endeavours of his could be brought to paſs, troubleſome times came on, and all or moſt matters of reformation vaniſht.

(1) In Canterb. Doome, p. 72.
(2) Ibid. f. 166 b. Et in Gest. p. 185.
(3) Ibid. in R f. 167 a. Et Gest. p. 189.
(4) Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 210, 211, &c.

An. { Dom. 1640
16 Car. I.

This year (1) preſents unto us many troubles and tokens of approaching ruin. Divers Layicks behave themſelves inſolent againſt Scholars and their authority, and endeavour to their utmoſt power to turn all things topſie turvie. For now the grand and renowned patron of the Univerſity being declining to the apprehenſions of moſt men, the Citizens take upon them to do what they pleaſe. They deny the Scholars Privileges, and deny obeyſance to them; witneſs their intruſion into the office of the Clerkſhip of the Market, their enquiries at their Leets touching the cleanſing and paving of the ſtreets: Their refuſing to be regulated by the Vicechancellor (as heretofore) touching the price of their Candels: Arreſting and ſuing privileged perſons in their City Court: Taking of Felons goods, and interrupting the Proctors in their Night-walks. Nor

(1) Being now come to the wane of Proſperity, I muſt tell you ſomething of the ſtate of the Univerſity. 1. It flouriſhed in number, having in it at leaſt 4000 Scholars. 2. Many eminent Scholars, for School Divinity, Diſputations, Preaching, &c. 3. A moſt ſeemly and reverend Clergy. 4. An exact Diſcipline. 5. An encouragement for ſtudious, virtuous, poor Scholars. But the next year, 1641, many left the Univerſity, went to their homes, took up arms, and brought by the reſtleſs fury of the Preſbyterians to nothing. Since this a decay of common honeſty. Atheiſm increaſed; and that which ſavoured of the old Religion quite gone: many uſeful cuſtoms decayed, by the decrying them down in the interval. Miniſters more ſociable and delighted in innocent ſports, but ſince Preſbytery reigned, they grow ſhy and fear.

'Univerſity renowned for piety and learning.—All Arts and Sciences highly honoured, and conſequently their Academies did flouriſh.—The Univerſities never had ſuch a flouriſhing time for number of Students, civility of Converſation, and eminence in all parts of learning, as when the influences of his power (Laud) and government did direct their ſtudies.' (Heylin's Hist. of Laud, p. 252.) 'The Church ſhining in tranſcendent emperyal brightneſs, and purity of Evangelical Teachers.' (Ham. Leſtrange.) Each Houſe full of Scholars; the obſcureſt of which had at leaſt 100—Gloceſter the worſt rented had at leaſt as many; of which number you might have ſeen 20 or more Gent. Com. clad either in doublets of cloth, of ſilver or gold. ——— Covenanters and Preſbyterians have been the ruin of many families; the authors of bloodſhed, the cauſes of decay of common honeſty, charity—good thoughts towards each other—backbitings, ſlanders, undermining, falſeneſs, diſſimulation. And from their baſe dealings we ſee how the former piety and plain dealing of this Nation is turned into cruelty and cunning—and all this they have done meerly for preferment, &c.

Before the War—Scholaſtical Divinity—Polemical more—Diſputations acute and nervous, eſpecially in Divinity—which Faculty was much encouraged by K. Ja. and K. Cha. I.—Hiſtories much peruſed. After the War broke forth and all the broken times, moſtly practical Divinity by Preſbyterians and Independents, Preaching and Praying. Little polite Diſcourſes (and thoſe that would not be ſuffered to ſee the light before the War) much in faſhion—Controverſies about Epiſcopacy — Kingſhip — Liberties — Privileges — Magna Charta—Petition of Right—Rebellion—Diſobedience—Hoſpitality and Charity much decayed—nay common Honeſty.

1640, Dec. 8. A Faſt throughout all the Nation (except Lond.) Kept ſtrictly by the Univ. of Oxon. Dr. Lawrence of Baliol Coll. preached, and Mr. —— Loe of Queen's Coll. at St. Mary's.

can

can I among theſe matters omitt the preſent multiplying of Cotages and Inmates in all parts of the City, in deſpight of inhibitions to the contrary ſent unto them by letters from Lords of the Councell, whereof they had in freindly manner been put in mind by the Univerſity both at their publick Seſſions and other times.

The Puritans multiply their Conventicles, ſhew themſelves openly, and preach in publick very ſeditiouſly. The generality of people being greedy of novelties, are apt to murmur, affront their ſuperiours, eſpecially thoſe of the Gown, and deſpiſe grandure. The farther particulars of which, though now too numerous to reckon, yet may they partly be diſcovered in theſe memoires following.

At the ſalute of Flora, two May-poles were ſet up in Halywell near Oxford, in deſpite of the Preciſians. On the top of one, was placed a Tub, and therein the picture of one Edw. Golledge or College, a Muſitian and great Puritan, living in the pariſh of St. Peter's in Baylie, at whoſe houſe alſo were frequent Conventicles. And becauſe he had formerly ſtole wood (as 'twas reported) a little fagot was tied to his back. This mockery had not ſtood a day or two but exciting much the preciſe people, the Scholars of New Inne and ſome of Magdalen Hall came armed and pluckt it down, which giving great offence to the Pariſhioners of Halywell, much harm would have followed, had not certain Officers interpoſed themſelves (1).

Thoſe troubles being over hapned others between the Proctors and Night-watch lately appointed, between whom paſſed divers bickerings and affronts. Then alſo Proctor Allibond's (2) impriſoning the Conſtable of St. Thomas pariſh for ſetting the Watch there, 23 June, without his licenſe or privity thereunto. For which he and the Vicechancellor were convented by the City before the Counſel-board, but they came off clearly. Yet that which was moſt notable was the ſtir between the ſaid Proctor and John Nixon, Alderman, concerning the committing and releaſing of Offenders to and from priſon. For which and other matters, the ſaid Proctor was by the Alderman's endeavours cited to appear before a Committee at London to anſwer for what he had done, but he died before he could appear. The chief matter for what he was to anſwer,

(1) This ſtory of the May-pole ſhould be under 1641.

(2) Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 225, 230.

was

was the releaſing of an Iriſh foot-poſt which the Alderman had committed without a warrant. (1)

On Sunday the 6 Sept. in the morning was a ſeditious Sermon preached at St. Mary's by John Johnſon Bach. of Divinity, of Magdalen Coll. (a perſon well verſed in the Oriental Languages) which being downright againſt his Majeſty's Declaration, was ſummoned to appear the 14 of the ſaid Month in the Congregation Houſe, before Dr. Potter the Vicechancellor, ſeveral Doctors and both the Proctors. Where appearing and being guilty that he had erred, recanted before them only under this form: (2)

'Wheras I John Johnſon Fellow of Magdalen College, preaching at St. Maries on Sunday September the 6th laſt in the forenoon, did unadviſedly throughout my Sermon inſiſt upon the proof of Univerſall Redemption and Univerſall Grace, not without ſome bitterneſs againſt the contrary opinions, hereby diſobeying the declaration and command of our moſt religious Soveraigne Lord the King, to the diſturbance of the peace of the Church and of the Univerſity: I do here acknowledge my offence

(1) In the Hist. of the Troubles and Tryal of Archb. Laud, fol. Lond. 1695, p. 296, this matter is thus related: "Alderman Nixon appears a witneſs 4 May 1644—He ſays 'the Mayor and the Watch ſet by him were diſturbed by the Proctors of the Univ. and a Conſtable impriſoned.' Of which Laud ſays thus—The Night Walk and the keeping of the Watch, is the ancient, known, and conſtant Priviledge of the Univerſity, for ſome hundred of years; and ſo the Watch ſet by the Town (purpoſely to pick a quarrel) was not according to Law. He (old Nixon) adds, 'that when the Right Hon. the Earl of Barkſhire would have referred the buſineſs to the King's Counſel learned, I (Laud) refuſed, and ſaid, I would maintain it by my own power, as Chancellor.' If I did ſay this (which I neither remember nor believe) I might better refuſe Lawyers (not the Law but Lawyers) than they a ſworn Judge of their own nomination, which they did.

The caſe was briefly this. There were ſome five or ſix particulars which had, for divers years, bred much trouble and diſagreement between the Univerſity and City; of which (to my beſt remembrance) this about the Night-Watch, and another about Felons Goods, were two of the chief. The Univerſity complained to me. I was ſo far from going any by-way, that I was reſolved upon a Tryal at Weſtminſter Hall, thinking (as I after found) that nothing but a legal Tryal would ſet thoſe two Bodies at quiet. The Townſmen liked not this: Came ſome of the chief of them to London: Prevailed with their Hon. Steward the Earl of Barkſhire, to come to me at Lambeth, and by his Lordſhip offered to have all ended without ſo great charge at Law, by reference to any of the Judges. I ſaid I had no mind to wrong the Town, or put them to charge, but that they would fly off from all awards, and therefore ſtuck to have a legal Tryal. After this, ſome of the chief Aldermen came to me with my Lord, and offer'd me, that if the Univerſity would do the like, they would go down and bring it up under the Mayor and Aldermens hands, that they would ſtand to ſuch an end as Judge Jones, who rode that Circuit, ſhould upon hearing make. They did ſo: and brought the paper ſo ſubſcribed, (and therefore I think Alderman Nixon's hand is to it as well as the reſt). Upon this I gave way; the Univerſity accepted; the Judge heard and ſetled. And now when they ſaw my Troubles threatening me, they brake all, whiſtled up their Recorder" (Mr. Whiſtler) "to come and complain at the Councel Table, his Majeſty preſent. And I remember well, I told his Lordſhip (then making the aforeſaid motion to refer to the King's learned Councel) that his Lordſhip well knew what had paſſed, and that being ſo uſed as I had been by the Townſmen, I would trouble myſelf with no more references to Lawyers, or to that effect."

(2) Reg. R f. 180 b. Et Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 237.

and

and my ſorrow for it, humbly deſiring, that this my acknowledgment may be accepted. And I doe promiſe for the time to come to conforme myſelf in all humble obedience to his Majeſties ſaid Declaration, and allways to preferr the publick good and peace of the Church before any doubtfull and diſputable opinion of mine owne.'

The ſame day in the afternoon Henry Wilkinſon Senior, Bach. of Divinity of Magd. Hall, commonly called Long Harry (afterwards put in Canon of Ch. Church by the Parliamentarian Viſitors) preached a Sermon on this text on iii Revel. verſe 16. 'So then becauſe thou art lukewarme, and neither cold nor hot, I will ſpew thee out of my mouth.' Which Sermon being very bitter againſt ſome Ceremonies of the Church, very baſe alſo and factious, and intended meerly to make a party for the Scots, was ſummoned the ſame day that Johnſon was, and enjoyned to make this recantation: (1)

'Wheras I Henry Wilkinſon of Magdalen Hall, preaching at St. Maries upon Sunday Sept. 6, in the afternoon, did in ſeverall paſſages of my Sermon uncharitably and indiſcretly glaunce at my Superiours, and other conformable members of the Church of England, as at men lukewarme and wanting zeale, and inclining to favour Romiſh Superſtitions and antient hereſies: And did alſo indirectly accuſe the preſent condition of this Church, as if it never fared worſe with good men, and as if goodneſs were diſcountenanced, diſcouraged and puniſhed, &c. I do hereby unfainedly confeſs my errour and my ſorrow for it. And I do alſo promiſe ever hereafter both in my Sermons and Diſcourſes, in publick and in privat, to carry myſelf with all obedience and conformity to the publick Government, being carefull to give no juſt offence, or ſcandall to the Church or my Superiours.'

But he obſtinately refuſing this, was ſuſpended from all execution of his Prieſtly Function within the Univerſity and precincts thereof according to the Statute, till he ſhould make his palinodie. Soon after, when the Long Parliament began, he complayned to them about the latter end of Novemb. of the uſage he had received from the Vicechancellor. Whereupon according to the command of the Committee for Religion in the Houſe of Commons, the Vicechancellor ſent up a copy of his Sermon, with his exceptions againſt it: Which being received from the hands of Dr. Baylie Dec. 9, was by them peruſed, but they finding nothing (as

(1) In Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 238.

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they thought) that might make him guilty of puniſhment, releaſed him from his ſuſpenſion, and gave order that his Sermon ſhould be printed; which accordingly was executed an. 1641. From this time the factious or Puritannicall party grew very bold, preaching and diſcourſing what they liſt. Yet however this is to be noted that Francis Cheynell, of Merton College, preaching a Latin Sermon ſoon after for his Degree of Bach. of Divinity and giving very great offence therein to many, a Regent denied his Grace 17 Dec. for two reaſons, and would not ſuffer him to proceed at that time.

Oct. 17. The members of the Univerſity met together in a Convocation to chooſe Burgeſſes for that Parliament called the Long. Sir Thom. Roe Kt. was choſen by the ſuffrages of all there, John Selden of the Inner Temple Eſq. by the better part, yet ſome few there were with Dr. Prideaux of Exeter, and Dr. Hood of Lincoln College, of the Antiarminian or Puritan party, that were cheifly for Sir Nathan. Brent, Knight, Warden of Merton College, but being out-vied with votes, ſate down in peace.

Nov. 6. The Chancellor ſent (1) to the Univerſity more volumes of MSS; viz. 6 Hebrew, 11 Greek, 34 Arabick, 21 Latin, 2 Italian, and as many Engliſh, 5 Perſian, of which one is in a large folio, and containeth a Hiſtory from the beginning of the World to the end of the Saracen Empire. With theſe he ſent a Latin Epiſtle beginning thus: 'Non datur ſcribendi otium; hoc tamen, quale quale eſt, accipio lubens, ut pauca ad vos tranſmittam (adhuc florentes Academici) &c. [dat. 6 Nov.']

Which letter, as alſo the MSS (the laſt that he ever ſent) being kindly received, the members of the Univerſity expreſſed themſelves very grateful in a Latin Epiſtle (2) excellently well penned, that was ſent to him beginning thus—'Æternum Reverendiſſime Cancellarie, quænam hæc lucta indefeſſæ virtutis et præmentium anguſtiarum? Dum nutat Orbis, nictantque Stellæ, Academiam firmare cogitas, unicam illuſtrare Academiam; &c. [dat. 10 Nov.'] Which Epiſtles being look'd upon as ſomewhat reflecting on the Parliament now ſitting, and on theſe times ready to change, a certain perſon as ignorant as zealous, undertook to tranſlate them, thinking thereby to bring an odium upon the Chancellor and Academians: but done they were and publiſhed (3) ſo fooliſhly, far beneath the endeavours of a ſchool-boy, and little or nothing agreeing with the Originals, that

(1) R 182 b. Et Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 240.
(2) Ibid. in R 183 a; et in Gest. p. 241.
(3) Printed in one ſheet in 4°. 1641.

had

had they been publiſhed the year before, the loſs of ears had been thought puniſhment little enough for the Publiſher.

In the beginning of Decemb. following, a ſcandalous report being ſpread in the Houſe of Commons, that through Laud's means the Univerſity was generally inclined to Popery, a certificate (1) was drawn up and ſigned Dec. 14 by the Heads of Colleges and Halls (all except Rogers, Principal of New Inn, a notorious Puritan) that they knew not any one Member of this Univerſity guilty of, or addicted to Popery: Afterwards ſent to London to ſatisfy the Parliament. The riſe of this report proceeded from the Speech of Sir Edw. Littleton, ſpoke in Parliament in Apr. 1640, wherein he ſaid that Maſs was commonly celebrated in Oxford, meaning (as it afterwards appeared) (2) at the Miter Inn in All-Saints pariſh, the Keeper of which, Charles Green, being a Recuſant: about which there was afterwards a great ſtir at the Council-board. The like fooliſh jealouſy there was of a deviliſh deſign of the Papiſts to blow up the City of Oxford with Gun-powder on Thurſday the 13 of January 1641, which being firſt ſuſpected by ſome buſy Puritanical perſons, ſeveral houſes were ſearcht; at length in ſome by-corner in the Star Inn in St. Michael's pariſh, there was found an inconſiderable quantity of powder and ſome arms, that certain Cavaliers to the number of 150, (whom they took to be Papiſts) had left there a little before, which they could not carry with them, and for which they did intend ſoon after to ſend a meſſenger.

The 27 of the ſaid month of December, Dr. Potter the Vicechancellor was ignominiouſly ſent for up by a Serjeant at Arms to the Commons Houſe, for doing his duty in relation to his place (the particulars I ſcarce know) but diſcharged ſoon after. No ſooner he came home, but another order made by the Committee of the Houſe of Commons for the Univerſity, and ſubſcribed by Sir Rob. Harley, was ſent after him to appear before the ſaid Committee in the Council-Chamber of the Court of Wards at Weſtminſter, on the 6 day of January, to make anſwer to ſuch queſtions as by the ſaid Committee ſhould be propounded to him. According to which ſummons he appeared and was examined about thoſe Sermons that were lately queſtioned by him, and other matters relating to the government of the Univerſity. But how he acquitted himſelf I know not (3).

According to an order made the 5 day of the ſaid month (ſubſcribed by

(1) Gest. ut ſupra, p. 244.
(2) Vid. ibid. p. 219, 222.
(3) [See the Journ. of the Houſe of Com. 1640-1, 7 Jan. vol. ii, p. 64.]

Sir Rob. Harley) the authentical or written Book of Statutes, with that printed for the Vicechancellor's uſe, alſo moſt of the ancient Books and Regiſters of the Univerſity (from which the ſaid Statute Book had been compoſed) and eſpecially that containing the Acts of Convocation made in the time of the Chancellorſhip of Laud, were by the command of the Lords and Commons now aſſembled in Parliament, ſent the 13 of the ſaid month to London, to the end that a Committee, which was afterwards appointed, ſhould make a ſearch for matters againſt the ſaid Chancellor, ſoon after to come to a Trial for his life. Yet ſome there were that verily thought that they were ſent for in order for the making a defence for the viſiting and regulating the Univerſity, becauſe about that time there was a bill preparing for that purpoſe. In the mean time the Acts of Convocation being written in looſe papers by the Regiſtrary, were never remitted into any book that I have yet ſeen; ſo that from the 10 Nov. 1640 to the 11 of July 1642, we have nothing of that nature committed to memory in books.

In the mean time our Citizens, who abetted theſe troubles, were not wanting dayly to undermine the Academians, to ſcandalize and take all advantages to invade their Liberties, and having no better an opportunity as they thought than now, preferred a malicious and inſolent Petition to the Lords in Parliament againſt them 18 January, (1) wherein they challenge their antient Privileges, and to the ſaid Petition add their Grievances, which among the reſt were, the Regal power which the Univerſity hath to make Proclamations in their own name, by as imperious words as any of his Majeſty's Proclamations are, &c. Their power to make what By-laws and Ordinances they pleaſe. Their power to create new Offices and give them what fees they pleaſe. The great power they uſurp in the Market, having no more by right than the examination of Weights and Meaſures. Their exaction of Toll, the City being exempt from paying it. Their aſſuming to themſelves (under colour of a new Charter obtained) power to make Ordinances and By-Laws to bind Citizens and Inhabitants &c.

With theſe and the like grievances (too numerous now to mention) the Citizens proceed, and omit no opportunity to vex and diſturb them. But to countermand this Petition, the Academians put up another, beginning thus, 'May it pleaſe your Lordſhips: The Town of Oxford

(1) [15 Jan. See Journ. of the Houſe of Lords, vol. iv, p. 132.]

lyeth

lyeth out of the rode, and is no way uſefull to the publick by any trade or manifacture. It ſeems only for the entertainment of Scholars, and the Townſmen have no other way of ſubſiſtance but by the Univerſity: Inſomuch that heretofore upon the departure of the Scholars to Stanford, they were deſired to return again, leaſt the Town of Oxford ſhould utterly periſh &c.' Afterwards they proceed to tell their Lordſhips what barbarous murthers they had formerly committed on them, and how alſo now they were ready to do the like upon the leaſt occaſion offered &c. Theſe things being done on both ſides, a hearing is allowed before the Lords 20 Febr. and afterwards further time given, and the 9 of March following appointed to be the day of deciſion of the matter, the Archives and Regiſters of the Univerſity being in the hands of a Committee. That day being come and all things prepared, a ſecond hearing was then made, the Lords moſtly enclining to the Univerſity. At length the Earl of Berkſhire was named for a reference to Arbitrators. For the Univerſity were named the Earls of Pembroke, Dorſet and Briſtoll, the Biſhops of Lincoln and Chicheſter: For the City the Earls of Bath and Southampton, the Lords Say, Roberts and Dunſmore. Soon after it was ordered by the Houſe that any two or three equally for both parts might treat on this accommodation; according to which order they ſeveral times met, and in a manner compoſed the troubles.

While theſe things were in doing, the Commonalty were ready ever and anon to tumultuat and riſe againſt the Scholars. They had their meetings every night at Quatervois, either to confront Academical authority, or Scholars as they paſſed the Streets, or to embrace novelties and reports that dayly and hourly came from London concerning the affairs of the Nation, and particularly thoſe between the Univerſity and City. Among ſeveral tumults that they raiſed in the open ſtreets ſince the putting up their Petition, was firſt that noted one on Sunday the laſt of January about 9 of the clock at night; for then, as in the Univerſity's Petition it appears, were aſſembled hundreds together in a riotous manner to diſturb the Proctor in the execution of his office, againſt a lewd woman. For the encreaſing of which tumult the Citizens cauſed their great bell at St. Martin's to be rung out to draw their company together, as in the time of K. Edw. III, when the great Conflict hapned. The other was the night following, viz. Feb. 1, at 8 of the clock, of which the Junior Proctor having notice preſently made haſt to Quartervois, and there

finding above 200 Laycks aſſembled, deſired and charged them to depart every one to his houſe. But when he ſaw that few obeyed him, endeavoured to force ſome away, and whilſt he did ſo, thoſe behind him hum'd, hiſt and cried, 'ſtand, ſtand.' And thus they ſerved him ſo often, that he ſaw no hopes with the ſtrength of ſo ſmall a company that he had with him, to appeaſe that great tumult, his office and authority being not now as formerly it had been, reſpected by them, all of them preſuming to confront him, and ſome daring to throw ſtones. Whereupon he departed to ſeek for more aſſiſtants, which ſome of them perceiving, preſently ran into St. Martin's Church, and rung the great bell, as they did the night before, and this was done about an hour after the Curfew bell had rung. Upon this the Mayor (Whiſtler) being enformed by him of this great diſorder, was moved after much preſwaſion to accompany him with one of the City Baylives and a Conſtable: and when, upon enquiry made, they had impriſoned two, accuſed by them for the authors of this tumult, and another who had been moſt active in it, many of the reſt departed. Howbeit a great number continued in the ſtreet making great noiſes, and inciting others to riſe, till about 12 of the clock at night. Theſe tumults, as I have been enformed, did ſo much enrage the Scholars, that they taking all advantages to encounter the Citizens, ſtrict order was given to all Heads of Houſes, to keep their Scholars quiet, and prevent them from going into the City.

Febr. 10. Some diſorderly Juniors of the Puritanical party came into St. Martin's Church in the evening at eight of the clock at night, and abuſed Mr. Giles Widdows, as he was reading prayers. The Church Wardens were ſo politick as to lock the doors upon a ſudden, and apprehend them ipſo facto. One of them was of New Inn (the neſt at this time of Puritans) who with the reſt were puniſhed. The like abuſe had been given by 10 or more young Students of Lync. Coll. on the 13 of Dec. 1637, for which they recanted in a Congregation ſoon after (1).

The 14 of the ſaid month at night a quarrel 'twixt ſome of inferior note of either Corporation aroſe. One had his windows broken, and both received and gave blows. The Proctor was called to compoſe the ſtrife, and did forthwith impriſon the authors of the tumult. Several ſuch petty diſcords aroſe this year, which I ſhall paſs by as needleſs to report.

The 10 March following, (2) it was ordered by the Lords Spiritual and

(1) Reg. Congr. R fol. 19 b.

(2) [12 Febr. and 10 Mar. See Journ. of the Lords, vol. iv, p. 160, 180.]

Temporal

Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, that the two books written by Dr. John Pocklington (Rector of Yelden in Bedfordſhire) the one called 'Altare Chriſtianum,' and the other 'Sunday no Sabothe,' (1) ſhould be burnt by the common Executioner publickly in both the Univerſities, and in the City of London. Which order being received by the Vicechancellor of Oxford, the ſaid books were accordingly burnt the 15 of the ſaid month before St. Mary's Church, there being then preſent many ſpectators. This laſt book was much bought up by and taken into the hands of young Students, who uſually read it at common fires, and according to their diſpoſitions it was either liked or diſliked.

An. { Dom. 1641 / 17 Car. I.

The firſt thing that preſents itſelf to our view this year is 'the humble Petition of the Univerſity of Oxford, made to the high and honourable Court of Parliament, in behalf of Epiſcopacy and Cathedralls,' which being very worthy of memory, I ſhall here verbatim ſet it down:

'Sheweth,

That whereas the Univerſitie hath been informed of ſeverall petitions concerning the preſent government of this Church, and maintenance of the Clergie, which have of late been exhibited to this Honourable Aſſembly: Wee could not but think our ſelves bound in duty to God, and this whole Nation, in charity to our ſelves and Succeſſors, who have and are like to have more then ordinary intereſt in any reſolution that ſhall be taken concerning Church affaires, in all humilitie, to deſire the continuance of that forme of Government, which is now eſtabliſhed here, and have been preſerved in ſome of the Eaſterne and Weſterne Churches, in a continued ſucceſſion of Biſhops, down from the very Apoſtles to this preſent time; the like whereof cannot be affirmed of any other forme of Government in any Church. Upon which conſideration, and ſuch other motives as have been already repreſented to this Honourable Parliament, from other perſons and places (with whom we concurre) in behalfe of Epiſcopacy, We earneſtly deſire, that you would protect that ancient and Apoſtolicall Order from ruine or diminution.

(1) A Sermon preached at Ampthill in Bedfordſh, at the Bp. of Lincoln's Viſitation 17 Aug. 1635.

And

And become farther Suiters for the continuance of thoſe pious Foundations of Cathedrall Churches, with their Lands and Revenewes,

As dedicate to the ſervice and honour of God, ſoon after the plantation of Chriſtianitie in the Engliſh nation:

As thought fit and uſefull to be preſerved for that end, when the Nurſeries of ſuperſtition were demoliſhed, and ſo continued in the laſt and beſt times ſince the bleſſed Reformation, under King Edw. VI, Q. Elizab. and K. James, Princes renowned through the world for their piety and wiſdome:

As approved and confirmed by the Lawes of this Land, ancient and moderne:

As the principall outward motive and encouragement of all Students, eſpecially in Divinitie, and the fitteſt reward of ſome deep and eminent Schollars:

As producing or nouriſhing in all Ages many godly and learned men, who have moſt ſtrongly aſſerted the truth of that Religion We profeſſe, againſt the many fierce oppoſitions of our Adverſaries of Rome:

As affording a competent portion in an ingenuous way to many younger Brothers of good Parentage, who devote themſelves to the Miniſtery of the Goſpell:

As the onely meanes of ſubſiſtence to a multitude of Officers and other Miniſters, who with their Families depend upon them, and are wholy maintained by them:

As the maine Authors or Upholders of diverſe Schooles, Hoſpitalls, High-Waies, Bridges, and other publique and pious works:

As ſpeciall cauſes of much profit and advantage to thoſe Cities where they are ſcituate, not only by releiving their poore, and keeping convenient hoſpitality, but by occaſioning a frequent reſort of Strangers from other parts, to the great benefit of all Tradeſmen, and moſt Inhabitants in thoſe places:

As the goodly Monuments of our Predeceſſors Piety, and preſent Honour of this Kingdome in the eye of forreigne Nations:

As the cheife ſupport of many thouſand Families of the Laity, who enjoy faire eſtates from them in a free way:

As yeelding a conſtant and ample revenue to the Crowne:

And as by which many of the learned Profeſſors in our Univerſity are maintained.

The

The ſubverſion or alienation whereof muſt (as we conceive) not only be attended with ſuch conſequences as will redound to the ſcandall of many well affected to our Religion, but open the mouthes of our Adverſaries, and of Poſterity againſt us; and is likely in time to draw after it harder conditions upon a conſiderable part of the Laity, an univerſall cheapneſſe and contempt upon the Clergie, a lamentable drowping and defection of induſtry and knowledge in the Univerſities; which is eaſie to foreſee, but will be hard to remedy.

May it therefore pleaſe this Honourable Aſſembly, upon theſe and ſuch other conſiderations as your great Wiſedomes ſhall ſuggeſt, to take ſuch pious care for the continuance of theſe Religious Houſes, and their Revenews, according to the beſt intentions of their Founders, as may bee to the moſt furtherance of God's glory and ſervice, the Honour of this Church and Nation, the advancement of Religion and Learning, the encouragement of the modeſt hopes and honeſt endeavours of many hundred Students in the Univerſities,

Who doe and ſhall ever pray, &c.

Dat. xxiv Apr. An. Dom. CIↃIↃCXLI, e Domo Convocationis, in celebri Conventu Doctorum ac Magiſtrorum, omnibus et ſingulis aſſentientibus.'

This Petition was delivered to the Parliament 27 of April, by the Vicechancellor and certain Doctors; but the anſwer to it being very inconſiderable, they delivered it to his Majeſty the laſt day of the ſaid Month, which he peruſing, gave his anſwer (1) to it the next day in the Withdrawing Roome by the Gallery at Whitehall, in the preſence of Dr. Duppa Biſhop of Chicheſter, and the Vicechancellor only: the effect of which runs thus:

'That he hoped the Univerſity did not diſtruſt his favour and love to the Church.

That he knew the Clergy ſuffered, becauſe they had been ſo truſty and forward to ſerve him, and therfore he would protect them with all his power.

That he knew well the horrid guilt of Sacriledge, and would by God's Grace be guiltleſs of it.

(1) In pyx. U in Turri Schol. nu. 4 b.

Two

Two things there are, which may happily move ſome men to think of deſtroying the Church. One is that therby my revenew may be encreaſed. The other is that the Scots and other publick neceſſities may be ſatisfied. For the firſt I would rather feed upon bread and water then invade or take away any part of the Church patrimony. For the ſecond, I ſhall propound to the Parliament a way how to do it, without robbing the Church: Which ſhall be ſo juſt and equitable, that if it be refuſed, I will faſten it upon every poſt and pillar, that the world may judg of it.

That if he ſhould mingle any part of God's patrimony wth his owne revenews, it would curſe and conſume all.

That Learning and Studies muſt needs periſh, if the honors and rewards of Learning were deſtroyed.

That he beleived the robbing and ruine of the Church would bring everlaſting confuſion and calamity upon the State, and that Monarchy would not ſtand long or firme if the Hierarchy periſh, &c.'

But the aforeſaid Petition of the Univerſity being ſoon after publiſhed in print, (1) firſt in half, then in an whole ſheet; was anſwered by an impertinent fellow in another ſheet, (2) beginning thus: 'The great Petition, or rather that which beareth ſo great a name as comming from the Univerſity of Oxford to uphold a greater, which is Epiſcopacy &c.' The chief ſcope of which is to confute the Univerſity reaſons why Epiſcopacy ſhould not fall; but this anſwer being hardly worth a reply, I ſhall now let it paſs.

About the ſame time was another Petition (3) to the ſame effect, ſigned by all the Graduats throughout the Univerſity, except only ſome few of Magdalen Hall and New Inn, who being ſuch as were now called Puritans, trained up under Dr. John Wilkinſon and Mr. Chriſtop. Rogers, could not, nay would not, be perſwaded to it. There were alſo ſeveral petitionary Epiſtles to the King and high Court of Parliament drawn up in Latin and preſented, wherein great zeal was ſhewed for the good and proſperous eſtate of the Church, but what anſwers they had, or how received, I find not.

The 25 of June the right reverend the Chancellor of the Univerſity, by his letters dated from the Tower of London, (as alſo by a form of reſignation 22 of the ſaid month) quitted all the right he had in that

(1) At Oxon 1641.
(2) Printed at Lond. 1641.
(3) In pyx. U ut ſupra, nu. 4 c.

office,

office, and in them remembers his love to that whole Body: 'that love than which never any Chancellor bare greater, or with more ferventneſs and zeale to the publique good and happineſs of that place,' and it was his real deſire that every one of the Univerſity would believe him, 'that his great affliction did not trouble him for any one thing more, then that he could be no farther uſefull or beneficiall to that place, which he ſo much loved and honored.' He was once reſolved not to reſign his place of Chancellor, till he ſaw the iſſue of his troubles. And this reſolution he took, partly becauſe he had no reaſon to deſert himſelf, and occaſion the world to think him guilty: And partly becauſe he had found ſo much love from the Univerſity that he could not make himſelf willing to leave it, till ſome greater cauſe ſhould take him off from that which he ſo reſolved on. But reſign he did, to the great ſorrow of many, and the Univerſity choſe another quite of a contrary temper, rather a foe than a friend to them, or any way at all beneficiall to Learning, he being an illiterate perſon, and ſcarce could write his own name.

As for the ſeries of the Actions of Laud done on the ſtage of Oxford from 1630 to this year, you have for the moſt part already heard; but leaſt any thing might be omitted that may make for his repute, I ſhall here in brief ſet down. 1. His procuring ſeveral Liberties and Privileges for the Univerſity, and his eager maintaining them againſt the Citizens of Oxford; for which gaining ill will from them, made them now ſo great and inſolent enemies againſt the Academians. 2. The reformation he made of the Univerſity as to diſcipline and good manners, which before his time were much decayed: But theſe his endeavours were much oppoſed and thwarted by the factious party, yet thorough he went, and in a manner accompliſhed his deſign. 3. His great care againſt Tutors in the Univerſity that were not orthodox, and particularly againſt one Joh. Oxenbridge, Maſter of Arts and Commoner of Magdalen Hall: who being found guilty of a ſtrange, ſingular and ſuperſtitious way of dealing with his Scholars by perſwading and cauſing ſome of them to ſubſcribe as Votaries to ſeveral articles framed by himſelf, [as (he pretends) for their better 'government, as if the Statutes of the place he lives in, and the authority of the preſent Government were not ſufficient,] was [by the Vicechancellor ordered for the future to be no more a Tutor, and to take no more

(1) Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 76. [Ath. Oxon. 2d edit. v. ii, c. 1006, and MS Note of the Author in Tanner's Copy in Bodl. Lib.]

Scholars &c.] May 7, 1634. (1) This perſon being ſciſmatically given, was about that time forced to leave the Univerſity and at length the Nation, but returning into England in the time of the Rebellion, got then into favour, and at length in the time of Oliver a Fellowſhip in Eaton College. 4. His great care alſo againſt the reſiding of Roman Prieſts and Jeſuits in the Univerſity, and in gaining thoſe that were taken thence by them, particularly one Henry Birkhead or Birchead, of Trinity College, who, as 'twas ſaid, was ſeduced by a Jeſuit, and in June 1635 was carried to St. Omers by one who called himſelf by the name of Kemp, one of the Society of the ſaid College of St. Omers. (1) But being regained was afterwards by Laud's means choſen Fellow of All Souls College, proved a good Scholar, and is yet (2) living. 5. His encouraging thoſe that came from the Church of Rome to that of England, as W. Chillingworth and one Martin Weſtcombe, (3) the laſt of which having been a Monk of Toulouſe, was ſetled in Exeter College, and by the Chancellor's letters was made Maſter of Arts in 1638. 6. His great project of ſetting the poor of Oxford on work, (4) or making Oxford a place of Manufacture an. 1634, but for ſeveral reaſons could not be brought to paſs. 7. His procuring the King's letters pat. (5) for printing in the Univerſity an. 1632, they having none at all before, only cuſtom, which was their beſt warrant. 8. His procuring (6) Sir Kenelm Digbyes MSS for the publick Library, three French Fellowſhips to be ſetled in various Colleges (7) and his Endowment of an Arabick Lecture (8) with 40l. by the year; with other matters, which for brevity I paſs over.

But none of theſe his good deeds (God wot) were urged to him, or

(1) [They took ſhipping at Dover, and there they were not ſo much as aſkt their names by any Officer, nor ever tendred the oath of allegiance.] Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 91. Vide etiam p. 146, 148, 149, 174.

(2) [*H. Birkhead* proceeded M. A. June 5, 1641, and was made Senior of the Act celebrated in that year; entered on the Law line, kept his Fellowſhip during the times of uſurpation, and had liberty allowed him by the Delegates of the Univerſity in Apr. 1653, to propoſe a Diſpenſation in the ven. Conv. for the taking of the Degree of Doctor of Phyſic (not that of Law) by accumulation, conditionally that he perform all Exerciſes requiſite thereunto, but whether he did ſo or took that Degree it appears not. After the Reſtoration of K. Ch. II, he reſigned his Fellowſhip, became Regiſtrary of the Dioceſe of Norwich, (which he reſigned in 1681) had a Chamber in the Middle Temple, lived ſome time there and elſewhere in a retired and ſcholaſtical condition for many years. Harry Birched now lives 1693, worth, as 'tis ſaid, 1000l. Ath. Oxon. 2d edit. v. 11, c. 1006 and MS Note of the Author in Tanner's Copy in Bodl. Lib.]

(3) Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 152, 156. [He wrote 'Fabulæ Pontificiæ Evangelicæ veritatis radiis diſſipatæ.' Ox. 8°. 1639, Lat.]

(4) Ibid. p. 85.

(5) Ib. p. 60, 62. Vide Reg. R fol. 55 b. 57 a, &c.

(6) Ib. p. 82, et in R f. 102, &c.

(7) Gest. p. 114, &c.

(8) Gest. 120, 121: et R fol. 130 b.

in

in the leaſt noted, when he was brought to the bar to be tried for his life, only ſuch matters that could be picked up by the Puritanical Party. Among which ſuch that related to his government of Oxon while he was Chancellor thereof, I ſhall here ſet down, with his anſwer to them.

'Object. 1. That there were ſome old Crucifixes repaired, and divers new ones erected in divers Colleges there, ſince he became Chancellor of the Univerſity, whereas there were none before his time.

Anſwer. That there is no proof at all that he knew of the repairing and ſetting up of ſuch Crucifixes, or that they complained of them to him. That the Crucifix in Lincoln College was ſet up by the Biſhop of Lincoln, and it would have been thought hard if he ſhould have oppoſed it.

Obj. 2. That Communion Tables were railed in and bowed to, which they were not before he became Chancellor.

Anſwer. That the turning and railing in of the Tables Alterwiſe is warranted by the Queen's Injunctions, as he had proved.

Obj. 3. That he had enjoyned all Scholars by an Univerſity Statute and Oath to give due reverence and bow to the Communion Table.

Anſwer. That the Statute enjoyns only due reverence when they come to offer at the Lord's Table, and that his letter implies a bowing or proſtration only, according to the 95 Pſalm.

Obj. 4. That his Viſitor at Merton Coll. enjoyned the Fellows and Scholars there to bow to the Lord's Table, and queſtioned Mr. Cheynel and Mr. Corbet for not bowing.

Anſwer. That Sir Joh. Lambe only queſtioned Mr. Cheinel and Mr. Corbet, which was nothing to him, and Dr. Frewen's words are but a hear-ſay; beſides they were not puniſhed for not doing it.

Obj. 5. That they uſed Copes in ſome Colleges, which they did not before.

Anſwer. Copes are warrantable by the 24 Canon.

Obj. 6. That there was a very ſcandalous Statue of the Virgin Mary with Christ in her arms, ſet up in the front of the new Church Porch of St. Mary's next the ſtreet, to which Mr. Nixon depoſeth he ſaw one bow, and another pray.

Anſwer. The Statue at St. Mary's was ſet up by Dr. Owen, reputed a reverend orthodox Divine, not by him, nor is there any proof he had notice of it, or of any bowing or praying to it, which might be a miſtake in Alderman Nixon.

Obj. 7. That he enjoyned Latin Prayers all the Lent, not uſed before his Chancellorſhip, ſince the Reformation.

Anſwer. That Latin Prayers have been antiently uſed in the Univerſity on Aſh-Wedneſday, and being among Scholars who underſtand the Language, there can be no hurt therein.

Obj. 8. That he enjoyned by a Statute all Regent Maſters, to read and ſing what ſhould be preſcribed them in ſolemn proceſſions.

Anſwer. That no proceſſions are intended in the Statute, but ſuch as our Law allows in nature of perambulations, the Statutes of the Univerſity preſcribing, that nothing ſhall be done therein but according to the doctrine and diſcipline of the Church of England.'

Will. Prynne, a moſt inveterate enemy to the Archbiſhop, has a reply (1) to theſe anſwers; but being written more out of malice, than for truth ſake, I ſhall paſs it by.

June 28. It was ordered by the Houſe of Commons (2) upon a petition put up to them by the factious and Puritanical Party of Oxford, that the Subſcription to the three Articles contained in the 36 Canon of the book of Conſtitutions and Canons Eccleſiaſtical, made in the Synod at London, began 1603, ought not to be preſſed or impoſed upon any Student or Graduat whatſoever in the Univerſity of Oxford, it being againſt the law and liberty of the ſubject. And the ſaid Houſe did further declare that no Scholar in either of the Univerſities ſhould be ſubject to the injunction of doing reverence to the Communion Table, either in the Church of St. Maries, in either of the Univerſities, or in any Church or Chapel belonging to any College or Hall within any of the ſaid Univerſities, by which doing of reverence they underſtand bowing and cringing to it and offering at it. Which orders being ſent to the Univerſity were read in Convocation 6 July following, to the great rejoycing of the ſaid Puritanical Party.

About the ſame time the Act being put off in Convocation, Dr. Potter the Vicechancellor took occaſion in a ſhort ſpeech then delivered, to ſpeak of the decay of learning and why. Which giving offence to the factious party, complaint was made to the Parliament: but they referring the matter to the Committee for the examination of books, a ſtrict order ſubſcribed by Edw. Dering, iſſued out from them 24 July, that he ſhould forthwith ſend a copy of his Speech to them. In obedience to which he did ſo, but what the event of it was I know not.

(1) In Cant. Dcome, p. 476. (2) [See Journ. of the Houſe of Com. v. ii, p. 191.]

In

In January a very fooliſh outcry hapned in Oxon, occaſioned by about 150 Cavaliers coming to the Star Inn, and leaving there ſome gunpowder and arms, which the jealous Puritan took to be Papiſts that came to blow up the City, but all falſe as I have before told you.

About the ſame time the Houſe of Commons, who had diſcovered many dangerous deſigns plotted againſt the Parliament, and eſpecially that of the 4th of this inſtant January, which, had it taken effect, would have ſtruck not only at the Privileges, but the very being of Parliaments, as by their Declaration, which they ſent to the Univerſity, appeared, (which alſo the Houſe of Commons deſired to have publiſhed through all parts of the Univerſity) thought fit once again to recommend the taking of the Proteſtation: For which end they commanded the Speaker in their name to deſire the Vicechancellor and Heads of Houſes to meet together to take it. Which being done, to call together all Maſters, Scholars and Servants of the Univerſity, being of the age of 18 years or upwards, to do the like. Upon which command the ſaid Speaker acquainting the Vicech. and Heads of Houſes by his letters dat. 8 Febr. they upon the receipt of them ſummon all to appear, and laid before them the proteſtation running thus: (1)

'I A. B. do in the preſence of Almighty God, promiſe, vow and proteſt, to maintaine and defend, as farr as lawfully I may, with my life and power and eſtate, the true reformed Proteſtant Religion, expreſſed in the doctrine of the Church of England, againſt all Popery and Popiſh innovations within this Realme, contrary to the ſame doctrine, and according to the duty of my allegiance, his Majeſty's royall perſon, honour and eſtate; as alſo the power and privileges of Parliament, the lawfull rights and liberties of the ſubject, and every perſon that maketh this Proteſtation, in whatſoever he ſhall do in the lawfull purſuance of the ſame. And to my power, and as farr as lawfully I may, I will oppoſe, and by all good ways and meanes endeavour to bring to condigne puniſhment, all ſuch as ſhall either by force, practice, councells, plots, conſpiracies or otherwiſe, do any thing to the contrary of any thing in this preſent Proteſtation contained. And further that I ſhall in all juſt and honorable wayes endeavour to preſerve the Union and peace between the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, and neither for hope,

(1) [Ibid. p. 132, 389.]

feare

feare nor other reſpect, ſhall relinquiſh this promiſe, vow and proteſtation.'

The generallity of the Academians took this Proteſtation, yet ſome with limitations and exceptions. Others abſented themſelves becauſe they could not rightly underſtand it, and none there were that plainly refuſed it but Mr. James Hyde, then Fellow of Corp. Ch. College, afterwards Principal of Magdalen Hall. Dr. Kettle, of Trinity College, I confeſs did wave it, but, for no other reaſon, than that he was an old man, and had taken many oaths already; but what he did afterwards upon better conſideration, I cannot tell. Thoſe that by abſence avoided it, could have proteſted to maintain and defend the true reformed Proteſtant Religion, expreſſed in the doctrine of the Church of England, againſt all Popery and Popiſh innovations within this Realm; but becauſe ſuch a command came not from the King, but that it was rather (as 'twas thought) in oppoſition to him, and eſpecially that party that would have made an aſſault upon the Houſe of Commons 4 Jan. before expreſſed, they therefore would not; which was one reaſon why it fared ſo hard with ſome when the Parliamentarian Viſitation came 7 years after.

An. { Dom. 1642 / 18 Car. I.

To paſs by divers letters to the number of 13 or 14, which the King ſent to the Univerſity (1) with printed papers and books, relating to the controverſies between him and his Parliament, which he would have publiſhed in the Univerſity, I ſhall proceed to other matters.

On the 11 of July being Monday a Convocation was held, wherein a letter from the King, directed to Dr. Prideaux Biſhop of Worceſter, Vicechancellor of the Univerſity, was read. The tenor of which runs thus (2):

'Charles R.

Reverend father in God, right truſty and well beloved we greet you well. Whereas upon a falſe and ſcandalous pretence, and which we have ſufficiently made appeare to be ſuch by our actions and declarations, and by the declaration of our Lords and Councellours here preſent with us, that we intended to make Warre upon our Parliament; Horſe is ſtill

(1) [Dated 14 Jan. 1641-2, to 19 June 1642. See Reg. Conv. S b, 25, p. 1, &c.]

(2) Ibid. p. 6.

levied,

levied, and Plate and Money is ſtill brought in againſt us, notwithſtanding our Declarations and Proclamations to the contrary: Which hath forced us with a due regard to our ſafety and dignity, and to the peace of the Kingdome, to deſire the aſſiſtance of thoſe good Subjects for our neceſſary defence. And whereas our Univerſity of Oxford is not only involved in the conſequences of ſuch dangerous and illegall proceedings equally with the reſt of our Subjects, but by our perpetuall care and protection of ſuch nurſeries of Learning, we have eſpeciall reaſon to expect the particular care of us, and their extraordinary aſſiſtance to our defence and preſervation: Theſe are therefore to will and require you to ſignifie to that our Univerſity in ſuch manner as ſhall appear to you beſt for our ſervice, that any ſums of money that either any of our Colleges, out of their Treaſuries, or any perſon thereof out of their particular fortunes, ſhall pay to this bearer Dr. Richard Chaworth, and receive his receipt for the ſame, ſhall be received by us as a very acceptable ſervice to us, and repaid by us with intereſt of 8^{li} per centum, juſtly and ſpeedily as it ſhall pleaſe God to ſettle the diſtractions of this poore Kingdome, of which our conſcience beares us witneſs that we are not the cauſe. And ſo not doubting but that our Univerſity will herein expreſs her loyalty and affection to us, and that you will to your power aſſiſt us, ſo to haſten theſe expreſſions, as the truth of them might not be deſtroyed by the delay: We bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Yorke Julii the ſeventh, Anno D'ni 1642°.'

Which letter being openly read, the whole Convocation conſented, that whatſoever money the Univerſity was poſſeſſed of, whether in Savile's Mathematick Cheſt, Bodley's, or in the Univerſity Cheſt, ſhould be lent to the King. After the Convocation was ended, the Keepers of the Univerſity Cheſt took thence 860^{li}, and delivered it into the hands of the ſaid Dr. Chaworth, who gave them an acquittance for the receipt of it (1). What each College or private perſon gave, I find not, yet that both money and plate were collected from them, (2) will appear by this order of Parliament following: (3)

(1) Ibid. p. 7. Dr. Rich. Chaworth was choſen by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Vicar General in July, 1660. Dr. Henry Iänſon, Fellow of All Souls Coll. was one of the conductors of the money.

(2) [See an Abſtract of the Plate preſented to the King's Majeſty, by the ſeveral Colleges of Oxford, and the Gentry of the County, the 20th of Jan. 1642. Tanner's MSS in Bodl. Lib. vol. 338, p. 101: Publ. in Collect. Cur. vol. i, p. 227.]

(3) [See Journ. of the Houſe of Com. v. ii, p. 669.]

'12 July

'12 July, 1642.

Wheras wee the Lords and Commons in Parliament, are enformed that by conſpiracy and combination of divers perſons of the Univerſity and City of Oxford, ſeverall impediments and diſcouragements have been contrived and practiced to ſtop the collection of money to be raiſed by the Parliament for defence of the Kingdome, and that Dr. John Prideaux, Biſhop of Worceſter, Vicechancellour of the Univerſity, Dr. Sam. Fell, Deane of Chriſt Church, Dr. Accepted Frewen, Preſident of Magdalen Coll. Dr. Chriſtopher Potter, Provoſt of Queen's College, have endeavoured againſt law to take away the plate and treaſure of the Univerſity and Colleges, and to ſend the ſame to York, for maintaining of warrs againſt the Parliament and the whole Kingdome, and endangering of religion and the liberties of the ſubject; and for the compaſſing and colouring of this their wicked purpoſe and intention, they have procured the conſent of the Convocation Houſe there, that the treaſure of the ſaid Univerſity ſhould be lent to the King.

Wee do hereby declare that the ſaid Colleges are not bound by any ſuch order of Convocation, being in itſelf unlawfull and injurious to the foundations of the Colleges, and in regard of the end to which it is deſigned, treacherous to God and to the Commonwealth, and that all the parties, actours and contrivers therof, are thereby liable to ſevere puniſhment, and ſhall for the ſame be queſtioned according to Law.

Wherfore for the preſervation of the Kingdome and preventing of the ruine and deſtruction of that famous Univerſitie, we do order and command, that the Heads and Fellowes of the ſaid Colleges reſpectively, do ſurceaſe and forbeare that wicked and unlawfull courſe, and do forthwith put their plate and money into ſome ſafe place under good ſecurity, that it be not employed againſt the Parliament, certifying us in whoſe cuſtody it doth remaine. And that the ſaid Dr. Prideaux, Dr. Fell, Dr. Frewen and Dr. Potter be apprehended and brought to us to anſwer this high crime and conſpiracy againſt the peace of the Kingdome, ſtraightly charging all the Fellowes and Scholars of the ſaid Univerſity to hinder and withſtand the carriage away of any ſuch plate and treaſure, and willing and requiring the Mayor and other Officers of the City of Oxford to be aiding and aſſiſting to them: And in ſo doing they ſhall be protected by the power and authority of the Parliament.

It is further ordered by authority aforeſaid, that good guard and watch be

be ſet upon all high waies about Oxford, and likewiſe in the County of Oxford, Warwick, Northampton, Leyceſter, Glouceſter, Derby, Nottingham and Lincolne, that ſuch Plate and Treaſure intended to be ſent to York or to any other place for maintaining of warr againſt the Parliament, be intercepted and put into ſafe cuſtody, till the parties who do intercept the ſame, ſhall therof certifie the Parliament, and from us receive further order therin. And for this good ſervice, they ſhall be well rewarded, and likewiſe ſaved harmleſs by the power and authority of both Houſes of Parliament.'

This Order being brought to Oxon by James Stanforth and Rich. Careleſs, (Deputies to Joh. Hunt, Eſq. Serjeant at Arms, attending the Houſe of Commons) and divers thereupon brought into trouble, and others likely alſo for the future, the King ſent divers Letters for prevention of what in that nature might come to paſs. The firſt was to Dr. Prideaux, (1) dated from the Court at Beverley 18 July (afterwards publiſhed in Convocation) wherein to this effect he ſpeaketh—' That wheras he had received a moſt large and ample teſtimonie of the affection of the Univerſity, by the free loane of a very conſiderable ſum of money in a time of very imminent neceſſity, he required him to give to the Univerſity his Royall Thanks, and to aſſure them that this teſtimony of their hearts towards him, ſhould never depart out of his Royall memory, &c. And becauſe he heard that for this their action ſome of the Univerſity have been ordered to be ſent for, he willed him to ſignifie unto them that he would that no obedience be given to any ſuch ſummons, holding himſelfe bound to protect and defend thoſe that ſhould be perſecuted for no other cauſe then that they had contributed to his defence and protection, &c.'

The ſecond letter, (2) dated the ſame day, was directed to the Commiſſioners of Array for the County of Oxford, wherein 'tis ſaid ' that foraſmuch as the Univerſity had given very ample teſtimony of their affections to the King, (as before) that they yeild their utmoſt aſſiſtance and protection to all the good ſubjects therof, and that upon any information given of any force or violence intended againſt that place without the King's conſent, that they repair thither with ſuch ſufficient ſtrength as may ſecure and defend the Univerſity and perſons in it, and give all

(1) Ibid. S, p. 7.

(2) In Tur. Scholarum in pyx. β.

encouragement to thoſe, whom they ſhall find well affected to the King's ſervice and the peace of the Kingdome.' Of theſe Commiſſioners Hen. Lord Wilmote was the moſt zealous, having with moſt of the reſt been educated partly in this Univerſity, but was never Fellow of All Souls Coll. as a moſt erroneous (1) author reports.

The third, (2) dated from the Court at Nottingham 22 July, directed to the High Sheriff of Oxfordſhire, wherein the King commands and requires him to protect alſo the Univerſity, in the ſame ſenſe almoſt, as in that to the Commiſſioners of Array.

The fourth, (3) dated at the ſame place and on the ſame day, directed to the Mayor of Oxford, 'that he alſo protect them, and in caſe any warrants, order or other direction come to his hands for the apprehending or troubling any perſon or perſons of the Univerſity, for their good affection in the King's ſervice in ſupplying him with money, that he be ſo far from countenancing or aſſiſting any ſuch warrant or direction, that on the contrary he uſe his utmoſt power to preſerve his ſaid ſubjects from ſuch oppreſſion, &c.' Such was the care that the good King had for the Univerſity, one of the lights of his Nation, that he would have it protected as ſafe as the apple of his eye, which alſo will appear in many circumſtances following.

In the mean time, the Univerſity being in a diſtracted condition, came forth his Majeſty's Proclamation for the ſuppreſſing of the preſent Rebellion under the conduct and command of Robert Earl of Eſſex, printed and dated at York 9 Aug. this year. Upon its receipt by the publick Magiſtrate of Oxon, it was openly proclaimed there in the Market place on Saturday the 13 of the ſame month, and immediately after the Univerſity began to put themſelves in a poſture of defence, and eſpecially for another reaſon, becauſe there was a ſtrong report that divers Companies of Soldiers were paſſing through the Country, as ſent from London by the Parliament for the ſecuring of Banbury and Warwick. Dr. Pinke the Deputy Vicechancellor to Dr. Prideaux, (lately withdrawn for fear of being ſent for up to London by the Parliament) called before him to the Schools all the privileged mens arms to have a view of them: where, not only privileged men of the Univerſity and their Servants, but alſo many Scholars, appeared, bringing with them the furniture of every College that then had arms.

(1) Dav. Lloyd in his Memoirs, p. 464.
(2) In. Turr. Schol. in pyx. β.
(3) Ibid.

Upon

Upon Thurſday following in the afternoon being the 18 of Aug. all the ſaid perſons marched from the Schools up the High-ſtreet (to the number of 330 or more) to Chriſt Church, where in the great Quadrangle they were put into array and a little exerciſed in their poſtures. At the ſame time ſome of the Commiſſioners of Array which were formerly directed to Oxon by the King, namely, John Lord Lovelace and Henry Lord Wilmote, (for the other were taken at Watlington or thereabouts) were viewing the Scholars out of a Window, becauſe they would not be ſeen among them, leaſt they diſpleaſe the Parliament. About 4 or 5 of the clock, being hindred by the rain, they marched back again, (taking Quatervois in the way) to the publick Schools, and ſo they departed for that time.

The Saturday following they met at the Schools again in the forenoon. Thence they marched through Halywell, and ſo through the Mannor-yard by the Church into the New Park, where by their Commanders (of whom William Holland, ſon of Dr. Thom. Holland, was the Chief) they were divided into four Squadrons, of which two were Muſquiteers, the third Pikes, and the fourth Hallbeards. After they had been reaſonably inſtructed in the words of command, and in their poſtures, they were put into Battle-array, and ſkirmiſhed together in a very decent manner. They continued there till about two of the clock in the afternoon, and then they returned into the City by St. Giles's Church, and going through the North gate went through the Market place at Quatervois, and ſo down the High-ſtreet (that ſo both the City and Country might take notice thereof, it being then a full Market) to the Schools, from which place they were ſoon after diſmiſſed and ſent to their reſpective Colleges to their devotions. The Scholars were promiſcuous, both Graduats and Under-Graduats, and a great number of them Maſters of Arts. There were ſome Divines alſo, and a Dr. of Civil Law of New Coll. named Thom. Read, (1) who ſerved with a Pike. As for Drums and Colours, thoſe belonging to the Cooks Corporation ſerved their turns for the preſent.

While theſe things were in doing, the high way at the hither end of Eaſt bridge, juſt at the corner of the Chaplains Quadrangle of Magdalen Coll. was blocked up with long timber logs, to keep out Horſemen. A timber Gate alſo was ſet up at the end of the logs next towards the

(1) [Dr. *T. Read* was in the next year made Principal of Magdalen Hall; where may be ſeen more of him.]

College, for common paſſage of carts and horſes to bring proviſion to the City, which Gate was commonly kept ſhut at nights and chained up. There were three or four loads of ſtones alſo carried up to Magdalen College Tower to fling down upon the enemy at their entrance. Two poſts ſet up at Smith-gate for a chain to run through them, to block up that way againſt Horſemen, and a crooked Trench in form of a bow, made croſs the high way at the end of St. John's College walks next the New Park, to hinder the entrance of any forces that ſhould come that way. At which place, as alſo at the Eaſt bridge, was a very ſtrict centinell kept every night.

Upon Saturday being the 20 of Aug. in the afternoon, the Scholars and privileged men to the number of 400 or 450, repaired again with their Arms to New Park, where they were inſtructed in the words of command and their military poſtures in a very decent manner. So delightful a proſpect it was to behold the forwardneſs of ſo many proper young Gentlemen, intent, docible and pliable in their buſineſs, that the like could not be now ſeen in England, as their Leaders and divers then in the field did acknowledge. Towards evening, the weather being wet, they marched through St. Giles's pariſh and Canditch to New Coll. and ſo for that time they parted. It was then reported that the Citizens ſhould have trained that day in ſome place with the Scholars, to the end that it might have been diſcerned that the Scholars Arms and Furniture were not borrowed of them, as ſome had ſiniſterly ſuggeſted: but whether it was for fear of ſome emulation or other jealouſies that might have riſen between the Bodies, if they were that time in Arms (notwithſtanding it was alſo then reported that the City Burgeſſes in Parliament had forbidden them to train, leaſt they ſhould ſeem to do it for the King) I know not. The Citizens it ſeems trained then not at all, either there or any where elſe.

Auguſt 25, Thurſday. They met again at 8 of the clock in the morning in New Park, and did as before, and about noon they left the field and marched into the City in 8 or 10 Companies, and were all ranked in New Coll. Quadrangle, (the Vicechancellor's Deputy being then Dr. Pinke) and from thence they departed, every Company to their ſeveral Colleges.

Aug. 28, Sunday. About 12 of the clock at night certain Troopers from his Majeſty, to the number of 150 or 200, came into Oxon under the

the conduct of Sir John (commonly called Colonel) Byron. They came, as 'twas ſaid, from Brackley, where they were encountred by other Soldiers placed purpoſely by the Lord Brook's appointment, who killed two or three of them, took divers, and 400li that they had on a ſumpter horſe. They entred Oxford through the high way by New Park, where the Trench by St. John's College wall was lately made, and being diſcovered by the Sentinel of Scholars that were there that night, gave a very great alarm to the Univerſity and City, (being the firſt that was given here ſince theſe wars brake forth) inſomuch that every one being in a maze, did not know whether to ſtand to their arms or abſcond, but at length it being known whoſe party they were, the Scholars cloſed with them, and were joyful for their coming. Yet ſome Puritanical Townſmen out of guilt fled to Abendon, fearing they ſhould be ill uſed and impriſoned, among which was Alderman Jo. Nixon.

The next day in the afternoon, the Deputy Vicechancellor Dr. Pink, certain Heads of Houſes, and a guard of Muſquiteers and Halbeards, went from the Schools to the Star Inn to conferr with the Leaders of the ſaid Troopers, and to ſee their Commiſſion. But the Leaders met them almoſt at the Schools, and ſo they returned altogether to the place of Convention at the end of the Convocation Houſe, and there they ſhewed their Commiſſion, and by what authority they came, as ſhall be further ſhewed anon. At night the Court of guard was kept at Pennyleſs-bench in Quatervois, and the watch ſolemnly appointed and kept that night by the Scholars and certain Troopers.

Tueſday was wet, and therefore nothing was done.

Wedneſday being the laſt of Auguſt, and the Faſt day, was nothing done till after Sermon about one or two in the afternoon; and then the weather being fair the Scholars repaired to New Park, to exerciſe themſelves in the feats of Arms.

Sept. 1. The Troopers before mentioned, with ſome Scholars among them, attempted to take up the Arch or ſtone bridge called Oſney bridge, leading to Botley, over Oſney Mill-ſtream, with an intent to ſet up a draw-bridge there. At the ſame time, which was in the morning, the City Train-bands and the reſt of the Freemen that could bear arms, to the number of 400 and odd, were muſtering in Broken-hayes by Glouceſter Hall, who learning what the Troopers and Scholars were going to do, ſent ſome of their party thither to hinder them plucking up of

of the bridge, under pretence that it would hinder the paſſage of ſuch that ſhould bring in Victuals that way into the City, whereas the Scholars and Troopers would have done it to no other end but for the defence of the Univerſity and City, and the hindring the coming in of certain Forces from Abendon and other places. They had but newly began to work upon the Arch at the weſt end or foot of the ſaid Bridge, when the Citizens came thither, and were willing to deſiſt, the rather becauſe that matter was attempted without acquainting the Univerſity or City, although it be well known that neither St. Thomas's Pariſh nor that Bridge are within the City Liberties.

That day alſo in the afternoon there was a Convocation, (1) wherein were read two letters from the King. The firſt, dated 18 July, contained thanks for the loan of money before mentioned. The other, dated at his Court at Stonely Abbey, 22 Aug. was to ſignify that his Majeſty had now ſent a Troop of Horſe, under the conduct of Sir John Byron, for defence of the Univerſity, for which great favour the Members thereof returned thanks in a Latin letter, (2) dated 1 Septemb. beginning thus:—'Auguſtiſſ. Rex—Cum nuper ex inopia noſtra, &c.' There was alſo a Delegacy then appointed:

Dr.
- Thom. Walkar, Maſter of Univerſity College.
- Page, of All Souls Coll.
- Saunders, of St. Mary Hall.
- Parſons.
- Pet. Turner, of Merton Coll.
- Edwards, of St. John's.
- Blake, of Wadham.
- Tho. Read, of New Coll.
- Hen. Iänſon, All Souls Coll.
- Nourſe, of Magd. Coll.

Mr.
- Simpſon, of Trinity.
- John Boles, of Pembr. Coll.
- Simpſon, of C. C. Coll.
- Gerard Langbaine, of Qu. Coll.

(1) Reg. S, p. 7. (2) Ibid. p. 8.

John

Mr. { John Proctor, of Exeter Coll.
John Webberly, of Linc. Coll.
Obadiah Walker, of Univerſity.
Evans, of Jeſus Coll.
William Cartwright, William Stutevile, } of Ch. Ch.
Dudley Diggs, of All Souls.
John Good, John Winderbanke, } of New Coll.
Hump. Lloyd, Robert Say, } of Oriel Coll.
John Michel, of Ball.
John Haughton, of Braſenoſe.
With the Vicechancellor and Proctors:

To order all things that were to be done on the Univerſity behalf in joining with the Troopers, for the finding of Maintenance for them during their abode here, and for providing of arms for the ſafety of the Univerſity: All which they carefully performed, and were therefore by the Scholars called 'the Council of War.' The ſame afternoon the Univerſity Militia repaired to New Park, where Sir Joh. Byron and his Lieutenant, with other Officers, and the Lord Andover, had a view of the Scholars Forces and Arms, but they trained not. About 6 of the clock they left the field, and marched to New College Quadrangle, where they were ordered and ranked into a body, and ſo they broke up and were diſarmed, each perſon going to his own College.

Sept. 2, Friday. Nothing was done in publick, but the Scholars exerciſed themſelves at home in their Colleges, as Chriſt Church and Corp, C. Coll. together, in Chriſt Church Quadrangle, &c. The ſame day alſo were barbed arrows provided for 100 Scholars, to ſhoot againſt ſuch Soldiers that ſhould come againſt them.

Sept. 4. It was deſired by the Delegates that Mr. G. Langbaine, of Queen's Coll. and Mr. D. Diggs, of All Souls, would draw up a Declaration to certify of Sir Joh. Byron his deportment, and the behaviour of his Troopers ſince their entrance upon this place. It was likewiſe deſired that they ſhould declare that the intent of the Univerſity was only to ſet this place in a poſture of defence againſt them only that ſhould aſſault this

place

place in a violent and hoſtile manner. All which was done and made uſe of as occaſion offered.

Sept. 6. It was agreed upon by the ſaid Delegates that the ſum of a thouſand pound ſhould be endeavoured to be raiſed for the ſafety of the Univerſity, out of the ſeveral Colleges, in ſuch manner and proportion as hath been formerly uſed in occaſion of publick charges. That the charge of all Fortifications made or to be made by the advice of Sir Joh. Byron, with the conſent of the Delegates, ſhould be ſuſtained (for as much as concerns the Univerſity) out of the publick purſe. That alſo 5^{li} be diſburſed by Dr. Read for the proviſion of bows and arrows.

Sept. 9, Friday. The Univerſity was informed that notwithſtanding all the fair pretences which the Citizens made of joining with the Univerſity and King's Troops in defence of the Univerſity and City, yet now their minds were altered, and had made means to inform the Parliament, that whatſoever they had done in ſemblance to take part with the King againſt the Parliament Forces, it was all at the inſtigation of the Univerſity, more than of their own proper inclinations, and ſo fell to deprecate for themſelves to the Parliament. It was then alſo reported that the Parliament had a purpoſe to ſend Forces immediately againſt the King's Troopers here, and the Univerſity for receiving them; that alſo they had voted againſt the Academians concerning the ſame buſineſs. Whereupon the Univerſity perceiving that the City would flinch from them, began to think of ſome other courſe, and diſpatch away the King's Troopers. Of which matter, notice being given to them, certain Maſters were directed to repair to Aileſbury, to ſpeak with William Lord Say and others that lay there with Forces prepared (as it was conceived) for Oxford, to excuſe themſelves, and that they had now laid down their Arms and diſmiſſed their Troopers. But the Lord Say was not there, and thoſe Commanders that were, returned to them very ſharp anſwers, and inſolently demanded of them the Doctors that were Delinquents, meaning thoſe that had ſent the Univerſity money to the King. Upon which after the return of the Maſters, Dr. Pinke, then Deputy Vicechancellor, repaired thither to deprecate for himſelf, but they as perfidious perſons laid hands on him as a Delinquent, and ſent him to London to the Parliament, who forthwith by order committed him Priſoner to the Gate-houſe at Weſtminſter.

Sept. 10, Saturday. Sir John Byron with all his Troopers departed Oxford, with whom went divers Scholars as Volunteers, to the number of about

about an hundred, among which were Dr. Pet. Turner, of Merton, Dr. John Nourſe, of Magdalen, Dr. Thomas Read, of New College. No ſooner they were got to Woodſtock, in their journey towards the King, but they were informed that John Fiennes, one of the Lord Say's Sons, way-laid them with a Troop of Horſe about Chipping-norton. Whereupon they hired a guide to have them another way, but then alſo being encountred at or near Stow on the Wold, Dr. Turner was taken Priſoner and brought back to Banbury, and from thence removed to Northampton gaol (1). [And halting that night at Broadway they met with more dangers; for there an Officer (2) of the Rebels, named Stephen, had formed a Garriſon in his houſe; which however the King's party attacked, and receiving ſuccours, fortunately arrived at Worceſter before the ſiege.] Soon after all [Dr. Turner's] goods that were left behind him in Oxford, were plundered by the Parliament Forces, and ſo were thoſe of Dr. Nourſe, and the guide being taken at Eveſham, was whipped for his pains.

Sept. 12, Monday. About 10 of the clock in the morning came into Oxford, from Aileſbury, in Buckinghamſhire, a conſiderable company of Parliament Troopers, conducted by Colonel Arthur Goodwin, of Winchingdon, near the ſaid Town, and by one Captain Saunders and others, to be billetted and make a ſtay there. At their entrance on the Eaſt bridge, they ſent for the Mayor of the City, (3) before whom they read their Commiſſion from the two Houſes of Parliament, and the Earl of Eſſex, their General, and ſo they were let in by 50 at a time: the ſaid Goodwin was with other Captains lodged in Merton College, and the reſidue in and near the City.

Sept. 13, Tueſday. Being all horſed, they ſeemed as if they would ride out of the City, but command coming to the contrary, ſtayed, and that afternoon they muſtered in the Meadows by the Black Friers, without Little South-gate. After they had done, they returned into the City, and put all their horſes for that night in Chriſt Church Mead. Some of them then went into that Houſe, (for now all the College gates which before were ſhut were kept open) to ſee the Cathedral and painted windows. They much admired at the idolatry of them, and a certain Scot among the reſt ſaid, 'I marvayle how the Schoolars can go to their bukes for thoſe painted idolatrous windows'—and ſuch like ſcoffing words, but

(1) See Dr. Fell's additions in his Lat. Tranſl. p. 355.

(2) [He was not a Captain. MS Note of the Author in his Latin Copy in Aſhm. Muſ.]

(3) Leonard Bowman, I think, was then Mayor. q.

offered no violence to them. That night there was a great hubbub as if there were ſome of the King's Forces, under the conduct of Prince Rupert, coming to the City, when indeed they were another Troop of Parliament Soldiers that came from Banbury, or thereabouts.

Sept. 14, Wedneſday. Thoſe Parliament Troopers that came into Oxford on the Monday morning, were conducted out of the City by their Leaders about noon, and thoſe that came into the City on Tueſday night from Banbury ſide, being about 200, went out of Oxford alſo at the Eaſt gate, to meet the Lord Say, the new made Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordſhire, by the Parliament's authority. They brought him in about 5 of the clock at night, and lodged him at the Star Inn. Immediately upon his arrival he gave order that the Works and Trenches which the Scholars had made croſs the highways about the City ſhould be demoliſhed. The ſame night (being late) he, with a guard of Soldiers, and with Torches, went to New College to ſearch for Plate and Arms; then to Queen's, where there was a guard of Soldiers ſet all night, not ſuffering any perſon to go out.

Sept. 15. In the morning the ſaid Lord Say, with his guard, went to Magdalen College upon the like buſineſs, and that morning a drum went through all parts of the City for Volunteers, to ſerve the King and Parliament, under the command of the Lord St. John. At the ſame time Magdalen, Merton, Corpus Chriſti Coll. and Chriſt Church were diſarmed. The Trunks alſo of Dr. Fell, Dean of Chriſt Church, which were conveyed to Mrs. Weeks her houſe in St. Ebb's Pariſh, were diſcovered and thence carried to the Star Inn to the ſaid Lord, guarded by Muſquiteers. Dr. Thomas Iſles, Canon of Ch. Ch. his back gate next to the Street in St. Aldate's Pariſh, was guarded alſo by a file of Muſquiteers, leaſt any thing ſhould be conveyed that way. A guard of Muſquiteers ſtood alſo all night in Ch. Ch. great gate, next to St. Aldate's Church, and one at every door next the Quadrangle. The ſame night they found out Chriſt Church Plate hid in the walls behind wainſcot, and in the cellar, and carried it away in a great cowle between two men, to the ſaid Inn. Afterwards they went to Mr. Tho. Smith's houſe in St. Aldate's Pariſh, where, in ſearching for munition, arms, plate and ready coin, either of his own or Scholars, that were there hidden, they found Univerſity College Plate, which they took away alſo. About the ſame time Mr. John Tudball's houſe at Chilſwell, near Henxſey, in Berks, was,

was, upon notice given that Plate was hid there, ſearched, but they found nothing, except a few Arms.

Sept. 16, Friday. About 4 of the clock in the afternoon the City ſhewed their arms, and muſtered for a little time before the Lord Say, in Broken-hays. The ſame day Mr. Humphr. Lloyd, Fellow of Oriel College, was kept a Priſoner at the Star Inn, for ſome words uttered by him, to this effect: 'If I were able I had rather lend the King a thouſand pound than one penny to the Parliament.'—Mr. William Cartwright, Mr. Will. Stutevyle, and Mr. John Caſtilion, of Chriſt Church, were impriſoned likewiſe, for uttering certain words, and the rather for that they had trained among the Scholars. Soon after they were all releaſed, upon 200li bail a piece taken for them, but not to remain in the Univerſity, unleſs by order from the Lord Say.

Sept. 17, Saturday. Being market day, there hapned a muſket to be diſcharged from a Barber's Shop oppoſite to the Bear Inn, in All Saints Pariſh. The Bullet piercing through one of the Butcher's Stalls, (and ſo through a wall of one of the chambers of the ſaid Inn) hit a woman in the leg. There were then found, upon enquiry, two or three Scholars in the Shop that had a diſtaſte at a ſwaggering and domineering Captain called Staggers, that then lay in the ſaid Inn, and being carried to, and examined by, the Lord Say, were by him impriſoned. Soon after his Lordſhip took Coach, and went that night to his houſe at Broughton, by Banbury.

Sept. 18, Sunday. There was a Sermon in the forenoon at St. Mary's, but not a Doctor appeared, only Dr. John Bainbridge, the Savilian Profeſſor, and Dr. Saunders, of St. Mary Hall, and a very few Maſters and Scholars, they having for the preſent time left the Univerſity, or elſe hid themſelves, becauſe they had lately borne Arms for the King.

Sept. 19. His Lordſhip returned again to Oxford about dinner time, and in the afternoon cauſed divers Popiſh Books and Pictures, (as he called them) which he had taken out of Churches, and eſpecially the houſes of Papiſts here in Oxford, and in the Country, to be burned in the ſtreet, againſt the Star Inn, and in other places. Towards the evening Sir Rob. Pie, of Faringdon, in Berks, came into the City with a few Horſemen of his own, well furniſhed, and tarried here all night with the Lord Say, but not without ſome fear; for that it was commonly reported that Prince Rupert would come that evening. This day alſo was the choice

of the City Mayor, and by the Lord Say was Alderman Nixon ſet up to ſtand for that place, but coming forth before the Commons of the City (as the manner is) with Thom. Dennis Draper, the ſaid Commons made choice of the laſt, becauſe at the coming of the King's Troopers, the former fled to Abendon; they then generally voicing it that 'they would chooſe a Mayor that ſhould not deſert them when occaſion ſerv'd.'

Sept. 20, Tueſday. Moſt of the Soldiers went out of the City, ſome one way, ſome another, in ſeveral Companies. The London Troopers that came into the City with the Lord Say, went out about noon, and as they paſſed down the High-ſtreet, L. Bowman, the old Mayor, preſented to them wine at his own door, very freely. Afterwards going by St. Mary's Church, one of them diſcharged a brace of bullets at the ſtone image of our Lady over the Church porch, ſtriking off her head, and the head of her Child, (our Saviour) which ſhe held in her right arm. Another diſcharged at the Image of our Saviour over All Souls gate, and would have defaced all the work there, had it not been for ſome Citizens (among whom, as 'twas reported, Alderman Nixon (1) was one) who intreated them to forbear; to which they replied, 'that they had not been ſo well entertained at Oxford as they expected.'

This day alſo all the Arms and Munition which the Lord Say had taken away from the Scholars, together with Chriſt Church Plate, and none elſe (ſaving Dr. Fell's, taken in the houſe of Emme Weeks, the Widow of Will. Weeks, a Brewer, in St. Ebbe's Pariſh) he carried away to Broughton. It was then reported that he would not have taken away that College Plate more than any other, if it had not been hidden. For no other College Plate was taken away (except that of Univerſity) but was given back again, upon condition it ſhould be forthcoming at the Parliament's appointment, and not in the leaſt employed againſt them.

Sept. 22, Thurſday. Came into Oxford 450 Soldiers, habited in Blue Coats, that were on the Parliament ſide, and the day following when they muſtered, mutinied againſt their Commanders, the particulars of which being beyond my purpoſe, I ſhall let paſs. At night the Lord Say, who was then in the City, went to New College, where ſearching Dr. Pinke's Study, took thence divers papers, and at the ſame time one of his men brake down the King's Picture, of Alabaſter gilt, which ſtood there; at which his Lordſhip ſeemed to be much diſpleaſed.

(1) As I take it he ſerved that College with Grocery Ware for the Kitchen.

The

The Lord Say, with the Chief Officers of the Forces now in Oxon, debated in councel the conſequence of this place, the ſtrength of its ſituation, the plenty of the country, the nearneſs to London, and the diſaffection of the Univerſity to the Parliament's cauſe. That the King, by his coming to Shrewſbury, and looking this way, and becauſe of the conveniency of the place, might probably make this a principal quarter for his Forces, and fortify the City, which would prove a great prejudice to the Parliament.

To prevent which it was propounded to the Lord Say to take a courſe that the Scholars might not ſupply his Majeſty if he came thither; or rather to fortify the City, and place a good Garriſon here, under a Governor whom his Lordſhip might truſt with ſo important a place as this was. Bulſtrode Whitelocke, one of the ſaid Chief Officers, was named to be a fit perſon to be the Governor, and one whom both the City and the Univerſity, and Country thereabouts, did well know, and would be pleaſed with; and the Scholars the more, becauſe they knew him to be a Scholar, and a member of this Univerſity(1). But the Lord Say ſhewed no forwardneſs to fortify and make this City a Garriſon.

This being ſpoken of abroad, divers of the neighbours (as 'tis ſaid) offered to bring in a thouſand men at any time within a day's warning, to be under Whitelocke's command in the Garriſon; and the Townſmen were very forward to engage, ſo Whitelocke might be Governor: But the Lord Say declined it, pretending favour to the Univerſity and Country, and the improbability, in his opinion, that the King would ſettle there, though that which follows in this ſtory will ſhew how his Lordſhip did err in his politicks.

Sept. 24. In the forenoon the Lord Say ſent for as many Heads of Houſes that were then in the Univerſity, and the Deputies of ſuch that were abſent, to come to him to the Star Inn. Soon after appearing, he had a great conference with them about ſetling the peace and quiet of the Univerſity, which (as he ſaid) they had ſo much broken, that they had now left no face of a Univerſity by taking up Arms, and the like courſes. He acquainted them alſo that unleſs they would aſſure him of the peace of the Univerſity for the time to come, he was minded to place a Garriſon of Soldiers among them to awe both the Univerſity and City. It was anſwered by ſome then preſent, that they hoped there would be no need of any ſuch Garriſon, ſeeing that the Univerſity was enabled well enough

(1) See Mem. of Engliſh Affairs, an. 1642.

to

to govern their own body. The Lord required to be aſſured, that they ſhould not ſend for other Forces, and that if any did come, they ſhould oppoſe them. To which it was replied by ſome of the Scholars, that they were not able to make any reſiſtance, ſeeing that his Lordſhip had diſarmed the Univerſity, and left them nothing to make any reſiſtance. Then Mr. Rogers, Principal of New Inn, ſtood up and pleaded for a Garriſon, in regard of the inſolency of the Citizens, who would not ſuffer honeſt men to paſs the ſtreets without calling them Roundheads, &c. ſo after ſome time ſpent about ſetling of a Garriſon, brake up about dinner time without any reſolution.

Sept. 28, Wedneſday, being the faſt day, divers Parliament Soldiers that were then in the City went to Woodſtock. In the afternoon one John and Mathew Richardſon, of Grandpont, in St. Aldate's Pariſh, were apprehended by ſome Soldiers that were left in Oxford, for uttering certain words to this effect: 'A pox on all Roundheads that go to fight againſt their King, &c.' They were drawn with halters from their habitation to the Guildhall, from whence, after ſome examination, they were led to Bocardo priſon, for whoſe releaſement there were great endeavours uſed (eſpecially by Mr. Steph. Bridges, a Phyſician) to Sir Edw. Peto, of Cheſterton, in Warwickſhire, a Conductor or Captain of Parliament Soldiers, lodging at the Star Inn: but ſo it was, that when Mr. Bridges did ſolicit, the ſaid Captain anſwered him in a rough and inſolent manner, 'that the Univerſity had forfeited all their eſtate by their late doings in taking up Arms againſt the Parliament; and that there was neither religion, honeſty, nor goodneſs in the Univerſity, &c.' The next day, being that of St. Michael, he cauſed the ſaid two perſons to be bound in a cart, and to be carried with him and his Soldiers to Woodſtock, but when they came as far as Wolvercote, Mathew was releaſed, and John being carried to Woodſtock, was whipped (or run the gauntlet) through a Regiment of Soldiers, and ſo diſmiſſed.

To paſs by divers affairs relating to the Parliament Soldiers that came through Oxford towards their General the Earl of Eſſex, at Worceſter, I ſhall ſpeak of ſomewhat elſe. A little before Edghill fight, the 23 of Oct. the City of Oxford being then well quitted of Soldiers, and the Univerſity diſarmed, the Citizens began to fortify their City, ſetting up poſts with chains at every Gate and Poſtern, to the end, as 'twas reported, to keep out Prince Rupert and the King's Forces, but whether true I know not.

Oct. 29, Saturday. The King, with his Army of Footmen, came from

from Edghill battle to Oxford, accompanied with P. Rupert, and P. Maurice his brother; Prince Charles, and James Duke of York. They came in their full march into the City with above 60 or 70 Colours borne before them, which they had taken at Edghill from the Parliament Forces. The Mayor and Citizens preſented themſelves to his Majeſty at Pennyleſs Bench, and gave him a conſiderable ſum of money: the Univerſity at Chriſt Ch. where Dr. Richard Gardiner, one of the Canons, and Deputy Orator, ſpake an eloquent Oration to him and the Princes, beginning thus:—'Dabis veniam, Regum auguſtiſſime, ſe deplorata, et prope expirans Academia vix erigat oculos præ dolore madidos, &c.' After which was finiſhed, they retired to their reſpective Lodgings in that Houſe. The Footmen were billeted in and about Oxford, and the Ordnance, to the number of about 27, were, with their Carriages, driven into Magdalen College Grove.

Nov. 1. All Saints day, was a Convocation ſolemnized in the afternoon, wherein Prince Charles (1) was incorporated, and the Duke of York created, Maſters of Arts: After which were, at the King's deſire, created the ſame day and the next, or to deſire their reſpective Degrees when they pleaſe, 18 Doctors and 48 Bachelaurs of Divinity; 34 Doctors (of whom moſt were Courtiers, Nobles and Gentlemen) and 14 Bachelaurs of the Civil Law: 5 Doctors and 8 Bachelaurs of Phyſick: 76 Maſters, of whom divers were Nobles and Gentlemen, and 12 Bachelaurs of Arts. Of theſe laſt, ſome were ſo impudent as to thruſt themſelves (when it grew dark) into the hands of him that preſented, to be created, being not at all mentioned in the Catalogue of thoſe that were ſigned by the King (2).

Nov. 2, Wedneſday. The Footmen before mentioned marched out of Oxford to Abendon, following certain of the King's Troopers and Dragoons that had gone that way two days before; but in their paſſage, and within a mile of Abendon, ſome of their Conductors hanged one —— Blake, a Groom of the King's Bedchamber, ſometime a Merchant, on a tree, for Treaſon againſt the King. His intent was to betray him, the

(1) Reg. S p. 11 [He was M. A. of Cambr.]
(2) Some called this Creation the Caroline Creation.

B. A. from 1 Nov. to 16 Jan. about	35
B. C. L. 1 Nov. to 16 Jan. at leaſt	15
M. A. 1 Nov. to 21 Febr. more than	140
B. M. 1 Nov. to 31 Jan. 17 or more	17
B. D. 1 Nov. to 21 Febr. about	70
D. C. L. 1 Nov. to 21 Febr. 60 or more	60
D. M. 1 Nov. to 31 Jan. more than	20
D. D. 1 Nov. to 21 Febr. between 40 and 50 - -	45
	402

Ath. Oxon. Faſti, 1642.

Prince

Prince and Duke, to the Earl of Eſſex, at one Sir Rob. Fiſher's houſe, Warwickſhire.

Nov. 3, Thurſday. The King, Prince and Duke, with a Troop of Horſe and Dragoons, went towards Reading; and the Earls of Briſtol and Dorſet, with the Lords Andover and Digby, were left at Oxford with a Troop of Horſe and Dragoons to defend the Univerſity and City. The next day, about 4 or 5 of the clock in the afternoon, the City was diſarmed, and a Cartload of Muſkets, and another of Powder and Shot, were carried from the Guildhall to the Schools, and put in the uppermoſt room of the Tower there. The Soldiers, it ſeems, were very buſy now in providing Arms and other matters relating to War, in enlarging their number alſo, and fortifying the City; the particulars of which are needleſs now to repeat.

Nov. 29. In the afternoon the King came from Reading to Oxford, with Prince Charles, newly recovered of the Meaſells, and Prince Rupert, for the Duke of York had been here three days before. All which, except Rupert and Maurice, lodged in Chriſt Church, and there, ſo long as they continued in Oxford, kept their Courts.

The next day being St. Andrew's day, and the Faſt, the door of the Publick Library was almoſt broke open in the night time, done by ſome who had evil intentions, as 'twas thought, to ſet it on fire. About the ſame time was a new gate of timber ſet on the Eaſt bridge, and a Bulwark raiſed between it and the corner of the Phyſick Garden wall; which being ſoon finiſhed, were planted thereon two pieces of Ordnance, to ſecure the entrance that way. A Trench alſo at that time was making near to that of the Scholars by the wall of St. John's College Walks, for the defence of the Univerſity and City.

Dec. 5, Monday. The Univerſity Bellman went about the City, warning all privileged perſons that were Houſe-keepers to ſend ſome of their family the next day to dig at the works through New Park. According to which order the Colleges ſent men, and many appeared and did work for ſeveral days. The Citizens alſo were warned to work at the Bulworks on the north ſide of St. Giles's Church, and the Country by St. John's College Walks, and the next day when the King rode to ſee the ſaid Fortifications, he found but 12 perſons working on the City behalf, whereas there ſhould have been 122; of which neglect his Majeſty took notice, and told them of it in the field.

Dec.

Dec. 6, Tueſday. There was an aſſize of Oyer and Terminer held before the Lord Chief Juſtice Rob. Heath, at the Guildhall in Oxford, where were arraigned of Treaſon Joh. Lillbourne, Vivers and Cateſby. The ſecond was then tried and caſt, the laſt pleaded that he might have Counſel to ſpeak for him, and was reſpited a while.

Dec. 14, Wedneſday. John Whiſtler, Recorder, and Burgeſs in the preſent Parliament for the City of Oxford, was brought in priſoner at the South gate by three or four of the King's Troopers, and was ſoon after committed to the cuſtody of Dr. Fell, Dean of Chriſt Church, with whom continuing till the end of January, he was then ſet at liberty. This impriſonment was occaſioned for his adhering to the Parliament, and ever and anon by letters adviſing the Citizens not to take up Arms, or be helping or contributing towards the fortifying their City for the King.

Dec. 15, Thurſday. A written Proclamation was publiſhed by his Majeſty, directed to the City, to bring in more Arms, both offenſive and defenſive. In obedience to which order they did, though they were but few, and were put in the Magazine among other Arms and Furniture, Bullets, Gunpowder, Match, &c. in New College Cloyſter and Tower. As for all ſorts of Corn that were brought in, were laid in the Law and Logick Schools, Victuals in the Guildhall, Cloath and Coats for Soldiers in the Muſick and Aſtronomy Schools. The Gunpowder alſo was made at a Mill at Oſney, and the Mint for Coinage was at New Inn. Soon after thoſe Doctors and Heads of Houſes that had formerly fled from the Univerſity, namely, Dr. Fell, Potter of Qu. Coll. Baylie, Frewen, &c. to avoid being carried up Priſoners to the Parliament, returned to the Univerſity.

Jan. 2, Monday, came from London to Oxford two Coaches, wherein were 6 Commiſſioners (ſo they were called) from the City and the Parliament, for whoſe ſafe conduct a Trumpeter came the week before. There were two Aldermen, Clerk and Garret, and four of the Common Council of London, and brought with them a Petition from the Parliament, that 'his Majeſty would be pleaſed to return to the Parliament, and that he ſhould be protected both by them and the Citizens, &c.' The King anſwered, how could they do that and could not protect themſelves, &c? At their firſt coming in, there were certain Scholars that were like to attempt ſomething againſt them, as they conceived; wherefore they deſired that they might be guarded. Which being granted, had Muſquiteers ſet at their lodging doors in the Fleur de Luce Inn.

Jan. 3. There came to the Court in Oxford 12 or more Carts, loaden with Prince Rupert's goods, and with the Mint from Shrewſbury; and with good ſtore of Silver ore to be coined into Money. One Thom. Buſhell, Eſq. lately Farmer of the Mines-Royal in the Principality of Wales, was the chief dealer in this matter, and the Mint was ſet up in New Inn, as before is told you.

Jan. 4. An order came forth from the King and the Lords, that neither Vintner nor any other Victualler in Oxford ſuffer any wine or drink to be ſold in his houſe to any body after 9 of the clock at night, upon pain of forfeiting 10s. toties quoties.

Jan. 10, Tueſday. The King's letters came to all Colleges and Halls, for their Plate to be brought to the Mint, and turned into Money. Whereupon all ſent, except New Inn, and ſoon after moſt houſe-keepers and private perſons. The men appointed to ſee this done were Sir Will. Parkhurſt, Kt. and T. Buſhell, before mentioned.

Jan. 14. A written paper was paſted on the Gibbet at Quatervois, wherein was publiſhed his Majeſty's diſavowing of a certain ſcandalous pamphlet concerning the King's final anſwer and reſolution touching the Londoners late Petition to his Majeſty, which was then declared to be none of his, and adjudged to be burnt by the hand of the common Hangman. The title page of the ſaid pamphlet was ſtuck up alſo there, ſaid to be printed at Oxford, and had the Univerſity Arms on it. But the ſaid pamphlet was alſo then and there burnt by the Hangman.

Jan. 16, Monday. A Convocation (1) was held by the Univerſity, wherein letters from his Majeſty were read, to borrow 300li more for his uſe, with promiſe of payment, and good ſecurity; which being conſented to, ſeveral Doctors, Maſters and Bachelaurs were created at the requeſt of the King. The next day the ſaid ſum of money was taken out of the Univerſity Cheſt, and paid to John Aſhbournham, Eſq. for the King's uſe, as his acquittance (2) for the receipt thereof ſhews.

Jan. 23, Monday. The Law Term began in Oxford, according to his Majeſty's Proclamation. The Court where the Lord Littleton ſate as Lord Keeper was held in the Convocation Houſe, and there ſome Cauſes were pleaded that day. The Court of Requeſts was kept in the Natural Philoſophy School, where Sir Thom. Ayleſbury, one of the Maſters, ſate a little while pro forma.

(1) Reg. S, p. 14. (2) In pyx. β, ut ſupra.

Febr.

Febr. 1, Wedneſday, came towards the evening into Oxford, 4 or 5 Coaches, wherein were the Earls of Northumberland, Pembroke, Holland and Saliſbury, for the upper Houſe; and 8 more, Lord Tho. Wenman, Lord Rich. Dungarvan, Will. Pierpont, Eſq. Sir John Holland, Sir Will. Litton, Edm. Waller, Eſq. Rich. Winwood, Eſq. and Bulſtr. Whitlocke, Eſq. of the Houſe of Commons, ſent by the Committee of Parliament with propoſitions of accommodation to his Majeſty. They were guarded into the City by Sir Jacob Aſhley, with ſome Soldiers, and conducted to the ſign of the Star, where they ſupped that night. About 8 of the clock they were ſent for to the Court, to deliver their meſſage; that done, they were diſmiſſed to their lodgings. The next day being the Purification, none of them came to the Court or appeared. In the afternoon the Doctors of the Univerſity aſſembled together, and went to viſit the Earl of Pembroke, their Chancellor, lodging then at the houſe of Dr. Bainbridge, againſt Merton College Church. Where, among other conference, it pleaſed his honour to let them know that his mind was that Dr. Tolſon ſhould continue Vicechancellor throughout the year. He told them alſo that 'though he was no Scholar, nor could do them little good at this time, as things ſtood, yet he would not ceaſe to pray for them, but hereafter, when things were better ſetled, he would do for the Univerſity what lay in his power.' Moreover he prayed (as 'twas now reported) 'that God would open the King's Eyes to ſee the light of the Parliament.' At the ſame time the Doctors delivered a Petition to him, wherein they humbly deſired his Lordſhip, that he would immediately and effectually move his Majeſty in their behalfs: 1. That his Majeſty would uphold Epiſcopal government, and the whole diſcipline of the Church, againſt all Sectaries, and preſerve unto the Biſhops and Cathedralls their Lands and Revenew. 2. That his Majeſty would be pleaſed to take ſome care that the Univerſity may enjoy the Privileges granted to them by his noble Anceſtors, and by his own late royal Charter, which have been many ways of late oppoſed and invaded by the Citizens of Oxford. And laſtly, that his Lordſhip would be pleaſed to procure a Declaration of Parliament in behalf of the Univerſity, that the Vicechancellor and Proctors having their authority by Charter (confirmed by many Kings, and by Act of Parliament) and not by Commiſſion, might not be included in the late Act that forbids Clergymen to exerciſe ſecular juriſdiction, by virtue of any Commiſſion, but may ſtill execute that authority, and govern the Univerſity

as in all former ages Divines have done. This Petition, as I have ſaid, the Doctors delivered, but whether he to the King, I am in doubt; I believe not, for certain reaſons that ſhall be produced the next year.

The ſame day, viz. Feb. 1, it was ordered (1) by the Commons Houſe of Parliament, that ſuch Fellows of Colleges in Oxon that cannot conveniently repair to their Fellowſhips in regard of the army there, ſhall not be damnified by reaſon of their abſence, or by reaſon of any Statutes thereupon made.

Feb. 3, Friday. His Majeſty appointed a Thankſgiving to be made at Evening prayer at Chriſt Church, for the taking of Cirenceſter by Prince Rupert the day before; at which prayers the Pro-Vicechancellor, Dr. Tolſon, and all the Doctors of the Univerſity were preſent in their Scarlet Robes, for the greater ſolemnity of that ceremony. The Pro-Vicechancellor then ſate in the Dean's, and the Dean in the Sub-dean's Stall. But there was no new form of Thankſgiving ſaid, ſave only that form for the Victory at Edghill, and a very ſolemn Anthem, with this ſeveral times repeated therein: 'Thou ſhalt ſet a Crown of pure gold upon his head—and upon his head ſhall his Crown floriſh.'

Whereas from the time that the King came to Oxford from Edghill fight to this, the Univerſity was tired out with Convocations for the conferring of Degrees on thoſe that procured Warrants or Letters under the King's hand, a Convocation was held 21 Febr. wherein a Petition to the King, ſubſcribed by the Vicechancellor, Heads of Colleges and Halls, was publickly read. The effect of it was againſt the promiſcuous conferring of Degrees, and the danger that the Univerſity was likely to fall into, if ſome remedy in the matter was not taken, as namely, that the ſolemn Arts and Sciences would be deſtroyed, the fountain of the Univerſity dried up, hopeful Scholars diſcouraged, and the Univerſity diſhonored. The Petition being afterwards delivered, his Majeſty ordered, from henceforth, that no Scholar, intending to make benefit of his Degree, ſhould have any recommendations from him, or, if recommended, ſhould not thereby have or enjoy any honor or benefit of any Degree, unleſs he be found capable of the ſame by the Statutes of the Univerſity, give caution to perform his Exerciſes and pay all uſual fees.

Feb. 25, Saturday. Dr. Richard Stewart, Dean of Paul's, went to

(1) Reg. Congr. quod incipit 11 Oct. 1647. [Journ. of the Houſe of Com. vol. ii, p. 950.]

the

the Vicechancellor, Dr. Tolſon, to thank him, in the King's name, for the Univerſity their working in the Trenches about the City, with a deſire that in regard the City was backward in their taſk of work, the Univerſity would be pleaſed to help them forward. This deſire being very reaſonable, was accordingly anſwered.

The Reader is to take notice that divers occurrences hapned this year, the next, and ſo forward, while Oxford was a Garriſon, but thoſe that relate not to the Univerſity and Scholars I omit, and the rather becauſe they are moſtly mentioned in the Mercurii Aulici which were firſt publiſhed in the beginning of Jan. 1642-3, and continued till about the end of the year 1645: moſtly written by Joh. Birkenhead, Fellow of All Souls Coll. (1) and now and then, viz. in Aug. and Sept. 1643, and in June, and ſo forward, 1644 (when Birkenhead went with the King to Worceſter) by Dr. Pet. Heylyn, ſometime of Magdalen College.

An. { Dom. 1643 / 19 Car. I.

April 7, Friday. The Mayor, his Brethren, and all Houſe-keepers inhabiting in Oxon, as well privileged as free, were called together at the Court in Chriſt Church, where his Majeſty and Lords being in the Council Chamber, otherwiſe called the Chapter Houſe, the Mayor and his Brethren were called in, to whom it was propoſed of having a Garriſon to be kept in Oxon by the Univerſity and City upon his Majeſty's departure thence, whenſoever it ſhould happen. The anſwer they gave, I ſuppoſe, was in the affirmative, becauſe ſeveral controverſies between the Univerſity and City concerning the taxing of privileged perſons fell out. At length the matter being tried before the Lords, divers allegations concerning the exemption of Scholars and privileged perſons from ſuch taxations and aſſeſſments, were on the 16 May delivered to them and other of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, and accepted.

Apr. 16, Sunday, was a paper found paſted on the North door of St. Mary's Church, while the Bell was ringing to Sermon, containing theſe queſtions following, written in a fair Italian hand:

'Queſtiones diſcutiendæ in Schola Juriſprudentiæ (2) die 19 hujus menſis.

(1) [See more of him among the Moral Philoſophy Readers.]

(2) Then a ſtore-houſe for Cheeſe and Corn.

An

An Militia regni ſit Militia Parliamenti? Neg.
An proteſtatio Parliamentaria ſit deterior juramento cum &c? Neg.
An Eccleſia pura Scoticana debeat eſſe Moderatrix corruptæ Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ? Aff.

Reſpondente Alexandro Henderſono Scotorum Commiſſario.
Opponente, quicunque vult.'

Written and ſtuck up by ſome buſy Coxcomb, but in the afternoon, when Dr. Oliver, of Magdalen College, preached, was taken down, as giving offence to certain perſons.

Apr. 19, Wedneſday. A paper (1) then bearing date, and ſigned by the hand of his Majeſty, was paſted on the Court-gate, and in other public places, requiring that all perſons whatſoever within the City and Univerſity, immediately to bring into the Magazine all Muſkets, Pikes, Match and Powder that are in their cuſtodies, for which they ſhould receive a diſcharge from the Officers of the Magazine. But few taking notice of it, a Proclamation (2) came forth 22 of the ſame month, requiring all perſons to bring in all manner of Arms that they had into New College, whether Swords, Corſlets, Head-pieces, &c. to the end that the Univerſity and City might be the better ſecured upon the King's going to Reading with his Forces, which he ſuddenly intended to do. Whereupon all perſons, whether privileged or free, brought them in for the moſt part, and were diſperſed among thoſe that were to make defence of the City. The Works and Fortifications alſo did now go on apace, and thoſe in St. Clement's Pariſh, on the Eaſt ſide of Oxford, were about this time begun. Which, with other Fortifications about the City, were moſtly contrived by one Richard Rallingſon, Bach. of Arts of Queen's College, who alſo had drawn a Mathematical Scheme or Plot of the Garriſon. His endeavours in this nature gave ſo great ſatisfaction to the King, that he forthwith ſent Letters (3) in his behalf to the Univerſity, to confer the Degree of Maſter of Arts upon him: Which letters being read in Convocation 17 Octob. was then admitted Maſter of Arts.

June 5. The Vicechancellor was deſired by the King and his Council to call the Heads of Colleges and Halls together, and with their help

(1) In β, ut ſupra. (2) Ibid. (3) In S, p. 37.

ſeverally

ſeverally to take notice in writing of all Scholars and others lodging and reſiding in them, and thoſe that are above 16, and under 60 years of age, to return their names, to the end that they be required to work one day in a week, or for every default to pay 12d. for that day. The ſame day the King's Commiſſioners finding great annoyance in the City of Oxford, occaſioned by dirt and filth in the Streets and Lanes, which they conceived to ariſe from the neglect of the Scavengers, who were not able to perform that ſervice, becauſe their wages were not anſwerable to their pains, it was therefore adviſed, that the Vicechancellor be intreated to encreaſe their wages to the double, becauſe their pains are to be doubly encreaſed, and when that was done that he take care that the Streets and Lanes ſhould be kept clean, to prevent the danger of infection (the epidemical diſeaſe beginning now to break forth) which may otherwiſe happen to the Inhabitants and Reſidents in this City. At that time alſo there came forth another order, (1) that the Heads of Houſes ſhould enquire through all the Colleges and Halls after all Scholars, of what condition ſoever, that were willing to do his Majeſty ſervice in the Wars, to the end that they might be liſted accordingly, &c. But this order was delivered only by word of mouth by the Earl of Briſtol to the Vicechancellor, and by him recommended and imparted to the reſt of the Heads. Afterwards it came forth in writing, and was ſubſcribed by ſome of the Commiſſioners.

Furthermore that the ſaid buſineſs might effectually go forward, and nothing be wanting for the defence of the Univerſity, the King ſent a letter dat. 7 of the ſame month to the Vicechancellor, about that matter, the moſt part of which runs thus:—'Wee have taken into our conſideration, that for the ſafety of this County of Oxford, and for the Univerſity and City there, it will be fit that beſides ſuch ſtrength of our own as wee can ſpare, a further convenient ſtrength be ſpared for the defence of them all. And to the end that this may be done, with the moſt ſafety and eaſe both to the Country, Univerſity and City, wee have thus reſolved, that you, with the aſſiſtance of all the Heads of Colleges and Halls within this Univerſity, do take a perfect liſt of all the names of the Scholars in thoſe Houſes who are fit, in caſe of imployment for defence of this place, and not elſwhere, to ſerve againſt thoſe Rebells that may aſſayle us. Theſe are therefore to will and require you to take eſpeciall care with all

(1) In pyx. β.

the

the ſpeed you can, to take a liſt of the names of all ſuch Scholars, and of the weapons with which they can furniſh themſelves: Which, when wee ſhall be truly enformed of, wee ſhall take care to furniſh them the beſt way wee can, with ſuch as they want, and to order and diſcipline them fit for that ſervice, &c.' Which letter being received, was ſoon after executed, and the Scholars put in array, as anon ſhall be ſhewed (1).

June 14, 15, and 16. The King ſent for another ſupply of money, viz. 2000li of the Univerſity, and as much of the City, or elſe things could not go forward for the preſent ſafety of his Majeſty and both the Bodies. In obedience to which, the Univerſity paid their money raiſed from each College and their ſervants, and the City theirs, with 500li addition. Such a great want of money there was at this time, that the King by his letters dated 27 of the ſame month, deſired that each Head and each Fellow of Colleges would ſeverally undertake to pay ſo many of their Foot-ſoldiers at 4s. the week, during the ſpace of a month, as they ſhould think fit. In the paying of which, without any great burthen to themſelves, they would advance his ſervice in a very conſiderable degree. Upon the receipt of theſe Letters, the Fellows of the richer Colleges paid each of them maintenance after 4s. a week for two, ſome for three Soldiers. Others of the poorer Colleges but for one, as by the Subſcriptions ſent to his Majeſty (as he before had deſired) appears.

June 21. His Majeſty, for the better furthering of the Fortifications, did deſire and require the principal Governor of every College to appoint one or more of the Officers or Servants of the Colleges, upon notice given to them of the day from the Commiſſioners for working, to give notice to all Scholars and Lodgers in Colleges, to obſerve their day, and to deliver a true note of their names to the Commiſſioners under their hands, to appoint one in every College to collect the monies of the defaulters, and pay it over to the Treaſurer appointed to receive it, and a true note of thoſe that neither work nor pay for their defaults. Half the Colleges and half the Halls were to work on Monday, and the other half on Tueſday;

(1) 'An Ordinance paſſed on Monday, Jun. 12, 1643, that the Synod of Divines, formerly named by both Houſes (not choſen by the Clergy) ſhould begin to ſit on the firſt of July following: And they did begin to ſit that day; Dr. Twiſs in the chair; and he made the Latin Sermon. The Names of theſe Synodical men are to be ſeen in the Ordinance printed Jun. 12. Where any man that will, may ſee a great, if not the greater part of them, Browniſts or Independents, or New England Miniſters, if not worſe, or at beſt refractory perſons to the doctrine or diſcipline, or both, of the Church of England eſtabliſhed by Law, and now brought together to reform it, &c.' Hist. of the Troubles and Tryal of Will. Laud, Archb. of Cant. cap. 19, p. 208.

from

from 6 to 11 in the morning, and from 1 till 6 at night, and every perſon to bring his tool with him. The Fortifications that they were to work at, were drawn through that part of Chriſt Church Mead that is next to Grandpont Street.

June 23. The King having ſent to the Mayor and his Brethren about the men of the City to be liſted and diſciplined, for the better defence of this place upon all occaſions, did the next day ſend to the Vicechancellor and Heads of Houſes, to put them in mind of the Scholars to do their parts alſo, of whoſe ingenuities and forwardneſs to do him ſervice, being aſſured, he recommended unto them one Colonel Holliland, a man of worth and ability, to command them: And required that Tueſday next, at 10 of the clock in the morning, the ſaid Heads cauſe all the Scholars who intended to undertake the ſaid ſervice to be ready in Chriſt Church Mead, where the ſaid Colonel ſhould be ready to receive them in that quality as is worthy of them. According to theſe orders the Scholars made preparation and appeared in the ſaid place, to the number of 400 and upwards. All which being very docile and forward (moſt of them having been before trained, as is already mentioned) gave very great content to the ſpectators, eſpecially thoſe of the Court, as well Ladies as Lords, that came ſeveral times on purpoſe to ſee them.

June 29. St. Peter's day, was a meeting of the Heads of Houſes at the Vicechancellor's Lodgings in Oriel College, to adviſe about the orders ſent to the Univerſity from his Majeſty and the reſt of his Commiſſioners, and Council of War, concerning the Citizens motion to have the privileged perſons, Inhabitants of the City, to be joined with thoſe five or ſix hundred Soldiers which they ſhould raiſe and maintain (if occaſion ſerved) for the City's defence. To this motion they were all much averſe, reſolving that they ſhould be joined with the Scholars, who were now liſted, and had this morning aſſembled themſelves in Chriſt Church Mead. At night the Vicechancellor, accompanied with three or four Heads of Houſes, delivered a Petition in the Univerſity's name to his Majeſty, for the free uſe and enjoying of their Liberties and Privileges, ſo much wronged and violated in taxing privileged perſons and the like. To which his Majeſty gave a gracious anſwer for that time, but what the end of it was I know not.

July 13, Thurſday. The King, with his Troopers that were in Oxford, Prince Charles and the Duke of York, rode forth to meet the Queen,

coming out of the North. They went as far as Edghill, where they met together, and the day following in the evening they came into Oxford in a moſt triumphant and magnificent manner. The Soldiers were placed on each ſide of the ſtreets with their Muſkets charged, as well to enlarge as guard their paſſage, and behind them every houſe near which ſhe paſſed was thronged with ſpectators to behold her. In the firſt place went the carriages for the removal of her Court; then followed the Servants Troop, commanded by Sir Will. Killegrew; after them his Majeſty's Gentlemen Penſioners, and others of their Majeſties Servants and domeſtic Officers; the Trumpets and the loud Muſick all ſounding as they paſſed along. Next came the Heralds in their embroidered Coats, of whom Garter coming laſt, was accompanied on the right hand by the Mayor of Oxon in his Scarlet, and Mace on his ſhoulder. After them came Serjeants at Arms bearing their Maces, and next, immediately before their Majeſties, the Earl of Forth, Lord General of his Majeſty's Army, and the Earl of Dorſet, Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold. Prince Rupert and the Duke of Richmond rid on that ſide of the Coach on which their Majeſty's ſate, and in the rear of all followed the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Troop. At Quatervois, through which ſhe paſſed, the Citizens entertained her with an Engliſh Speech, delivered by Mr. Timothy Carter, the Town-clerk, in the name of the City, and preſented her with a Purſe of Gold. At Chriſt Church ſhe was received by the Vicechancellor and Heads of Houſes in their Scarlet. From thence ſhe was conducted by the King to Merton College, by a back way made for that purpoſe through one of the Canons Gardens, another belonging to Corpus Chriſti, and then through Merton College Grove. When ſhe came to her Lodging (that belonging to the Warden of the ſame College) ſhe was entertained with an Oration by Strode, the Orator of the Univerſity. That being done, a book of printed Verſes (1) in Latin and Engliſh, which were made by the Students of the Univerſity to welcome her arrival into England, were, with a rich pair of Gloves, preſented to her in the name of the Univerſity.

Aug. 15. The difference between the Univerſity and City came to be debated (2) before the Lords the King's Commiſſioners, concerning the 2000^{li} borrowed of the City. Upon the debate it appeared that the

(1) Printed at Oxon 1643.

(2) In pyx. β.

Univerſity,

Univerſity, upon the review of the Tax made by the City (by virtue of his Majeſty's Letters to them directed) upon perſons as well privileged as not, did think fit to abate only the ſum of 40li (part of that which was ſet upon the privileged perſons, Inhabitants of this City) whereby the privilege of the Univerſity may be preſerved, and that the City alone may not have an abſolute power to tax the privileged perſons. The Vicechancellor and ſeveral Heads of Houſes being then preſent, and aſſiſted by their Council, did offer and agree, that the reſidew of their moneys aſſeſſed may be levied to the King's uſe in ſuch way and by ſuch coertion, by the hands of the Governor or otherwiſe as the King ſhould appoint. Whereupon the Lords did now think fit and order by the conſent of both ſides, that the moneys unpaid be forthwith paid in and levied, without prejudice to either part, in all other caſes which may happen hereafter.

The ſame day alſo the Lords did take into their conſideration the ſpeedy raiſing and ſetling a Regiment in the City, to be made up of the Inhabitants, whether privileged or not privileged, not medling at all with Scholars, or any Officers or Servants of Colleges that dayly attend there in their ſervices. Upon this the Vicechancellor and Mayor meeting together, did take order by a mutual conſent, concerning the general ſums which were to be neceſſarily raiſed towards the ſaid charge, and that the Taxations in the ſeveral Pariſhes, and of the reſpective Inhabitants in them, ſhould proceed in ſuch manner as other Taxes are uſually and ordinarily levied. It was then alſo thought fit by the Lords, that the King be moved to direct his Warrant to the Vicechancellor and Mayor in ſuch words as former have been for that purpoſe, and that the Vicechancellor and Mayor do meet to prepare the buſineſs in the mean time. But the Citizens being very ſlow in ſetling the ſaid Regiment, (as they have been hitherto in other matters on the King's concern) the King ſent them a chiding letter for their remiſſneſs, and required them again to do it.

Soon after, viz. in Sept. and Oct. thoughts being entertained of new fortifying the City, (the Works that were made this and the laſt year giving not content) moneys muſt be raiſed to effect it, and the burden to be laid upon the Univerſity and City, now almoſt drained of their treaſure. And as it was then foreſeen, and in a manner contrived, ſo it came to paſs in Jan. following, for on the 18 day of that month it was ordered by the Lords and other of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, upon conference had with the Heads of Colleges and Halls, that the Univerſity ſhould, for the

ſpace of 20 weeks (to commence from the 22 of the ſaid month) contribute weekly the ſum of 40ll, to be levied upon the Colleges and Halls according to the proportions ſet down in a certain Schedule which they had drawn. The due payment of which ſhould exempt all Scholars, of what condition ſoever, (with all their Servants and Bedells, not exerciſing any trade in the City) from all contributions in any kind towards the ſaid work.

John Knightly, Eſq. and Colonel, having undertaken a commendable and acceptable ſervice for the King, namely, the raiſing of a Regiment of 1200 Bowmen-volunteers, to be levied and furniſhed with ſuitable Arms, the King ſent his letter (1) to the Univerſity dat. 1 Octob. that they would permit him to raiſe the ſaid Regiment from among the members of it, ſuch that would voluntary liſt themſelves for the ſaid ſervice; and further, that the Heads and Governors would conſider of a way for the maintaining at their common charge, ſo many of the ſaid Bowmen and Officers as ſhould be levied out of the ſaid Univerſity and privileged men. Which letter being received and read in Convocation, was afterwards taken into conſideration, but what the effect was I know not.

About the ſame time (viz. in the beginning of Oct.) ſeveral Heads and Doctors of Colleges and Halls, being very ſenſible into what ſad condition the Univerſity and themſelves were like to come, if ſpeedy remedy was not taken for the Election of another Chancellor, (for this that they now had (Pembroke) had much neglected, and dealt fouly with them) drew up divers Articles (2) againſt him, the particulars of which being memorable, you ſhall have them as they came to my hands:

'1. He hath wholly neglected the care and government of the Univerſity ſince he was named Chancellor, ſo that all order and diſcipline is decayed. Five months together he had not in the Univerſity any Deputy, but only a Commiſſary, appointed by him againſt the Statutes and Cuſtoms (to which he was ſworn) and to the diſhonour and prejudice of the ſupream Faculty, which in all ages hath been here truſted with the government.

2. He hath wilfully betrayed the Privileges of the Univerſity, refuſing (when he was deſired) to ſpeak one word in favour of them, and the members of the Univerſity in the Houſe of Lords, where he lately had, and now hath ſome credit.

3. Being petitioned by the Univerſity in September was twelvemonth, to protect them againſt the Army of Parliamenteers, ready to ſeize upon

(1) S p. 36. (2) In β, ut ſupra.

them,

them, he openly diſclaymed and diſavowed them in his pretended letter, alledging againſt them their fidelity to his Majeſty's ſervice, and that they had taken up Arms againſt the Parliament.

4. He reviled them in unworthy language, ſtiling them a pack of corrupt knaves, and that he hath been and is governed by a Servant (Michael Oldſworth) who hated them, and intended to make a prey upon them.

5. He hath endeavoured the ſubverſion and robbing of the Church, and thereby the total ruin of the Univerſity, and of all Learning and Religion in this Nation, and of this famous Monarchy.'

Of all which crimes he being looked upon as really guilty, and therefore thought unworthy of the place of Chancellor by the King, and eſpecially becauſe of his adherence to the Parliament, was ejected, and WILLIAM, Marqueſs of HERTFORD, was choſe Chancellor in his place, 24 of Octob. as in my Catalogue of Chancellors ſhall be further ſhewed.

His Majeſty having by his Proclamation of the 22 of Decemb. ſummoned the members of both Houſes of Parliament at Oxon, they met (1) the 22 Jan. (according to his Majeſty's command) in the great Hall at Chriſt Church, where his Majeſty made a gracious Speech, declaring the occaſion of his calling them together, 'to be witneſſes of his actions, and privy to his intentions,' telling them further, 'if he had the leaſt thought diſagreeing with the happineſs of this Kingdom, he would not adviſe with ſuch Counſellors as they are, &c.' Which ended, they went to the publick Schools, the Lords in certain of the upper Schools, and the Commons in the Convocation Houſe. Soon after the Univerſity, upon the Chancellor's deſire, appointed certain Divines among them to preach before the King at Chriſt Church, and before both Houſes of Parliament at St. Mary's, ſo long as he and they ſhould continue in the Univerſity.

I have nothing more to obſerve this year, ſave only that a great Plague called Morbus Campeſtris brake out, of which many Soldiers and Inhabitants, ſome alſo belonging to the King's and Queen's Court, with a few Scholars, died thereof, and that the Parliament at London did in the

(1) [See in Ruſhworth's HIST. COLLECTIONS, vol. v, p. 559—602: 'The whole Proceedings of, and relating to, the Lords and Commons aſſembled at Oxford the 22d of Jan. 1643-4, to the time of their Receſs, Apr. 16, 1644.']

latter

latter end of this year ſecure (1) the rents of this Univerſity, ſo far as their power or faces extended (2).

An. { Dom. 1644 / 20 Car. I.

[Moſt of the Academians (3) had now exchanged the Gown for the military Coat, and ſquare Caps for the Helmet; and, with the exception only of thoſe who by old age were rendered unfit for the ſervices of war, or of thoſe who retained their ſacred Habit as a cloak for their ſloth or timidity, all the reſt were trained and went to the field of battle, or were on guard night and day, ready for any attack, and became intrepid and well diſciplined Soldiers for the defence of the City. In ſhort, engaged in actions, which though not agreeable to literary purſuits, yet being neceſſary to uphold the liberal Arts, Oxford recommended itſelf in a two-fold character, as the Seat of the Muſes, and alſo of Charles their King: and it is not unworthy of remark, that though the Oxonians underwent many hardſhips when they were deprived of the protection of their Goddeſs Minerva, yet they acquired great merit under the ſame Deity when ſhe aſſumed her other character of Pallas.]

The Lords and Commons of Parliament aſſembled at Oxon, did on Monday 15 of Apr. this year (4) order: 1. That a Regiment of Auxiliaries ſhould be raiſed for the better defence of the ſaid place, to be commanded by Henry Earl of Dover, and to conſiſt of Scholars and Strangers. 2. That the ſaid Regiment upon no occaſion ſhould march out of the City upon ſervice, only on Sallies in caſe of Siege, nor ſhould do any other duties (except in extraordinary occaſions) only exerciſe every Thurſday and oftener as the Commanders ſhould think fit. 3. That whoſoever would not provide Arms nor ſerve in perſon, or by his ſervant, ſhould be debarred the privilege of Trade (if a Trader) and of protection, and alſo looſe the benefit of lodging either in the Univerſity or City, (Scholars excepted) and that the property of all Arms to be thus provided, ſhould remain in the owners. That no reſtraint ſhould be hereby put upon any Gentleman or his Servants that ſhould be liſted in this ſervice from going

(1) Memorials of Engliſh Affairs, an. 1643, p. 80 a.

(2) Aſſembly of Divines appointed this year. V. Fuller's Ch. Hist. lib. xi, p. 198. Among Cambridge men he puts theſe Oxford men: Thomas Coleman. —— Gibbons, qu. Oxford men there, Ibid. Selden, Rouſe. E. of Pembroke, Lord Say, Ib. p. 199.

(3) See Dr. Fell's additions in the Latin Copy in the beginning of this year.

(4) Ibid. β.

out

out of the City, ſo as he or they firſt acquaint their Colonel therewith, to the end that he might not expect them when there ſhould be need to uſe them. 4. That ſuch Gentlemen that ſhould be liſted in this ſervice, ſhould ſerve in Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors Companies, and that Scholars and their Servants ſhould ſerve in Companies by themſelves, and all other Strangers in the reſt of the Companies, &c.

With which orders his Majeſty being acquainted, did iſſue out his Proclamation 28 of the ſaid month of April, ſtrictly commanding that all perſons whatſoever in the City and Suburbs do with all ſpeed apply themſelves to the performance thereof, and within three days after the date of the Proclamation do repair to the Earl of Dover, or to ſuch that he ſhould appoint for that purpoſe, and do there alſo enter with what Arms they make choice to ſerve, and do their utmoſt endeavours to furniſh and fit themſelves with ſuch Arms and Weapons as ſhall be moſt convenient, and apply themſelves to be inſtructed and exerciſed as aforeſaid. If any ſhould refuſe and neglect to conform themſelves to the ſaid directions, every ſuch perſon ſhould be reputed as one diſaffected to his Majeſty's ſervice, and proceeded againſt accordingly.

In performance of which Proclamation, the Scholars did thoſe things required therein, and upon Thurſday the 14 of May, they, with the Strangers before mentioned, newly liſted and raiſed, ſhewed their Arms, and muſtered in Magdalen College Grove to the number of 630 or thereabouts, giving very great contentment to the ſpectators in ſeeing ſo many young men ſo docile. The Tueſday after, both the Univerſity and City Regiments muſtered again in Bullington and Cowley Green, and the King did them that honor to be preſent at their muſterings. The Earl of Dover himſelf conducted the Univerſity Regiment, and Thom. Smyth, Brewer, now Mayor of the City, was Colonel of the City Regiment.

With the aforeſaid Proclamation, which was not poſted in publick places till the 27 of May, were then publiſhed two others, one was commanding the Inhabitants of the County of Oxford, who were behind hand with his Majeſty for their contribution, and had not ſerved the ſame in corn, ſhould ſerve it in, either in butter, cheeſe or bacon, according to the price of the Market. The other was for bringing in a true accompt of the quantity and quality of all ſorts of grain (which either was laid up in the publick magazines, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of in private houſes) unto his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for the victualling and fortifying of the Town.

Which

Which petit points I had not noted, but that they were ſuch pregnant teſtimonies of the care and wiſdom of his Majeſty, and his affections to the place, which he hath ſo long honored with his Court and preſence.

May 29, Wedneſday, being the Eve of the Aſcenſion, the Earl of Eſſex and Sir Will. Waller coming with their Forces from Abendon over Sandford Ferry, and ſo through Cowley, and over Bullington Green, (to the end that they might go towards Iſlip) faced the City for ſeveral hours, whilſt their carriages ſlipt away behind them. It gave ſome terror to Oxon, and therefore two Prayers by his Majeſty's appointment were made and publiſhed, that is to ſay, one for the ſafety of his Majeſty's perſon, and the other for the preſervation of the Univerſity and City, to be uſed in all Churches and Chapels in them. In the afternoon of the ſame day the Scholars and Citizens made an head and marched out of the Works at St. Clement's, to ſee what they could do againſt the enemy's ſcouts that rode up and down. At length meeting together, there was a ſmall ſkirmiſh made between them, and two or three of each ſide ſlain or wounded. They behaved themſelves very well, conſidering 'twas the firſt time they fought. But that which I muſt not forget to tell you is, that ſome of theſe Parliamenteers were ſo wanton as to leave their body, and come in parties towards the before mentioned Works, but whilſt they were in that bravado a ſhot was made by Sir John Heydon from one of the great ordnance ſtanding on the ſaid Bulworks, which fell ſo happily among them (though at a great diſtance) that it killed a Trooper, and hurt one of their horſes, and put them into ſuch a fright, that they ran all preſently towards their body in great confuſion and amazement.

June 9, Sunday, at morning prayer in all Churches and Chapels within the Univerſity and City, was publiſhed a paper ſubſcribed by the Lords of his Majeſty's Privy Council, commanding all perſons whatſoever abiding and reſiding in Oxon, that according to a former Proclamation iſſued by his Majeſty, they ſhould provide ſufficient corn and other victuals for three whole months for themſelves and their families reſpectively, on pain that whoſoever ſhould be found (upon ſtrict ſearch and examination) not to have conformed thereunto, ſhould be turned out of the City, as perſons inſenſible of their own dangers, and the ſafety and ſecurity of the place. Which order was with chearful obedience by all ſorts of people obſerved, eſpecially by thoſe of Colleges.

Octob. 6, Sunday, hapned a dreadful fire in Oxford, ſuch an one (for the

the ſhortneſs of time wherein it burned) that all ages before could hardly parallel. It began about two of the clock in the afternoon, in a little poor houſe on the South ſide of Thames-ſtreet, (leading from the North gate to the High bridge, occaſioned by a Foot Soldier's roaſting a Pig, which he had then ſtolen. The wind being very high, and in the North, blew the flames Southward very quick and ſtrangely, and burnt all ſtables and houſes (except St. Mary's College) ſtanding between the back part of thoſe that reach from the North gate to St. Martin's Church on the Eaſt, and thoſe in the North Bayly commonly called New Inn Lane, on the Weſt. Then all the old houſes in the Bochers Rew which ſtood between St. Martin's Church and the Church of St. Peter's the Baylie, among which was a Printing Houſe, and the Will Office (newly tranſlated from London by his Majeſty's command) totally conſumed. From thence it flew over the gardens and back yards to Pennyferthyng ſtreet, all which, except the Eaſt end, it burnt. From thence to Beef hall lane, leading from St. Aldate's to St. Ebb's Church, which alſo, except the Eaſt end, it conſumed. From thence to Slaying lane, and ſome other houſes between St. Ebb's Church and Water gate, and between that gate to Preachers bridge, which were all levelled with the ground, and then the Fire ceaſed. The Parliament Soldiers at Abendon were ſhrewdly ſuſpected to have traded for this Fire, not only becauſe it kindled in ſo many diſtant places at once, (when the wind was exceeding high, and the Inhabitants at their ſeveral Pariſh Churches, none at all, except the Abendonians, expecting it, they being all drawn out ready to have ſeconded the Fire) but in regard that Major Richard Browne, Governor of Abendon, had before threatned it, and told ſeveral people of quality that if he could not fire the whole City of Oxford, he would burn as much as he could, and therefore, forſooth, the next morning he ſet Fire on Botley Mill, which he burnt quite down, and perſiſted ſeveral days after to deſtroy Villages, not leaving any Corn, Braſs, Pewter, Bedding, Wearing Apparel, Wood, Hay, &c. This Browne, you muſt note by the way, was originally a Wood or Faggot-monger, and ſiding with the Parliament in the beginning of the Civil War an. 1642, was at length, for his zeal to the Covenanting cauſe, made a Major and Governor of Abendon, and afterwards a Major General in the Parliament Army. In which offices he behaved himſelf very inſolent and cruel, a bitter enemy to the King's party, and ravenous in pilfering and plundering to fill his coffers againſt a wet day. At length he was

profecuted for deſigning to ſecure the City of London, when Fairfax, by the command of his Lieutenant General Cromwell, marcht with his Army againſt the City, the chiefeſt occaſion and inlet of all our woes; ſo that he with his party being gulled by Oliver Cromwell, in depriving them of their King, became a great enemy to him and his party, for which he was impriſoned moſt part of the Rumps and Cromwell's Tyranny: But when the King was reſtored, towards which he was a conſiderable inſtrument, he was made an Alderman of London, Lord Mayor of the City an. 1660, and at length a Bt. and was living in or after the year 1670: and though formerly a grand villain, yet being converted by the King's diſcourſes at Holdenby 1647, at which time he was one of the Commiſſioners from Parliament to treat of a peace, became inſtrumental towards the King's Reſtoration, and lived after a true penitent.

March 10. In a Convocation then ſolemnized by the Univerſity, certain Doctors and Maſters were by the Vicechancellor and Proctors (1) appointed to take care and ſee that the Effigies of the moſt learned Dr. James Uſher, Archb. of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland, be cut on a braſs Plate, with an Elogium under it, to be prefixed to his Annotations upon Ignatius his Epiſtles, then printing in Oxford. It was then ordered that it ſhould be done at the charge of the Univerſity, and in the name thereof. The Elogium that was afterwards made was this:

"James Usher, Archbiſhop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland; the moſt ſkilful of primitive Antiquity, the unanſwerable Defender of the Orthodox Religion, the Maul of Errours, in preaching frequent, eloquent, verie powerfull; a rare Example of an unblameable life."

"Jacobus Usserius, Archiepiſcopus Armachanus, totius Hyberniæ primas, Antiquitatis primævæ peritiſſimus, Orthodoxæ Religionis vindex ἀναντίῤῥητος, errorum malleus, in concionando frequens, facundus, præpotens, vitæ inculpatæ exemplar ſpectabile.

Rob. Pink, Vice-Cancellarius Oxonienſis poſuit."

But this Inſcription was not put before the ſaid Book, but that de Symbolis and ſome others ſince. He had, it ſeems, been in Oxford for about two years before this time, to the end that he might make uſe of our Publick Library towards the compiling of his Books.

(1) Reg. Conv. S p. 75.

An

An. { Dom. 1645
21 Car. I.

The Acts of the Univerſity are very few or none this year, neither doth any thing material occur in our Books, ſaving the conferring of Degrees on thoſe that were recommended by the Chancellor. No Act ſolemnized this, three years before, or divers after. No Exerciſes performed in the Schools, they being employed as Magazines for ſeveral Commodities, or elſe uſed by the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament by the King's command. In which time thoſe Lectures, Diſputations, Examinations, &c. that were performed, were moſtly done in the North Chapel, joining to St. Mary's Church. Few there were that went in Academical Habits or Formalities, for all under the age of 60 were upon military duty, and therefore continually wore Swords. But 31 Determiners in the Lent this year, and under 40 in the foregoing. Alſo but 24 Maſters that proceeded, and about as many the year before, merely occaſioned by the many Creations in the three laſt years.

The chiefeſt matter obſervable is the 15 days Siege of Oxon, by Sir Thom. Fairfax, beginning May 22, and ending June 5. He made his firſt appearance by ſome ſcattered Horſe near Cowley May 19. From thence they, with other Horſe and Foot, paſſed over Bullington Green to Merſton, ſhewing themſelves on Hedington Hill.

The 22 day he ſat down before Oxford, and then began the Siege, making a Breaſt-work on the Eaſt ſide of Cherwell River, and a Bridge over that part of the ſaid River near Merſton.

The 23 day Godſtow Houſe was fired by the owner David Walter, Eſq. High Sheriff of the County, (ſince one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber of King Charles II) leaſt the enemy ſhould make it a place of defence.

May 26. Sir Thom. Fairfax put over 4 Foot Regiments and 13 Carriages at their new Bridge over Cherwell River, he having his head quarters at Merſton, Ol. Cromwell at Wytham, and Major Browne at Wolvercote.

May 27. Two Regiments (the white and red) with two pieces of Ordnance, marched over Iſis at Godſtow bridge, and ſo by Botley to South Henxſey, which party were continually playing on that in Mr. Oliver Smyth's houſe, (held by him of Univerſity Coll.) ſtanding without the South port, and continually gaurded and relieved with Soldiers out of Oxford Garriſon, but for the moſt part repelled with the loſs of men and

members. All this while the Governor of Oxon (Col. Will. Legge) ſeeing the Parliamenteers quiet beſiegers, and that they fought only with perſpective glaſſes, was reſolved to quicken them, and therefore

June 2, about one of the clock at night, he went himſelf with near 1000 Horſe and Foot towards Hedington Hill, where the Parliamenteers kept a ſtrong guard as well of Horſe as Foot. While the Governor advanced up the Hill the Parliamenteers vapoured and cried aloud that 'the Cavaliers did only flouriſh, and durſt not come up to them': wherefore fearing leſt their ſtay would not be long there, he ſent Colonel David Walter, Sir Thom. Gardiner, and Capt. Grace, with parties of Horſe, to fetch a Compaſs by St. Barthelmew's Hoſpital, and to leave the end of Cheyney lane next to Shotover on the left hand, and at a certain ſign given they were to ſet on them on their rear, when the Governor and his men were ready to do ſo on the fore front. The ſign being given, they fell on them ſo rigorouſly, that of an 137 Muſquiteers (which was the Parliamentarian number) but one eſcaped. Their Horſe alſo ſhamefully ran away, and left their Foot to have been all cut to pieces, had not the Governor ordered to give quarter. They had for ſome hours before moſt inſufferably railed againſt the King and Queen's Majeſty, which much incenſed the Oxford Horſe. Of theſe Parliamenteers 52 were killed, 92 were brought in Priſoners, (whereof 7 were Horſe-men) with their Captain, one Gibbons, and their Lieutenant, a preaching Silk-weaver: with theſe Priſoners were taken 30 or 40 Cows, which the Parliamenteers the ſame evening ſtole back again through negligence of the guard, but while they were in action, the Garriſon of Woodſtock, which was for the King, came forth to viſit them, took 12 Priſoners, and killed a Lieutenant Colonel of Horſe.

This being the moſt conſiderable action that was done, the Mock-ſhew at Oxford ended the 5 of June, and the next day Sir Thom. Fairfax went to Borſtall houſe, near Brill, in Buckinghamſhire, which he endeavouring to ſtorm, was courageouſly repelled by Sir William Campion, the Governor, and Defendants. The next month hapned the fatal Battle at Naſeby, in Leiceſterſhire, wherein the King's Army being totally overthrown, all Cities, Caſtles, Forts, Towns, &c. that belonged to him, and ſtood out in his defence, were ſoon after ſurrendred to the Parliament: among which Oxford being the chiefeſt, you ſhall have an account the next year.

Soon after it being foreſeen that another ſtricter Siege would follow, his Majeſty

Majeſty ordered that the Governor give notice to the Vicechancellor, ſeveral Heads of Colleges and Halls, Mayor, Aldermen, and Church Wardens of every Pariſh, that they publiſh within their ſeveral limits, that 'twas and is his Majeſty's pleaſure, that a ſtrict account be forthwith taken of what Proviſions each perſon had to hold out for 6 months, according to a Proclamation that was then newly ordered by his Majeſty to be publiſhed.

Upon this there was ſoon after great proviſions made by the generality of people, but leaſt ſome ſhould be backward and ſlow in the buſineſs, the order was revived again 12 Jan. and withal ſtrict notice was then given that the 19 of the ſaid month there ſhould be a general ſearch in every place made, whether Victuals were accordingly provided. About the ſame time alſo the King publiſhed ſeveral Injunctions to be obſerved by the Garriſon in order to Religion, the particulars of which being many, I ſhall omit them: And ſent a Warrant under his hand to the Heads of Houſes for the reading of divine Service, eſtabliſhed by Law, daily, Morning and Evening, and to faſt on Wedneſdays and Fridays.

An. { Dom. 1646
22 Car. I.

[Here might be ſubjoined (1) a ſeries of the Governors of Oxford (or rather the Magiſtrates of the Univerſity) from the time it became one of the King's Garriſons: and, eſpecially ſince the bravery of the Academians ſhone conſpicuous in every ſtation, we might relate the exploits both here and elſewhere of thoſe noble and brave Commanders, ——— Gerard, Sir John Pennyman, Sir Jacob Aſhley, Sir Henry Gage, Sir Arthur Aſton, Kt. (2) Colonel William Legge, and Sir Thomas Glemham, were it not to intrude into another's province, and relate actions that would adorn the page of the Commentaries of the Civil War. Meanwhile the Readers of theſe Annals may be informed, that when news arrived that the ſiege of Baſing was raiſed, by the forced marches and ſurrounding troops of the enemy, a voluntier party of the Gown quickly haſtned thither: When Abendon was in a ſtate of ſiege, and on the point of ſurrendring, its ſucceſsful relief in the beginning ought principally to be attributed to the bravery of our Mead (3); and the diſgraceful repulſe which

(1) 1646, beginning of the year—ſee Latin Copy, and what Dr. Fell hath put in.

(2) [D. M. See Fasti Oxon. 1644.]

(3) [Robert Mead, Weſtm. Student of Chr. Ch. and Captain in the Garriſon of Oxford, afterwards D. M. in 1646; an Agent for K. Ch. II in Sweden; and alſo an eminent Poet and Scholar. Ath. Oxon. v. ii, c. 95.]

immediately

immediately followed muſt be imputed to the inactivity of others. The ſame may be ſaid concerning the recovery of the great Ordnance at Dennington, and all the implements of war there; after the unfortunate overthrow at Newbury. And, not to dwell on particulars, it ſhould be known, that Lieutenant Colonel Nath. Campsfield, who, after almoſt every thing had fallen into the Rebels hands, paſſed a whole winter with the Oxford Horſe, though ſurrounded by the enemy's garriſons, undiſmayed by their ſucceſſive attacks and maneuvres, was a companion in all dangers with Mead before mentioned, and the Gownſmen. Again it ſhould be related, that the bravery of the Academians was not confined to the defence of Oxford and the adjacent country, but they were always active wherever the Royal Forces were engaged: So many of them were known to be in actual ſervice elſewhere, that 'tis matter of wonder, that any were preſent in defence of the City: and on the other hand, ſuch a number of brave defenders were here, that 'tis not eaſy to conceive there could be any elſewhere employed. Out of the one hundred Students of Chriſt Church (and if the Commoners were to be added the number would be proportionably encreaſed) twenty were Officers in the King's Army; and the reſt almoſt to a man were indefatigable in protecting the dwellings of the Inhabitants of this place: and the ſame may be ſaid of the other Colleges (1). Truly Charles, who was ever ready in forming a juſt eſtimate of things, entertained ſuch an high opinion of the fidelity and courage of his Univerſity, that whenever he was called out of Oxford, he held himſelf bound to ſummon a Council of the Univerſity Troops, and entruſted to their peculiar care the whole command and the deareſt pledges he left behind.]

As it was foreſeen, ſo it came to paſs; for this year the ſaid Sir Thom. Fairfax reſolving to beſiege it to the purpoſe came out of the Weſt parts of England, and by the firſt of May appeared before the City; wherein then was Prince Rupert, Prince Maurice, and a great part of the Nobility and Gentry of England, the King having conveyed himſelf away in a diſguiſe about 4 days before. The ſaid Sir Thomas and his Army were drawn to a rendevouze between Abendon and Garſingdon, and that night the head-quarters was at the laſt place.

(1) [See in the Author's MS in Aſhm. Muſ. 8490—F 28, fol. 241—'The Names of ſuch perſons in Pembroke College, who were Officers in the Army of K. Charles I. againſt the Rebellious Parliament;'—in all 50. Mr. Wood ſays at the end: 'If Pemb. Coll. which is the leaſt Coll. in Oxon, did yield ſo many Officers to ſerve his Majeſty, what did then the other Colleges do?']

May

May 2. There was a general rendevouze of the Army, Horſe and Foot, upon Bullington Green, and thence the Forces were diſtributed to ſeveral quarters, viz. at Hedington, Merſton, and the Towns thereabouts.

May 3. The General, with the Officers of the Army, took a Survey(1) of Oxford, by perſpectives, which they found to have received many material alterations and additions of advantage ſince their laſt being before it. And though it was always accounted juſtly a place of conſiderable ſtrength, yet now it was made incomparably more ſtrong than ever, it being the King's Head-quarter and Garriſon, and his chief place of reſidence and retreat. The ſituation in reference to the ground it ſtood on, rendred it very apt for defence, being placed between the River Iſis on the Weſt, and Cherwell on the Eaſt, both meeting on the South ſide. Which Rivers, eſpecially the firſt, ſpreading themſelves into ſeveral branches, which run under, and through ſome parts of the City, were ſo ordered by Locks and Sluices placed upon them, that the City could be ſurrounded with waters (except the North part) when the Defendants pleaſed, and thereby make the place abſolutely unapproachable. As for the ſaid North part, it was indifferently high in relation to the other ground, having ſo many ſtrong Bulworks, ſo regularly flanking one another thereon that nothing could be more exactly done. Round about the Line, both upon the Bulworks and the Curtin, was ſtrongly ſet with Storm Poles. Upon the outſide of the Ditch or Trench, round the ſaid Line, it was ſtrongly palliſadoed, and without that again were digged ſeveral pits in the ground, that a ſingle Footman could not without difficulty approach the brink of the Trench. Within the City there was 5000 good Foot, moſt of them of the King's old Infantry, which had ſerved him from the beginning of the wars, and withall they were well ſtored with a plentiful Magazine of victuals, ammunition and proviſions for war. In a word, whatever art or induſtry could do to make a place impregnable, was very liberally beſtowed here.

All this ſtrength being apprehended and conſidered by Sir Thom. Fairfax, he concluded that this was no place to be taken at a running pull, but likely rather to prove a buſineſs of time, hazard and induſtry. Whereupon at a Council of War at Hedington, it was reſolved to fix their Quarters. Their firſt to be upon Hedington Hill, where was ordered to be made a very ſtrong and great Work or Intrenchment, of capacity to receive and

(1) Vide in Lib. cui Tit. Anglia rediviva &c. part 4, cap. 7.

lodge

lodge 3000 men. Alſo that a Bridge ſhould be laid over the River Cherwell, cloſe by Merſton. That another quarter ſhould be eſtabliſhed between Cherwell and Iſis, that is on the North ſide of the City, wherein it was intended that moſt of the Foot ſhould be lodged, that being all the Ground they had to make an approach near the Walls. Which matters, I ſay, being reſolved, were quickly diſpatched even to admiration, and a line alſo began to be drawn from the great Fort at Hedington Hill ſtraight to St. Barthelmew's common road, and from thence to Campus pits, or thereabouts, all within Canon ſhot. Which being done, and the four Quarters ſettled, and the ſmall Garriſons about Oxford blocked up, viz. Borſtall Houſe, Wallingford Caſtle, Farringdon and Radcote, Sir Thomas Fairfax ſent a Summons to Sir Thomas Glemham, Governor of Oxford, requiring the Surrender of that Garriſon, in theſe words:

'Sir,

I do by theſe ſummon you to deliver up the City of Oxford into my hands, for the uſe of the Parliament. I verie much deſire the preſervation of that place (ſo famous for Learning) from ruine, which inevitably is like to fall upon it except you concurr. You may have honorable termes for yourſelf, and all within the Garriſon, if you ſeaſonably accept therof. I deſire your anſwer this day, and remaine

May 11, 1646. Your Servant,

THO. FAIRFAX.'

To which Summons Sir Thom. Glemham returned this Anſwer:

'Sir,

I have received your Letter, ſummoning me to ſurrender the City, which was given me in truſt for his Majeſties uſe; but in reſpect there are many perſons of eminency, I muſt deſire you to receive for anſwer a requeſt, that you would be pleaſed to ſend a ſafe conduct for Sir John Mounſon and Mr. Philip Warwick, to repaire unto you at ſuch a time and place as you ſhall appoint, by whom you ſhall underſtand what for the preſent is deſired. I remaine

May 11, 1646. Your humble Servant,

THOM. GLEMHAM.'

According to the Governor's deſire, paſſes were granted for Sir Joh. Mounſon and Mr. Phil. Warwick to come out of Oxford that day, and meet

meet the Commiſſioners of the Army, viz. John Deſborough, Edw. Harley, and John Lambert, Colonels, who were ready to receive them at the time and place appointed. That which they had in Commiſſion was a deſire from the Governor (Glemham) of liberty to ſend to the King to know his pleaſure; upon ſignification whereof from his Majeſty they would return a poſitive anſwer to the General immediately.

The Commiſſioners endeavoured to perſuade them the vanity of any ſuch deſire, and the General's impatiency of any ſuch delay, adviſing them rather to take the preſent opportunity, leaſt they afterwards fell ſhort of theſe terms they now might have by preſent compliance. But Sir John Mounſon and Mr. Warwick were ſo bound up and limited in their Commiſſions, that at preſent they could not undertake any thing in anſwer thereto, but returning to Oxford took time till the morrow, promiſing more then.

Tueſday, May 12. The Trumpeter (who was the day before appointed to go with them into Oxford to bring their anſwer) returned with a deſire from Sir Tho. Glemham, that in regard there were, beſides the D. of York and the two Princes, many other perſons of eminency, Lords, Knights, and Parliament men, and other Gentry and Clergy, beſides the Inhabitants, all concerned in the buſineſs, (to whom things could not poſſibly be repreſented fully in ſo ſhort a time) that further time might be granted by the General. Whereupon, that what time would be loſt that way, might be ſaved the other, all things went on for the Siege, the diſpatch of the time was haſtned, and order was given for the drawing up of Batteries.

The ſame day P. Rupert, and with him about an 100 Horſe, went forth on the North ſide of Oxford towards Colonel Thomas Rainſborough's Soldiers, to take the air only, as 'twas then ſaid, being without boots. Towards them a party of the enemy marched up and gave fire. In which ſhirmiſh P. Rupert had a ſhot in the right ſhoulder, but pierced no bone; whereupon they retreated to Oxford, where all ſorts of people were very much concerned that and the two following days in conſulting and adviſing.

May 14, Thurſday. The Governor, by direction of the Lords and others of his Majeſty's Privy Council in Oxon, ſent a letter to Sir Thomas to make known his deſire to treat by Commiſſioners, which was accepted, and a Council of War being called, it was concluded that Mr. Unton Croke's houſe at Merſton ſhould be the place, and on Monday following the Treaty to begin. But on the 16 day, being Saturday, there were

great debates among the Lords in Oxon; ſome deſiring that the Treaty might be delayed as long as could be, others fearing it might be of ill conſequence, rather thinking the preſent opportunity beſt; but many preſſed to have the King ſent to before any thing was concluded, &c.

May 15, Friday. The defendants made another ſally, ſkirmiſhed with the Parliamenteers, and killed two of them.

May 17, Sunday. The Governor ſent out in a Letter the names of the Commiſſioners for a Treaty on his behalf, viz.

Sir Joh. Mounſon, Kt. and Bt.
Sir Joh. Heydon,
Sir Tho. Gardiner,
his Majeſty's Solicitor } Kts.
Sir George Binyon, Kt.
Sir Rich. Willys, Kt. and Bt.
Sir Steph. Hawkyns, Kt.
——— Goſnold,
Henry Tyllier, } Colonels
Rich. Zouch, LL. Dr.
Thom. Chichley, Eſq.
Joh. Dutton, of Sherborne, Com. Gloc.
Jeffry Palmer,
Philip Warwick, } Eſqrs.
Rob. Mead, Capt.

Dr. Zouch, and this laſt mentioned (created Dr. of Phyſic the day before the Surrender) were taken in to adviſe with, on the Univerſity part. Which Commiſſioners being allowed, except Binyon, as being exempted from pardon by the Parliament's Propoſitions, Sir Thomas returned the names of his, viz.

Thomas Hammond, Lieutenant General
Henry Ireton, Colonel and Commiſſary General
John Lambert,
Charles Rich,
Robert Harley, } Colonels
Son of Sir Robert (1)

(1) *Edward Harley:* ſo Col. Croke ſaith; which is trueſt. Co. Edw. Harley was one of the eleven impeached Members. [He was a faithful aſſertor of the Royal cauſe, and very inſtrumental to the Reſtoration: after which he was made Governor of Dunkirk and a Knight of the Bath; and had the offer of a warrant for a Viſcount; which he declined accepting. He died in 1700, and his eldeſt ſon Robert became Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, Prime Miniſter, and the firſt Earl of Oxford.]

— Watſon,

——— Watſon, Scoutmaſter Gen.
John Deſborough, } Majors
Thomas Harriſon, }
Thomas Herbert,
Sir Hardreſs Waller,
Afterwards theſe were added, namely:
Henry Boulſtred, Colonel
Joh. Mills, Eſq. Judge Advocate of the Army
Matth. Hale, a Counſellor at Law of Lincolns Inn.

A Treaty being reſolved and accepted on both ſides, and to begin the next day, the Governor ſent to the General, deſiring that in regard it was uſual at all Treaties to have a Secretary on each part, that Mr. Hen. Daviſon, his Secretary, might have a paſs to come forth with the Oxford Commiſſioners, which was aſſented unto, and Mr. Will. Clark was appointed to aſſiſt the Commiſſioners on the enemies part. The Commiſſioners on the behalf of the Garriſon of Oxford put in their demands, which the General ſent up to the Parliament by Colonel Rich, and Watſon the Scoutmaſter General; he then putting off the Treaty till the pleaſure of the Parliament were known concerning them. At length they, upon the reading of, conceived them ſo high, that they thought not fit ſo much as to debate them, but referred the matter to the General as he ſhould think moſt fit.

The General, upon the return from the Parliament, prepared Propoſitions to offer to the Garriſon, and ſent them into Oxford on Saturday May 30. Whereupon at the deſire of the Oxonians the Treaty was renewed again, they being willing to treat upon the General's Propoſitions, ſubmitting therein (as themſelves ſaid) to the fate of the Kingdom, rather than any way diſtruſting their own ſtrength, or the Garriſon's tenableneſs.

A few days before the Treaty ended, when the Oxonians perceived it was like to ſucceed, they played their cannon day and night into the enemies Leaguers and Quarters, diſcharging ſometimes near 200 ſhot in a day (at random, as 'twas conceived) rather to ſpend their powder, than to do any execution; however they ſhewed good ſkill in that they levied their pieces ſo, as they ſhot into the Leaguer at Hedington Hill, and there killed Lieutenant Col. Cotſworth, and likewiſe into the Leaguer on Colonel Rainſborough's ſide, where they killed a Sutler and others in their Tents. The Enemies cannon in recompence played fiercely upon the Defendants,

and much annoyed them in their Works, Houſes, and Colleges, till at laſt a ceſſation of great ſhot was agreed to on both ſides.

The 20, Saturday, the Treaty for the Surrender of Oxford was finiſhed between the Commiſſioners, and concluded upon 26 Articles: Some of which relating to the Academians and Citizens, are the following, omitting the others, as being not altogether to my purpoſe.

14. 'That the Chancellor, Maſters and Scholars of the Univerſity of Oxford, and the Governors and Students of Chriſts Church of King H. VIII his Foundation; and all other Heads and Governors, Maſters, Fellows and Scholars of the Colleges, Halls and Bodies Corporate, and Societies of the ſame Univerſity, and the Publique Profeſſors and Readers, and the Orator thereof, and all other Perſons belonging to the ſaid Univerſity, or to any Colleges or Halls therein, ſhall and may according to their Statutes, Charters and Cuſtoms, enjoy their antient form of Government, ſubordinate to the immediate Authority and Power of Parliament: And that all the Rights, Privileges, Franchiſes, Lands, Tenements, Houſes, Poſſeſſions, Rents, Revenues, Hereditaments, Libraries, Debts, Goods, and Chattels belonging to the ſaid Univerſity, or to Chriſts Church, or to any Colleges or Halls in the ſaid Univerſity (except ſuch Rents and Revenues as have been already taken and received by Ordinance of Parliament) ſhall be enjoyed by them reſpectively as aforeſaid, free from Sequeſtrations, Fines, Taxes, and all other Moleſtations whatſoever, for or under colour of any thing whatſoever relating to this preſent War, or to the unhappy differences between his Majeſty and the Parliament. And that all Churches, Chappels, Colleges, Halls, Libraries, Schools, and publique Buildings within or belonging to the City or Univerſity, or to Chriſts Church, or the ſeveral Colleges or Halls thereof, ſhall be preſerved from defacing and ſpoil. And if any removal ſhall be made by the Parliament of any Head, or other Members of the Univerſity, Chriſts Church, Colleges or Halls, that thoſe ſo removed ſhall enjoy their profits during the ſpace of ſix months after the rendring of Oxford, and ſhall have convenient time allowed them for the removal of themſelves and their Goods from their Lodgings: Provided that this ſhall not extend to retard any Reformation there intended by the Parliament, nor give them any liberty to intermeddle in the Government.

15. That the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, and all Corporations within the City, ſhall enjoy their ancient Government, and their Charters, Cuſtoms,

Cuſtoms, Franchiſes, Liberties, Lands, Goods, and Debts, and all things elſe whatſoever which belong to them as Corporations, ſubordinate to the immediate Authority and Power of Parliament; and ſhall not be moleſted or queſtioned by colour of any thing before the rendring of this Garriſon, done or ordered by them in the capacity of Corporations, relating to the differences between his Majeſty and the Parliament.

16. That the Citizens and Inhabitants of the City ſhall not be charged with free-quarter or billet of Soldiers, other than for Lodging, except in urgent time of neceſſity, and that to be ordered and diſpoſed by the advice of the Mayor or his Deputy; and that in all publique Taxes they ſhall be charged proportionably with the County; and that no Scholar, Citizen, or Inhabitant in the Univerſity and City of Oxford, ſhall be troubled or queſtioned for taking up Arms in the Garriſon by expreſs command, during the time it was a Garriſon, for the defence thereof: And that the Scholars, Citizens and Inhabitants ſhall have the benefit of this Capitulation in all things that may concern them.

17. That no Officer, Soldier, or other perſon, who by the Articles are to march out of the City or Suburbs, or to march in, ſhall plunder, ſpoil, or injure any Scholar, Citizen, or Inhabitants, or other perſon in Oxford, in their Perſons, Goods, or Eſtates, or carry away any thing that is properly belonging to any of them.'

On Wedneſday the 24 of June (St. John Bapt. day) the City according to appointment was ſurrendred to the Parliamenteers. The Defendants marched out about 12 of the clock at noon, and a Guard of the Enemy was appointed for them to march through, extending in length from St. Clement's to Shotover hill, they alſo having in their rear ſeveral Bodies of Horſe. They marched out in a Body well armed, with Colours flying and Drums beating, the number 3000, the injury or affront offered to them none at all, as Glemham the Governor did then ackowledge. Beſides that Body, there went forth that day, before and after them, about 500, moſt of them Horſemen and private perſons engaged in the Siege. There likewiſe marched forth the ſame day through the North gate, all thoſe that went to Yorkſhire and Glouceſterſhire, &c. who had a Convoy for that purpoſe, being a conſiderable number. Thoſe that marched forth when Prince Rupert or Prince Maurice departed on Monday, and thoſe that followed them on Tueſday, before the day of Surrender, were in all about 300 perſons, moſt of them of quality, and their attendants.

After

After the General Sir Thomas Fairfax had poſſeſſion of the City, it was the continual employment of ſome to make paſſes for thoſe that were yet left behind, and not marched out of the City with the Body. There were above 2000 paſſes made after the before mentioned Forces were gone, as by a particular liſt of every man's name was reckoned, whereof many were Noblemen, Knights and Gentlemen of quality, the reſt Officers and Reformadoes, and ſome Scholars.

Thoſe that marched out on Wedneſday, about 900 of them, laid down their Arms when they came to Thame, and received paſſes to go to their ſeveral Houſes, and their Arms were brought into Oxford. There were found in the Magazine 70 barrels of Powder, they having two mills at Oſney which ſupplied them daily with Powder.

There were in the City 38 pieces of Ordnance, whereof 26 were braſs. For proviſions of Victuals, by what was found in the Stores, before they ſold it to the Townſmen, during the Treaty to raiſe money to pay their Soldiers, there was not leſs than ſix months proviſion.

The Soldiers were much diſcontent, and much ado there was to keep them from doing violence to the Lords, for no other cauſe but for being the occaſion (as they ſaid) of delivering up the City, a fault, which, alas, they could not help. The ſtrength of the Works about the City was found to be ſuch, as reſolved it in the minds of all underſtanding men, to be much for the Parliament's ſervice, that the City was taken by conditions, eſpecially conſidering what unſeaſonable weather followed, that had the Siege continued but to the day of Surrender, the Enemy muſt have been forced to have quit ſome of their Leaguers, the fields being overflown with water. The Citizens were provided till Chriſtmas with Proviſions, and did make no queſtion but of Corn, Beef, Bacon, Salt, Butter and Cheeſe, there was plenty for the ſaid time. Freſh Meat for the great perſons was the only thing complained of as a want, and yet was found ſome ſtore of that at the Surrender.

Before I go further I muſt tell you, that from the beginning of the war till this time and after, the generality of the Scholars were very loyal to the Crown, and did the beſt and moſt exact ſervice of any during the time that Oxford was a Garriſon. There were ſeveral alſo of them that were not only Officers of the Garriſon, but alſo in the King's Army, diſpoſed in ſeveral places in England, who for their loyalty to the laſt, ought here to have their names commended to poſterity, but becauſe I want a perfect

perfect Liſt of them, I chooſe the rather to omit what I have than inſert them.

But to proceed. The City being delivered up to the Parliamenteers, it will not be amiſs to take a brief view of the ſtate of the Univerſity and Scholars therein, as it then and two years after ſtood. That it therefore was exhauſted of its treaſure, and that little could be procured abroad for its ſubſiſtence, we doubt it not.—'Wee now perceive (ſaith the Vicechancellor, Dr. Fell, in his Letters to Dr. Langbaine, now at London) what a miſerable condition wee are like to be in concerning our Rents. Our Tenants from all parts take ſtrange advantages, and complying with Country Committees (ſome of them being in eâdem navi) ſeek to undoe the Univerſitie utterlie. I pray let the worthy Mr. Selden (1), the great honor of our Mother the Univerſitie, know it, and deſire him to releive his declining, undon Mother. I know you have acquainted him, what great debts wee have contracted in all our Societies; wee have not either in publick or privat, wherwithall to ſupply our neceſſary burdens, &c.' Furthermore alſo it was deprived of its number of Sons, having but few in reſpect of former times left in her. Lectures and Exerciſes for the moſt part ceaſed, the Schools being employed as Granaries for the Garriſon, which was ſome reaſon why ſo many Scholars were ſuperannuated at the Surrender. What was done in that nature was performed in St. Mary's Church, and the North Chapel adjoining thereto, by Diſpenſation, in Hillary Term 1643. Thoſe few alſo that were remaining, were for the moſt part, eſpecially ſuch that were young, much debauched, and become idle by their bearing Arms and keeping company with rude Soldiers. Much of their precious time was loſt by being upon the guard night after night, and by doing thoſe duties which appertained to them as bearers of Arms, and ſo conſequently had opportunities, as Lay-Soldiers had, of gaming, drinking, ſwearing, &c. as notoriouſly appeared to the Viſitors that were ſent by the Parliament to reform the Univerſity. The truth is, that they (I blame not all) were ſo guilty of thoſe vices, that thoſe that were looked upon as good wits, and of great parts at their firſt coming, were by ſtrange inventions (not now to be named) to entice them to drinking, and to be drunk, totally loſt and rendred uſeleſs. I have had the opportunity (I cannot ſay happineſs) to peruſe ſeveral ſongs, ballads, and ſuch like

(1) Burgeſs in Parliament for the Univerſity.

frivolous

frivolous ſtuff, that were made by ſome of the ingenious ſort of them, while they kept guard at the Holybuſh (1) and Angel, near Rewley, in the Weſt Suburbs; which, though their humour and chiefeſt of their actions are in them deſcribed, yet I ſhall paſs them by, as very unworthy to be here, or any part, mentioned.

The Colleges were much out of repair by the negligence of Soldiers, Courtiers and others that lay in them, a few Chambers that were the meaneſt (in ſome Colleges none at all) being reſerved for Scholars uſe. Their treaſure and plate was all gone, as I have told you before, the books of ſome Libraries imbeziled, and the number of Scholars few, and moſtly indigent, albeit enriched (if not ejected) within few years after by the many Fines and renewing of Leaſes that came in. The Halls (wherein as in ſome Colleges, ale and beer were ſold by the penny in their reſpective Butteries) were very ruinous, occaſioned through the ſame ways as the Colleges were, and ſo they remained, except Magdalen Hall and New Inn, (which were upon the Surrender repleniſhed with the Preſbyterian faction) for ſeveral years after. Further alſo, having few or none in them, except their reſpective Principals and Families, the Chambers in them were, to prevent ruin and injuries of weather, rented out to Laycks. In a word, there was ſcarce the face of an Univerſity left, all things being out of order and diſturbed.

Now here I muſt let the Reader know, that no ſooner the Parliament Force was poſſeſſed of the City but the Chaplains belonging to them poſſeſſed themſelves (ſometimes by force) of the Pulpits in the Univerſity. Among theſe muſt not be forgotten Hugh Peters, that notorious villain, who moſt impudently did ſeveral times put aſide the Univerſity preaching at St. Mary's; who on a Sunday in the month of July, the very ſame day that John Saltmarſh, (2) a rigid Antenomian preached, did vent moſt ſtrange paſſages concerning the King, and of Soldiers in the Army that he could pick out, that ſhould be able to open Scriptures, draw Doctrines, make uſes better and more proper than any of the Scholars in the Univerſity: And

(1) Note that in the War time, when the Scholars kept guard at the Holybuſh, ſome did meet there to read to the others. Some had formal Diſputations, and George Bath urſt, of Trin. Coll. was commonly Moderator. Some again that were Soldiers drank and gamed away their time: ſome were Droppers. Some were very ſober, and had learned Diſcourſes and Diſputations among them. Hobbes in his Hiſt. of the Times ſaith, Drunkards were turned out. See my Brother's Poem, a MS which I have on the Watch at the Holybuſh. See Cat. Libr. 4, p. 2.

(2) Tho. Edwards third part of *Gangræna*, printed at Lond. 1646, p. 122.

that

that he would make a boy of 12 years of age to preach as good Divinity as moſt of them, or to that effect.

This Mr. Edwards heard reported, but he will not averr it.

Will. Dell, another Preacher, Chaplain to Sir Thom. Fairfax, a notorious Independent, a Preacher at Marſton continually againſt the King, and City of London, as taking his part.

Will. Erbury another, as I ſhall tell you anon.

'July 2. It was ordered (1) at the Committee for the Univerſity of Oxford, that no Maſters or Heads of any Colleges or Halls, or Scholars or other perſons be admitted into any Maſterſhip, Governorſhip, Fellowſhip, Scholarſhip, or office or place of preferment or advantage in the Univerſity of Oxford. And that no Leaſes of any Lands belonging to the ſaid Univerſity, or any the Colleges or Halls therein, be made or renewed until the pleaſure of the Parliament be made known therein.

F. Rous.'

Which order being received by the Vicechancellor and every Head, and read in Convocation, the Univerſity deſired in their (2) Letter to Sir Tho. Fairfax, (pen'd by Hammond the Orator) that he would be an Inſtrument ſo far as concerned them, of recalling that Order, repugning the Articles of the Surrender of the Garriſon; but what remedy they found it appears not: yet ſure I am that ſeveral Colleges made Elections and Leaſes of Lands till the general rout of them in an. 1648.

'Sept. 10. It was ordered (3) by the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, that theſe ſeven Preachers following ſhould be forthwith ſent to Oxford, if they be willing, that is to ſay:'

Mr. Rob. Harrys, Rector of Hanwell, in the County of Oxford, ſometime of Magdalen Hall.

Mr. Edward Reynolds, ſometime Fellow of Merton Coll.

Mr. Hen. Wilkinſon, Senior, (of whom before) lately of Magdalen Hall.

Mr. Francis Cheynell, } ſometime Fellows of Merton Coll.
Mr. Edward Corbet, }

Mr. Henry Corniſh, ſometime of New Inn.

Mr. Henry Langley, ſometime of Pembroke College.

'And that they may have power to preach in any Church in Oxford: and

(1) Reg. S b, 25: p. 124. (2) Ibid. p. 123. (3) Ibid. p. 124. [Journ. of the H. of Lords, v. p. 486.]

that the Combinations' or Series of Preachers that were appointed by the 'Univerſity be reſpited, that it may be left to them to preach when and where they may think to make moſt for edification, and that they may repair thither with all convenient ſpeed.

H. Elsinge,
Cler. Parl. Dom. Conv.'

Soon after all the ſaid perſons (except Corbet) came to prepare a way for a Viſitation, or if you will to convert the Scholars to their doctrine, preached chiefly in St. Mary's Church, and had an auditory of ſome Scholars rather to deſpiſe than admire them. But their praying and preaching being altogether contrary to that lately uſed, and to the genii of the preſent Academians, (who had hitherto beheld theſe perſons as pitiful Levites) was the cauſe of a great deal of ſcorn in ſome, and laughter in others, and the chief reaſons were:

1. That their Prayers and Sermons were very tedious.

2. That they for the moſt part omitted the Lord's Prayer at the end of their own, merely in oppoſition to the Prelatical party.

3. That they prayed not with fervor and affection for the King and ſettlement of the Nation as was expected, but chiefly for the Parliament, and 'their bleſſed proceedings.'

4. That they reflected much on divers members of the Univerſity, concerning their ſtarcht formality, 'as having the form of Godlineſs, but denying the power thereof,' ſtiling alſo the antient Doctors, 'Dumb Dogs, idle Drones, blind Seers, &c.'

5. That they made wry mouths, ſquint eyes, and ſcru'd faces, quite altering them from what God and Nature had made them.

6. That they had antick behaviours, ſqueaking voices and puling tones, fit rather for Stage players and Country beggars to uſe, than ſuch that were to ſpeak the Oracles of God. The truth is, they and the generality of their profeſſion did ſo frame their countenances at the entrance into the pulpit, as alſo their pronunciation both in their Prayers and Sermons, and uſed the Scripture phraſe, (whether underſtood by the people or not) as that 'no Tragedian in the world could have acted the part of a right godly man better than they did;' inſomuch that many men and women, or any unacquainted with ſuch art of diſſimulation, could never in the leaſt ſuſpect that they drove at any worldly end, or had any deſign to get places, and ſnatch the bread from other mens mouths, as theſe Preachers ſhortly after did.

did. And many did really ſuppoſe that the vehemency of their voice which they uſed oftentimes, and the forcedneſs of their action and look could never ariſe from any thing elſe but pure zeal to the ſervice of God.

But notwithſtanding theſe diſlikings, which cauſed many of the Univerſity (eſpecially the graver ſort) to abſent themſelves and reſort to other Churches where ſome of the Prelatical party preached, (as particularly at Magdalen pariſh Church, ſet up in oppoſition to theſe) yet were their Sermons much frequented by the Soldiery of Oxford, and thoſe of the Preſbyterian faction of the City; who, with great zeal, would (not truſting their memories) write notes and obſervations (moſtly in ſhort-hand) to the end that they and their reſpective families might receive comfort upon the repetition of them in the evening. Which faſhion, afterwards uſed by the generality of thoſe Scholars put in by the Parliamentarian Viſitors, continuing till the Reſtauration of K. Charles II, then vaniſhed and became ridiculous to thoſe of the Royal party.

Beſides this their conſtant preaching (not only at St. Mary's but in other Churches, of which they gave notice by tickets ſtuck up in publick places) they had every Thurſday a meeting in an houſe in St. Peter's pariſh in the Eaſt, in the houſe on the Weſt ſide of the Inn called the Saracen's Head, vulgarly called the 'Scruple Houſe,' or 'Scruple Office,' to which all doubting brethren had liberty to repair for reſolution and eaſement of their hardned conſciences. And this meeting they ſettled, becauſe as they pretended, they found the Univerſity and City much corrupted, and divers hopeful men in both very much unſetled, and perceived that it was not poſſible to inſtruct, convince, reform and ſettle even ingenious men, unleſs there were ſome private exerciſe allowed, in which they might have ſome friendly conference without any wrangling debate.

"It was far from their intentions" (as they (1) told the Parliament) 'to receive ſuch as were weak in the faith to doubtful Diſputations,' notwithſtanding they knew themſelves obliged to 'bear the infirmities of the weak,' and durſt not pleaſe themſelves, no, nor others, any farther than might make for edification. They did not think themſelves too high for Communion and fellowſhip of ordinary Saints, much leſs did they conceive themſelves 'Lords of the peoples faith.' They knew that the ableſt Miniſters might be eſtabliſhed and comforted by the experiments of grown

(1) In the Account given to the Parliament an. 1646—Febr.

Chriſtians, for even the Apoſtle himſelf deſires that he and his Romans might 'be comforted together by the mutual faith of one another,' and therefore it would in a rational way have ſeemed more for their advantage to have admitted none to the meeting but prudent and well accompliſhed Chriſtians, and more agreeable to reaſon 'to let every one bear his own burthen;' and to converſe with thoſe, who are not burthenſome, but helpfull becauſe ſtrong Chriſtians; yet they did know it was their Duty to help others and deny themſelves, to ſupport the weak and bear with their weakneſs; and not to ſeek to pleaſe themſelves, but Christ, who commands them to bear the infirmities of the weak, and forbids them to pleaſe themſelves. And hereupon though they foreſaw that this exerciſe would load them with unpleaſing burdens and cenſures, 'yet they reſolved not to pleaſe themſelves, but to pleaſe even weak Chriſtians for their good to edification, as Christ pleaſed not himſelf.'

"Moreover they were aſſured that there were ſome weak Chriſtians, who would be very willing to give them a private meeting, but would by no means be perſuaded to repair to the pariſh Churches, the conſtant places of public meetings, now the ſaid Miniſters thought fit that theſe weak brethren ſhould be tenderly reſpected, and not given over as loſt ſheep.

"Beſides there were ſome of the Univerſity (but thoſe few) who had been taught, that there were certain vacuities in the moral Law, that Christ was a Prieſt after the order of Aaron, that a conſtellation of Goſpell Graces, and ſincere obedience to the whole Goſpel make men capable of the pardon of Sin, and do as conditions, qualify believers for juſtification, &c. The Miniſters therefore were not aſhamed to profeſs, that the intent of their meeting, was not only to ſatisfy ſcrupulous men, and reſolve caſes of conſcience, but deſired to ſet up a Catechiſm Lecture by way of conference; and that the rather becauſe they knew all that ſtood in need of Catechiſing would not brook the ordinary way of Catechiſing by way of queſtion and anſwer, the firſt being eſteemed more friendly and familiar, and this latter accounted (by men as proud as they are ignorant) too magiſterial.

"The Miniſters ſaw it neceſſary to lay down the firſt principles of the Doctrine of Christ, to ſet open alſo the Treaſures of the Covenant of Grace, and ſuch like. And furthermore that the Goſpel, which they had vindicated, ſhould not be hid, they publiſhed Propoſitions, or Theſes to the world, which they did aſſert and evince by undeniable arguments

at

at their ſeveral Exerciſes from the 4 of September to the 12 of November.

" You may be pleaſed further to underſtand, that there were ſeveral rules for the better regulating of the ſaid meetings, as

" 1. That the Miniſters deputed to ſtate the point and keep order, ſhould begin and conclude the Exerciſe with prayer.

" 2. That the principal queſtions ſhould be propounded a week before it was ſtated and determined, that every one might upon mature deliberation, deliver his judgment or experiments for the edification of the Company that meet.

" 3. That ſuch queſtions only ſhould be propounded as did tend to the clearing of ſome weighty point of faith, worſhip or obedience, that all niceties and ſubtilities might be waved, and that truth, which is according to Godlineſs, manifeſted and maintained.

" 4. That nothing ſhould be done or carried on in that meeting through ſtrife or vain glory, but all proceedings ſhould be in lowlineſs of mind and brotherly love, that they might in honour prefer one another, and ſhew that each did not eſteem another better than himſelf.

" 5. That no man ſhould be interrupted, unleſs he ſeemed tediouſly impertinent to him who was appointed to keep order.

" 6. That none ſhould advance this, or any other private meeting, in oppoſition to, or contempt of publick ordinances, but every one be careful to benefit himſelf by this exerciſe, that he might be the better prepared for all ſolemn worſhip, ſervice and ordinances in publick.

" By theſe rules the Miniſters intended to unite the godly Citizens and Scholars. 1. That they might be eſtabliſhed in the doctrine delivered by the Apoſtles to the Saints. 2. United in all bands of Chriſtian friendſhip and communion. 3. Be prepared for the holy communion of the body and blood of Christ, and in a word for all offices of piety and charity, and when they were made more profitable hearers, and worthy communicants, they did not doubt, but all that lived and converſed together in City and Univerſity (for whoſe benefit the ſaid Exerciſe was intended) would upon all occaſions be 'kindly affectioned to one another,' and with a godly and friendly 'jealouſy provoke one another' to piety, &c."

For ſeveral weeks theſe Conferences held, and the ſucceſs of them, whether more private or public, was undeniably great to thoſe that were of the Preſbyterian profeſſion.

1. Some

1. Some that ſcrupled the Lawfulneſs of Infant Baptiſm, were reduced and eſtabliſhed by a private conference, when the Miniſters were engaged to treat of another ſubject in their more ſolemn meetings.

2. Divers that were not fully of their mind in point of diſcipline, and ſome that were directly contrary (as Independents, Anabaptiſts, &c.) did ingeniouſly acknowledge, that after a fair debate, they received much ſatisfaction in ſome main points of doctrine.

Others of the ſame ſtamp did gratefully confeſs, that they were now convinced that the Miniſters intentions were pious, and that their endeavours did effectually conduce to the advancement of Chriſtianity, and gave them great thanks for their pains.

3. Divers Scholars, (and ſome Fellows of Houſes) eſpecially thoſe of Magdalen Hall and New Inn, who now, and had lately flocked to the Univerſity in hopes of preferment by the future Viſitation, did give God thanks that they ſaw the ſaid Miniſters in Oxford, and that they had the happineſs to be admitted to free conference with them. Yea forſooth they hoped that Oxford would be like Athens of old, and yet not like thoſe envious Athenians, who ſacrificed for none but themſelves and their neighbours of Chios. For they perceived that there was now a ſpirit of Communion ſhed abroad upon Chriſtians in a viſible way of heavenly partnerſhip.

Before I go any further, I muſt let you know that among the Parliament Soldiers in Oxford, were divers Independents and notable Sectaries. The chief of them was one William Erbury, (ſometime of Braſenoſe College) Chaplain to a Regiment of them, who having his meetings alſo for thoſe of his opinion, to ballance or elſe overpower the ſaid Miniſters, in an houſe oppoſite to Merton College Church, found at length that they were a little too hard for them, either by refuting his errors, or cauſing his Auditory to decreaſe, or both. This nettled Erbury ſo much, that being not able to brook it any longer, took all ways imaginable to ſtir up the ſpirits of the Soldiers againſt the ſaid Miniſters. At length he came to their meeting and brought with him divers Soldiers, rather, as 'twas thought to affront or oppoſe, than diſpute. Soon after he propoſed a queſtion, and would by all means diſpute with them: at length they yielding, he began, but kept not at all to the queſtion, or obſerved any rules. He would neither ſpeak pertinently or briefly, of which he was often admoniſhed. He told them that he did not acknowledge that Christ had any Church on Earth,

Earth, and therefore denied Independent Congregations to be Churches, and the Miniſters of thoſe (as well as of the Preſbyterian) Congregations, were by him denied to be true Miniſters of Christ.

He undertook to prove demonſtratively, that the Miniſters of both thoſe Churches were unchriſtian, and ſo by conſequence antichriſtian. After he had made a looſe and cloudy ſpeech, in which he audaciouſly abuſed and perverted the Scripture, he did complain that an hour or two was not ſufficient for him to explain his opinion and urge his arguments. His 'unum magnum' was, that there were no Apoſtles now, and therefore no Miniſtry: he was deſired to prove his conſequence, but as the Preſbyterians ſaid, could not. He talked much of the ſealed book, that the Saints and Christ made one perfect man. At laſt he fixed upon that Text Eph. IV, ver. 11, 12, 13: 'And he gave ſome Apoſtles, &c.' from whence he concluded that God gave 5 ſorts of Miniſters, and where there were not all five, there were none, &c. After which followed divers objections and anſwers, too numerous now to be inſerted. At length it was ſo brought to paſs that Erbury and other opponents being not able to reply to the Miniſters anſwers, they deſired to know when they would meet again. The Miniſters told them that they could not till that day three weeks, becauſe the monthly faſt to be obſerved the next week, and the 5 day of November, to be obſerved the week after that. Whereupon it was deſired by ſome of Erbury's adherents that the next queſtion might be to this effect.

"Whether there was any Miniſtry committed to the hands of ſelect perſons in the Church of Christ?"

The day being come which was the 12 of November, "firſt there appeared" (1) about 3 of the clock in the afternoon—"Looks frighted with viſions and revelations, as if they had faſted and prayed for Mediums, and yet they ſeemed rather poſſeſſed than inſpired. They called themſelves ſpiritual, but the crowd began to complain of the big-bon'd ſpirits. After them drop in dejected viſages, ſentenced foreheads, that by their poſture appeared to be Seekers, and in the van of the lifted guifted men, one preſſeth foremoſt towards the Tripodes, the crowd divides (conſiſting chiefly of Scholars) and gives way, as Jordan to the Ark, or rather a cloud to a flaſh of light-

(1) Conference between 6 Preſb. Miniſters and ſome Independent Commanders, &c. printed 1646.

ning

ning: his name being aſked it was whiſpered aloud by the Scholars that it was

" Erbury, the champion of the Seekers, the Chaplain Errant, that makes not only Sermons at all hours, but his Divinity too, like the firſt artiſts, that found out the trade they profeſſed. This was he, ready to oppoſe, and to hold any thing." The next that came was

" Captain Ellis Grimes, a Carpenter, the Deputy Governor of this garriſon, who held out the rule, and did not amiſs govern (among ſuch doughty ſchoolmen) the Divinity Diſputation. The next was

John Hewſon, a Shoemaker and Colonel, Prior opponent, a moſt categorical Diſputant, yet ſo rude that he ſeemed to underſtand others better than himſelf, that he neither admitted impertinencies, nor committed any, &c. He propoſed the queſtions, enforced their own objections and anſwers, recollected the arguments on both ſides, expoſed the others reaſons, if it were poſſible, to more abſurdity and weakneſs, than the author. The Scholars wondred at ſo much true logic and falſe Engliſh. Under him were many other guifted Officers, viz.

A Major, that had not the ſpirit of Syllogiſmes, but of contradiction; who, when he ſaw that logic failed, defied humane arts.

A Captain that offered fair to ſecond them, but could not go far in Mediums, which the others were not aſhamed to aſk liberally, though they afforded ſparingly."

While theſe perſons were placing themſelves in came the " grave Scruple Maſters, viz.

" Mr. Henry Wilkinſon, Sen. who was Chairman pro tempore. On one hand of him was

Mr. Edward Reynolds, the Oracle, with an hoarſe and obſcure voice. On the other hand was

Mr. R. Harrys, that maintained his gravity by ſilence, and appeared guifted better for prayer than diſputation. At their ſide ſate

Dr. Thomas Temple, ſometime of Lincoln College, the very Timocles in Lucian, that brought more lungs and volubility, not much more logic than the other. To back theſe the other ſtood behind, viz.

Mr. Corniſh, that helped to diſturb the Diſputation once or twice, and ſpeaking without mediums, was deſcryed and ſat down again.

Mr. Langley, the mute, 'twas thought he reſerved his reſolutions for the other ſex.

Mr.

Mr. Cheynell, who being much miſſed was at length called for, no confidence of victory without him, the only man that could oppoſe frenzy to frenzy, and outvie their zeal with greater heat. He flung about Texts, caſt wildly but in mood and figure."

When the ſaid perſons were ſettled, and the queſtion formerly agreed upon, at the laſt meeting, was read, (which was to be the ſubject of the preſent conference) it was decried by the Soldiers, who denied that to be the queſtion, notwithſtanding the Miniſters were moſt aſſured, that it was reſolved upon to be then diſputed. Hereupon it was deſired by the Soldiers, that the Miniſters would read the Theſes (in which the queſtion was fully ſtated) becauſe they did give much light to the clearing of that queſtion which they ſo much deſired. At length, after much importunity, it was yielded to, that the Miniſters ſhould read them; which being done accordingly (they conſiſting of the number of eight) ſome of the Soldiers ſaid, that they did not differ from the Miniſters in them, and therefore would have them to prove their call. They told them, that although they were ready to do that, yet ſince the aforeſaid Queſtion was agreed upon on both ſides, and Mr. Erbury for his part embraced it, and the Miniſters had ſtated it in their Theſes, they could not yield to the altering of it. But by clamorous reproaches and uncivil language and behaviour of ſome preſent, they were boren down, and another Queſtion was yielded unto, which was,

'Whether thoſe that are called Miniſters, had any more authority to preach in public, then private Chriſtians which were guifted?'

Whereupon ſince the Soldiers would have it ſo, one of the Miniſters Company undertook to prove, 'That they had no authority to preach whatever they had.' The perſon that did it though I cannot learn, yet certain it is that after many failings expreſſed on the Miniſters ſide, it was held by moſt of the auditors there preſent (of which were about 200 Scholars) that the Soldiers had the better. And ſo as tis probable, did the Miniſters think, if not, they would not have waved their meeting to Thurſday November 19, following, when then divers expected that they ſhould come better prepared. Elſewhere (1) I find that 'Erbury after a bold Prologue begun the Comedy, affirming, that in the Church of Christ there was no commiſſion given to ſelect men for preaching the Goſpel. And after ſome diſcourſe of ſtating the Queſtion, Erbury urgeth, that if they had ſuch a

(1) In Mr. Hales Treatiſe of Schiſm, examined and cenſured by T. Long: edit. 1678, p. 134.

Commiſſion it was either ordinary or extraordinary. The anſwer was that it was ordinary. He replies, then they had it from the Biſhops, or ſome others. At which the Doctors reſoluti were unreſolved what to anſwer; for if they ſhould ſay from the Biſhops, they feared to diſpleaſe the people to whom they had often preached that they were antichriſtian, and yet they could not deny it, they having been all epiſcopally ordained. And ſo being put to ſome confuſion, and not replying directly, but ſeeking ſubterfuges, the Soldiers were with great acclamations proclaimed victors, and the ſcrupling houſe ſhut up, and the Comedy ended.'

They themſelves (I mean the Miniſters) did afterwards confeſs, that Erbury was aſſured by his followers, that he had gained the day, and therefore that now he was the only Miniſter, or rather Apoſtle in the World. Whereupon he began to gather ſome people together, as if he intended to build, plant, and gather a Church, but firſt he thought fit to dig at the Foundation of Christ, which, as the Miniſters confeſſed, was 'the beſt way to overthrow it,' and make good his grand aſſertion that 'Christ hath no Church on Earth.' Mr. Erbury therefore on the 11 of December following at a public meeting before divers of the City of Oxford, endeavoured to prove this propoſition, 'That the fulneſs of the Godhead, the ſame fulneſs of the Godhead which is now in Christ, dwells bodily in the Saints, in the ſame meaſure, though not in the ſame manifeſtation, as it dwelt in Christ, whilſt he was here below in the fleſh, &c.'

He alſo the ſame day took upon him to propheſy of greater ſhakings yet in England and Scotland, as well as in Ireland. In Scotland, ſaid he, they think to preſerve themſelves, but you ſhall ſee, and they ſhall feel greater ſhakings yet, even mighty earthquakes, &c. And ſo Mr. Erbury proceeding then, and at other times, to vent what he liſt without controul, it was high time (as the Miniſters conceived) to call him to an account, after ſo many fair warnings given him, and ſo many foul errors preached by him both to Scholars and Citizens. But becauſe Mr. Erbury's followers were as confident as he was, that no man was able to diſprove or confute him, one of their company undertook the taſk, and offered to do it in the public Schools, the fitteſt place for Scholars to diſpute in; but Erbury deſired that the meeting might be at the Univerſity Church upon Monday the 11 of January, at two of the clock in the afternoon, becauſe ſome of his followers were unwilling to meet at the Schools. They met

met there accordingly, and Erbury being ſettled, deſired leave to explain himſelf, and began after this manner.

'Chriſtian friends and fellow Soldiers, and worthy Scholars alſo; I am your ſervant, I am called this day to come here in public, from my private walkings, not by my deſire and ſeeking, but as ſought out and drawn forth by a twofold cord, a public charge and a private challenge. The charge was publickly given out in the pulpit, of hereſy and blaſphemy againſt me. The challenge was privately ſent unto me, by word and writing alſo, in a Letter from Mr. Cheynell, that I ſhould give him a meeting in the Schools, or ſome meeting place in the Univerſity. The place appointed is Maries Church, where I now preſent myſelf to wait upon you all, and to anſwer what ſhall be objected, or to deſire a ſatisfactory anſwer to this my quere I am queſtioned for.

That which I have in private, I alſo profeſs in public. Whatever I ſpeak, was not ſpoken as a Miniſter by outward call, (though twice I was made one) nor as a guifted man, knowing CHRIST, though once I was accounted ſomebody by others, and by myſelf alſo, but now I am nothing, know nothing, and let all men know ſo of me, &c.'

The poſitions which he maintained were 10, of which the firſt was

'That the fulneſs of the Godhead doth dwell in the Saints in the ſame meaſure, though not in the ſame manifeſtation as it doth in CHRIST, and that the Godhead ſhall be after the ſame manner in the Saints as it is in CHRIST. The Saints alſo ſhall have the ſame worſhip, honour, throne, glory that CHRIST hath, and a more glorious power to do greater works then ever CHRIST did before his aſcenſion.'

The contrary truths were maintained, explained, and clearly proved by Mr. Cheynell againſt him, but with a great deal of diſturbance and noiſe, the Scholars (eſpecially the younger ſort) inclining to Erbury becauſe they had no affection for Cheynell or his aſſociates, looking alſo upon them as pitiful thieves and robbers. The diſpute continued at leaſt 4 hours, though little of it was employed as it ſhould have been. It being ended and Erbury much applauded, merely (as was conceived) in oppoſition to the Preſbyterian party, the Miniſters ſent a Letter of complaint to Sir Thomas Fairfax, the General, of his errors and blaſphemies, of their admoniſhing him in private, of Col. Richard Ingoldeſby his caſhiering him for his intollerable inſolence, and of his refutation in the Univerſity Church. After the receipt of the letter, the General being then at

Northampton, he ſent for Erbury to come to him, but whether he went, or what became of him afterwards I know not. Sure I am that though he was not ſeen in Oxford afterwards, yet his Conventicles were continued by ſome of the Soldiery in the aforeſaid place againſt Merton College Church, and afterwards in an houſe formerly called St. Mary's College, ſtanding behind the houſes between the Star Inn, and the North gate.

All that I ſhall ſay more of the ſaid Miniſters at preſent is, that they continued their Conferences a pretty while after this time, even till the Viſitation, (if I am not miſtaken) took them off, and found love and reſpect from divers of the City (eſpecially ſilly women) and ſome Scholars. On whom their Miniſtery wrought ſo much, that many of them in a publick way renounced and abominated that bloody Oxford Oath (as it was by ſome now called) which they had formerly taken, deſiring upon a faſting day, of which they had now many, to be humbled for that ſin in a ſpecial manner, and alſo that the Congregation of the Preſbyterian brethren would be earneſt with God in prayer for a pardon for what they had done.

The concluſion of my diſcourſe for this year, ſhall be, that whereas before the Surrender, there was no place in England, more loyal to their Prince, orthodox, and obſervant of the Ceremonies of the Church of England, than the generallity of the People of Oxford were, ſo after the entry of the Parliamenteers, no place worſe; for, as ſome were pleaſed to ſay, 'Hell was broke looſe upon them,' nothing but Sectariſme, blaſphemies, hypocriſy, excitement to rebellion, cenſoriouſneſs, coveteouſneſs, ſcorn, ſelf-pride, envy, &c. Inſomuch that thoſe of the loyal party of the Gown, that could not brook theſe matters, either left the Univerſity, or abſconded in their reſpective houſes till they could know their doom by the approaching Viſitation. 'The Soldiery did declare their impudence ſo much that they forbore not to preach in ſome of the pulpits among us, and to thruſt themſelves in the publick Schools, and there in the places of Lecturers ſpeak to the Scholars againſt humane learning, and challenge the moſt learned of them to prove their calling from Christ.' But let the reſtleſs Preſbyterians be thanked for the original of all theſe evils, who to fill their coffers, raiſe families, and pleaſe and cheriſh their private luſts and endearments and nothing elſe, have been the ruin of and are not yet wanting at this day to deſtroy, Kings, Kingly Government, Prelacy, and good order.

An.

191.a.10

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THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

IN TWO BOOKS:

BY ANTHONY à WOOD, M. A.

OF MERTON COLLEGE.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH,

FROM THE ORIGINAL MS IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY:

BY JOHN GUTCH, M. A.

CHAPLAIN OF ALL SOULS AND CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGES.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

PART THE SECOND.

OXFORD:

PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR.

MDCCXCVI.

TO

RICHARD GOUGH, Esq.

OF

ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX;

DIRECTOR

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES;

AS A

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

FOR HIS

UNREMITTED ATTENTION

IN

ILLUSTRATING

THE

TOPOGRAPHICAL ANTIQUITIES

OF HIS COUNTRY,

THIS LAST PART

OF THE

SECOND VOLUME

OF THE

ANNALS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IS INSCRIBED

BY

JOHN GUTCH.

THE FRONTISPIECE

Repreſents part of the great Quadrangle at All Souls College, containing the Eaſtern Side, with the two Towers; and the Northern or Library Side, with the Tower of the public Schools in the back-ground. Several pieces of Antiquity are alſo introduced into the fore-ground, particularly the Roman Soldier in the Arundel Collection of Marbles, the Foundation Stone of Cardinal Wolſey's College at Ipſwich, now preſerved at Chriſt-Church *; and the Marble Tripod in All Souls Library† ; on which is ſuſpended a Family Coat of Arms. The Drawing was preſented to the Editor by Mr. Carter.*

* Hiſt. of the Coll. &c. Append. p. 298.

† Catalog. Numiſmaticus Muſei Lefroyani, p. 181. On the pedeſtal that ſupports this Tripod is the following inſcription:

" ARAM. TRIPODEM.

OLIM. MATRI. DEUM.

IN. TEMPLO. S. CORINTHI.

CONSECRATUM.

D. D.

CUSTODI. ET. COLL. OMN. ANIM.

ANTON. LEFROY. ARM.

M.DCC.LXXL."

THE PSALMS BOOK I

THE ANNALS. BOOK I.

An. Dom. 1647. 23 Car. I.

IT being now thought convenient by 'the bleſſed Parliament' (ſo it was now called by thoſe that aſſumed to themſelves, the name of 'beloved Saints') that it was high time for the Univerſity of Oxford to be viſited (eagerly deſired alſo by a pitiful ſort of people called Seekers, that had ſince the Surrender thruſt themſelves into the Univerſity) an Ordinance was made by them for that purpoſe on the 1ſt of May [as follows.] (1)

" [An Ordinance of the Lords, and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, for the Viſitation and Reformation of the Univerſitie of Oxford and the ſeveral Colleges and Halls therein. With the names of the Committee and Viſitors for the better regulating of the ſame.]

For the better regulating and Reformation of the Univerſity of Oxford, and the ſeveral Colledges and Halls in the ſame; and for the due correction of offences, abuſes, and diſorders, eſpecially of late times committed there: Be it ordained by the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, and by the authority of the ſame, That Sir Nathaniel Brent, (2) Maſter Edward Corbet, Maſter John Pulixton of the Middle Temple, Maſter Henry Wilkinſon, (3) Maſter William Prynne of Lincoln's Inn, Maſter William Typing, Sir William Cobbe, (4) Maſter John Greenwode, Doctor John Wilkinſon, (5) Maſter Edward Reynolds, Maſter Robert Harris, Maſter Francis Cheynell, Maſter John Packer, (6) Maſter John Wilkinſon, (7) Maſter John Mills, (8) Maſter Chriſtopher Rogers, Maſter William Cope, Maſter Bartholomew Hall of the Middle Temple, Maſter Thomas Knight of Lincoln's Inne, Maſter John Heling (9) of Grays Inne, William Draper, (10) Gabriel Beck of Lincoln's Inne, John Cartwright, (11) and Samuel Dunch, (12) Eſquires, ſhall be, and they and every of them, are hereby appointed to

(1) ['Die Sabbathi, 1 Maii, 1647. Ordered by the Lords aſſembled in Parliament, That this Ordinance for the Viſitation of Oxford be forthwith printed and publiſhed.

Jo. Brown, Cler. Parliamentorum.

London: Printed for John Wright at the King's Head in the Old Bayley 1647.']

(2) Warden of Merton College. (3) Sen.

(4) Knight. (5) Princ. of Magd. Hall.

(6) Of Berks, Eſq. (7) Of Bucks, Gent.

(8) Of Chr. Ch. (9) Heylin.

(10) Of Nether Worton, in the county of Oxford, Eſq.

(11) Of Ainoe in Northamptonſh. Eſq.

(12) Of Puſey in Berks, Eſq.

be Viſitours of the ſaid Univerſity, and of all and every the ſaid Colledges and Halls, and of all and every the Maſters, Schollers, Fellowes, Members, and Officers of the ſaid Univerſity, and of the ſaid Colledges and Halls and every of them reſpectively. And be it further ordained by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid Viſitors, or any five of them, may and ſhall viſit the ſaid Univerſity, Colledges, Halls, Maſters, Schollers, Fellowes, Members, and Officers; and enquire of, and hear and determine all and every crimes, offences, abuſes, diſorders, and all other matters whatſoever, which by the Laws and Statutes of this Realme, or by the Cuſtoms or Statutes rightly eſtabliſhed of the ſaid Univerſity, or by the ſeveral Statutes of the ſaid Colledges or Halls, or any of them reſpectively, may lawfully be enquired of, and heard, and determined, in the courſe and way of Viſitation of the ſaid Univerſity, or of the ſaid Colleges, Halls, Maſters, Schollers, Fellowes, Members, and Officers, or any of them reſpectively: And that they may, and ſhall therein proceed to all intents and purpoſes, as and according as by the ſaid Lawes, Statutes and Cuſtomes, or by any of them, any other Viſitors, by any Authority whatſoever appointed, might proceed reſpectively. And be it alſo further ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid Viſitors, or any five of them, may enquire by oath *viva voce* to be taken before them reſpectively, of and concerning Maſters, Schollers, Fellowes, and Officers of the reſpective foundations of all and every the ſaid Halls and Colledges and of all and every the Officers belonging to them, or to the ſaid Univerſity, concerning thoſe that neglect to take the ſolemn League and Covenant, and the Negative Oath being tendred to them, by ſuch as are authorized thereunto by Parliament; and likewiſe concerning thoſe that oppoſe the execution of the Ordinances of Parliament concerning the Diſcipline and Directory, or ſhall not promote and cauſe the ſame to be put in execution according to their ſeveral places and callings; And likewiſe concerning thoſe that ſhall teach or write againſt any point of Doctrine, the ignorance whereof doth exclude from the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. And be it alſo further ordained by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid Viſitors, or any five of them, may and ſhall enquire upon Oath *viva voce*, to be taken before them reſpectively, of all and every the Maſters, Schollers, Fellowes, and Officers, of the reſpective Foundations, of and concerning all and every the ſaid Halls and Colledges, and of all and every the Officers belonging to any of them, or to the ſaid Univerſity, that have taken up or been in Armes againſt the Parliament, or againſt any Forces raiſed by Authority thereof, or that have been active in aſſiſting or incouraging

incouraging the Forces raiſed againſt the Parliament; and may and ſhall call all and every ſuch Perſon and Witneſſes concerning the ſame before them reſpectively; and the ſame Witneſſes, and any Witneſs or Witneſſes to be produced by the party accuſed of, or charged with any ſuch offences put to their Oaths *viva voce* concerning the premiſes, and that they or any five of them ſhall from time to time certifie to the Committee of Lords and Commons, hereafter in this Ordinance appointed, what Maſters, Schollers, Fellowes, Members, or Officers as aforeſaid they find to have committed any of the ſaid Offences, and in what manner, and the eſpeciall quality and condition of the Offenders; that ſo ſuch further proceedings may be thereupon had, as to the ſaid Committee of Lords and Commons ſhall be thought meet. And be it ordained by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid Viſitors ſhall have power, and are hereby authorized to examine and conſider of all ſuch Oaths as are enjoyned by the Statutes of the ſaid Univerſity, or of all or any of the reſpective Colledges and Halls in them, as are not fit to be taken, and to preſent their opinions concerning the ſame to the Committee of Lords and Commons in this Ordinance named, to the end that ſuch courſe may be therein taken as may be agreeable to the intended Reformation of the ſaid Univerſity: Provided alwaies and it is further ordained, that if any of the ſaid Maſters, Schollers, Fellowes, Members, or Officers, ſhall find themſelves greived in, or upon any ſentence definitive given by the ſaid Viſitors, or any of them as aforeſaid, that then it ſhall and may be lawfull to and for the party ſo greived, ſummarily by repreſenting his Caſe, to appeale and ſeek remedy and redreſs thereupon before the ſaid Committee of Lords and Commons, who are hereby authorized finally to heare and determine every ſuch caſe ſo brought to them by appeale, according as to Juſtice ſhall appertaine. And it is further ordained by the authority aforeſaid, that Algernon Earle of Northumberland, Henry Earle of Kent, John Earle of Rutland, Philip Earle of Pembroke and Mountgomery, Theophilus Earle of Lincolne, Charles Earle of Nottingham, James Earle of Suffolk, William Earle of Saliſbury, Robert Earle of Warwick, Bazil Earle of Denbigh, James Earle of Middleſex, Edward Earle of Mancheſter, Edmund Earle of Mulgrave, Henry Earle of Stamford, Walter Lord Viſcount Hereford, William Lord Viſcount Say and Seale, Charles Lord De la Warre, George Lord Berkley, Philip Lord Wharton, Francis Lord Willoughby, Dudley Lord North, John Lord Hunſden, William Lord Gray of Warke, John Lord Roberts,

Edward

Edward Lord Howard of Eſcr. Thomas Lord Bruce, Members of the Houſe of Peeres. And Sir Chriſtopher Yelverton, Sir John Danvers, Mr. John Selden, Mr. —— Weſt, Mr. Francis Rous, Mr. John Crew, Sir William Lewes, Mr. Bulſtrode Whitlocke, Sir Thomas Witherington, Mr. —— Poole, Sir Peter Wentworth, Colonel (1) Leigh, Mr. Nathaniel Fiennes, Mr. Walter Long, Sir Philip Stapleton, Mr. William Wheeler, Mr. —— Swinfen, Mr. Samuel Browne, Mr. Nicholas Love, Sir William Brereton, Thomas Lord Wenman, James Fiennes, Eſq. William Lenthall, Eſq. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, Denzell Holles, Eſq. Sir Robert Harley, Knight of the Bath, Humphrey Sallaway, Eſq. Mr. Liſle, Mr. John Lenthall, Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Mr. Scot, Sir Thomas Wroth, Mr. Doyley, Mr. Prideaux, Mr. Tate, Mr. Bond, Mr. Aſhurſt, Mr. Bulckley, Mr. Hirle, Mr. Recorder, Mr. Martin, Sir John Burgoyne, Sir Thomas Dacres, Mr. Nicoll, Sir John Maynard, Mr. Gourdon, Mr. Grimſton, Doctor Bond, Mr. Morley, Mr. Green, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Grove, and Mr. Knightley, Members of the Houſe of Commons, (2) and every five of them ſhall be, and are hereby authorized to be a ſtanding Committee, and to ſit at ſuch time and place as they reſpectively ſhall appoint, to receive upon appeale as aforeſaid ſuch matters as ſhall be ſo brought and repreſented to them; and thereupon ſummarily to proceed according as the juſtice of the caſe requires, and alſo to receive ſuch matters as ſhall be as aforeſaid certified to them, and thereupon to proceed and determine, according as they ſhall finde the quality and condition of the caſes and perſons ſo certified to them reſpectively. Provided alſo, that nothing contained in this Ordinance ſhall take away the right and authority of the Chancellor for the time being."

This Ordinance being ſent to the Univerſity and forthwith publiſhed, a Citation for appearance was drawn up and printed, and being ſubſcribed by ten of the Viſitors, was ſent to the Proctors of the Univerſity, and to the reſpective Heads of Colleges and Halls, the tenor of which runs thus:

'Nos quorum nomina Literis præſentibus ſubſcripta ſunt, Procuratoribus modernis Academiæ Oxonienſis necnon univerſis & ſingulis Collegiorum & Aularum ibidem Præfectis, Præpoſitis, Cuſtodibus, Magiſtris, aliiſque quocunque nomine notis Rectoribus, ac Rectorum vices pro tempore

(1) Edward. (2) The number were 26 of the Houſe of Peers, and [52] of the Houſe of Commons.

gerentibus,

gerentibus, ſalutem. Cum Nos (inter alios) authoritate quâ fungitur Parliamentariâ, vigore ſcilicet cujuſdam ſpecialis Ordinationis ſupremæ Curiæ Parliamenti jam ſedentis nuper editæ, gerentis datum, primo die Maii anno Dom. CIↃDCXLVII, poteſtatem ſufficientem Nobis in hac parte concedentis, eandem Academiam, omniaque & ſingula ibidem Collegia & Aulas, eorundemque Academiæ, Collegiorum & Aularum reſpectivè Magiſtros, Scholares, Socios, Membra, Officiarios, & Miniſtros, quoſcunque, ob Morum correctionem, ejuſdemque Academiæ debitam Reformationem (Vitia extirpando, & Virtutes plantando) propediem (annuente Deo) viſitare ſtatuerimus: Vos igitur, & quemlibet veſtrum reſpectivè, omneſque & ſingulos Scholares, Socios, Membra, Officiarios & Miniſtros Academiæ prædictæ, Collegiorumque & Aularum ibidem reſpectivè, tenore præſentium peremptoriè citamus & monemus, quod compareatis, & veſtrûm & eorum quilibet reſpectivè compareat coram Nobis aut aliis Collegis ſivè Condelegatis noſtris, in publico ejuſdem Academiæ Convocationis domo, die Veneris, videlicet, quarto die menſis Junii jam proximè futuri, inter horas nonam & undecimam ante-meridianas ejuſdem diei, cum continuatione & prorogatione dierum & tunc ſequentium & loci, (ſi & quatenus oporteat) in ea parte fiendis, Viſitationem noſtram hujuſmodi, authoritate quâ ſuprâ, tunc & ibidem (divinâ auxiliante Gratiâ) actualiter exercendam, in omnibus ſubituri; ulteriuſque facturi & recepturi, quod natura & qualitas ejuſdem negotii de ſe exigant & requirant, & ſecundam quod Nobis, & cæteris Collegis ſivè Condelegatis noſtris dabitur in mandatis. Vobis Procuratoribus ante-dictis, tenore præſentium firmitur injungentes, quatenus omnium & ſingulorum Bedellorum, Regiſtrariorum, & cæterorum Academiæ memoratæ Miniſtrorum quorumcunque, ditioni veſtræ ſubditorum, Nomina, & Cognomina in quâdam Schedulâ exindè conſcriptâ, & manibus veſtris ſubſignatâ, Nobis, aut aliis Collegis, ſivè Condelegatis noſtris, dictis die horis & loco, debitè ſignificetis. Volentes inſuper, & cuilibet Collegii atque Aulæ Academiam antedictam Præpoſito, Rectori, Magiſtro aut Vice-Magiſtro, quocunque nomine noto, mandantes, quatenus ipſe conſimilem Schedulam Nominum & Cognominum omnium & ſingulorum Scholarium, Sociorum, Membrorum, Officiariorum, & Miniſtrorum, proprii cui præſidet Collegii, ſivè Aulæ, tunc & ibidem Nobis, ut præfertur, aut aliis Collegis ſivè Condelegatis noſtris præſentet: Et

hoc ſub periculo incumbenti nullatenus omittatis. Datum xv die Maii anno Dom. CIↃDCXLVII.

Chriſtopher. Rogers
E. Corbet
Henr. Wilkinſon
Franc. Cheynell
Na. Brent
Gul. Prynne
J. Packer
Will. Tippinge
Joh. Heylyn
Gab. Becke.'

This being received by the Proctors and every Head of Houſe, and poſted alſo in all public places, the perſons therein concerned were providing to obey commands. The Viſitors, who were moſtly at London, had peremptorily reſolved to be here, and were as confidently expected by the Scholars, but diverted by the unexpected news of the Armies rebelling againſt the two Houſes of Parliament, together with an high Mutiny in Oxford among the Garriſon Soldiers (two days before the Viſitors ſhould have come down) who not only refuſed to diſband, but detained 3500li ſent from the Parliament to pay them upon their diſbanding. It is further to be noted alſo by way of digreſſion, that while the money was upon the way hither, the Parliament (who had been informed that the Soldiers would not diſband) ſent poſt after it to have it brought back, but their Meſſenger being too ſlow, the Money was got into Oxford, before he could overtake it, and the Soldiers notwithſtanding the Parliaments Commands, were reſolved not to part with it. The Convoy of Dragoons who had guarded it from London, attempted to have carried it back again, but the Garriſon Soldiers fell upon them in the High ſtreet by All Souls College (where the money then ſtood) wounded ſeveral, and beat the reſt ſo ſhamefully out of the City that they were glad not only to leave the Money, but Waggon and Team of Horſes behind them.

Theſe paſſages, with the high demands of the Army, falling out very opportunely at the ſame time, made Sir Nath. Brent and other of the Viſitors, who ſhould have accompanied him hither, begin to look about them and to bethink themſelves whether it was not better to keep in London than to adventure themſelves in Oxford among a Company of malignant Scholars (as they were now called) and an Independent Garriſon,

Garriſon, that had already put ſuch an affront upon the Parliament, eſpecially there being a great party of Horſe then quartered about Oxford, ſent from the Army to ſecure the train of Artillery here upon an information to ſeize upon it and remove it to London.

While theſe [things] were in doing, divers meetings were had of the Heads of Houſes at All Souls and Chriſt Church to conſult what ſhould be done in relation to the reception of the ſaid Viſitors, in what manner, how to behave themſelves, what anſwers to give, &c. but chiefly of giving their judgment concerning

1. The Solemn League and Covenant.
2. The Negative Oath.
3. The Ordinances concerning Diſcipline and Worſhip.

And having ordered all things and brought them to maturity, a Convocation was (1) held the firſt of June, wherein, after Dr. Samuel Fell the Vicechancellor had told the Doctors and Maſters the reaſon of its ſummoning, followed with a grave ſpeech concerning the matter in hand, it was propoſed that certain Delegates ſhould be nominated, who, or the major part, or at leaſt five of them, ſhould in the name of the Univerſity have power given them to anſwer and act in all things pertaining to the public good of the Univerſity, which being conſented to, the Proctors named the following:

Dr.	Pinke Warden of New Coll.	Divines
	Baylie Preſident of St. John's	
	Potter Preſident of Trinity Coll.	
	Sheldon Warden of All Souls	
	Oliver Preſident of Magd. Coll.	
	Langbaine Provoſt of Queen's Coll.	
	Pitt Warden of Wadham	
	Hammond, Morley, Sanderſon	Canons of Ch. Ch.
	Triſtram Sugge of Wadham Coll.	
	John Sanders Provoſt of Oriel Coll.	Phyſicians
	Thom. Clayton Maſter of Pembroke Coll.	
Mr.	John Maplet of Ch. Ch.	

(1) Reg. Conv. S p. 132, 133, &c.

Dr. Mart. Aylworth of All Souls George Wake of Magd. Coll. John Wainright of All Souls	Civilians
Henry Tozer of Exeter Coll. Thom. Barlow of Queen's C. John Webberly of Lincoln C. Robert Barker of New C. John Newell of C. C. Coll. John Good of New Coll. Obadiah Walker of Univerſity Coll. Joſias Howe of Trinity Will. Creed of St. John's Nich. Howſon of Merton	Non Regents
George Stradling of All Souls Thom. Clutterbooke of Magd. Coll.	Regents

Afterwards it was propoſed that certain Reaſons called juſt Scruples (which had been before drawn up and peruſed by ſeveral perſons, eſpecially the Delegates) ſhould be exhibited as occaſion ſerved in the name of the Univerſity, which being conſented to by all (except Mr. Richard Godfrey of Chriſt Church newly returned from Geneva) were ſoon after (1) publiſhed with this title:

'Reaſons of the preſent judgment of the Univerſity of Oxford concerning the Solemn League and Covenant, Negative Oath, and the Ordinances concerning diſcipline and worſhip, approved by general conſent in a full Convocation 1 June 1647, and preſented to conſideration.'

This the Univerſity did, not to judge the conſciences of others, but to clear themſelves before God and the World from all ſuſpicion of obſtinacy. Expecting alſo ſo much juſtice and hoping for ſo much charity, as either not to be preſſed to conform to what was required in any of the ſaid Oaths further than their preſent judgments could warrant them, or not to be condemned for the refuſing ſo to do, without clear and real ſatisfaction given to their juſt Scruples.

The ſaid Reaſons, which were drawn up in Engliſh by the moſt clear heads of the Univerſity, (of which Dr. Zouch drew up the Law part of

(1) Oxon. 1647, et ibid. 1660.

it,

it, and what referred to reaſon and conſcience was done by Dr. Rob. Sanderſon) were not then received in Convocation with an implicit faith (as a fooliſh Pamphlet informs me) but generally known what the Contents of them were ſome days before, and being a work which was taken to be abſolutely and learnedly ſtated, it was thought fit it ſhould be tranſlated by ſome of the Univerſity into the Latin tongue to the end that other Nations might be ſenſible of what had paſſed. Which being accordingly done by Langbaine of Queen's Coll. (as I have been informed) was ſoon after tranſlated into French, Italian, Dutch, &c. This Solemn League and Covenant had been before and about this time anſwered by 15 learned men ſeverally.

But theſe matters being ſtomached by the Puritanical party in the Univerſity, of which by this time there were great ſtore, they put up this following Petition to the Viſitors.

'Humbly ſheweth

That divers learned and civill men have been much importuned, and ſome of them ſeduced (under pretence of maintaining the old Prelacy and Liturgy) to enter into a kinde of confederacy with Dr. Fell and his Delegates, to oppoſe all Reformers, both the Parliament and Viſitours, and hinder a juſt and neceſſary Reformation. We do not deny that ſome of us are exerciſed with doubts, but wee deſire to communicate our ſpeciall ſcruples to you in an humble and privat way; we will not conſpire togeather to excuſe the errours and outrages of other men, who are as yet (to the great diſhonour and prejudice of our Common Mother the Univerſity) of the ſame body with us. We conſider that to oppoſe you our much honoured Viſitours, is to rebell againſt the Houſes: to maintaine Prelacy is to uphold Tyranny: And to contend for the Common Prayer Book, is to contend for a falſe Tranſlation of the Canonicall Scriptures, to magnifie thoſe bookes that are not Canonicall, and juſtifie the Court of Rome, not onlie in admitting dangerous Ceremonies to corrupt the purity, but in ſubmitting to the Romane order, which would overthrow the piety of our common and publick ſervice.

We are bold therefore to remonſtrate that whatever is propounded and delivered by the pretended Delegates aforeſaid, as the ſence of the whole Univerſity contrary to this petition, is contrary both to our ſence and conſciences; and our humble requeſt is that you judge not of this Univerſity by the rage and confederacy of ſome malignants in it; who would endanger the

the whole body to ſave themſelves, and have therefore conſpired to ſet up this Delegacy to ſeduce and corrupt the unſettled, to oppoſe the Viſitation, and hinder the Reformation of this place. Be pleaſed to command every man to plead his owne cauſe, and ſpeake for himſelfe, only puniſh the Heads and Ringleaders of this rebellious Conſpiracy, pardon all ſeduced Schollers, who upon better information, and more mature deliberation, ſhew that they have erred out of meere ſimplicity, and doe not hate to be reformed.

And we ſhall pray, &c.

2 June, 1647.'

After which follows their Proteſtation, which they themſelves ſtiled

' The Proteſtation of the well-affected againſt the dis-affected Delegacy.

Wee the Maſters and Schollers, and other Officers of the Univerſitie of Oxford (underſtanding that there is a Delegacy ſet up here in Oxford without any right authority for the upholding of the old Engliſh Prelacy and Liturgy in oppoſition to the Parliament) doe by theſe preſents ſolemnly proteſt againſt the ſaid Delegacy and their pretended Vicechancellour Dr. Fell, becauſe he is neither deputed by our lawfull Chancellour the Earle of Pembroke, nor elected by this Univerſity for to governe it for this year, and therefore is no way authorized to call or hold a Convocation as Vicechancellour of Oxford. And the Delegacy choſen by the Aſſembly of Doctors and Maſters upon the firſt of June laſt, is not to be reputed a Statutable Delegacy, they being not orderly called or legally enabled to plead as Delegates in the behalf of the whole Univerſitie. In witneſs whereof, we ſubſcribe our names this third day of June, 1647.'

But to return to the Viſitors. The reſult it ſeems among them was, that though on Thurſday following, June 3, Merton College great gates were ſet open to receive them and great preparations made for their entertainment there, (the poor Scholars generally quaking at the approach of their Doomeſday, the rather in regard they had declared but three days before againſt the Covenant) yet the Gentlemen came not, only a packet of Letters was brought from them to the Miniſters here to let them know that they ſhould not expect them 'till the long Vacation. Hereupon the Academians conceived (having ſome reaſon for it) that the Viſitation would be adjourned till that time, never imagining that the Miniſters that were lately ſent (eſpecially conſidering the preſent poſture of affairs) would have had the courage to undertake it themſelves. However had the reſt

came,

came, yet the Univerſity had before reſolved not to appear or ſubmit to their Viſitation otherwiſe than with a 'Salvis nobis et Academiæ omnibus juribus, privilegiis, immunitatibus &c.' to be delivered to them in writing by the Proctors and Heads of Houſes. Nay it was put to the queſtion, but waved, whether the Academians ſhould appear at all, upon this ſuppoſed ground that they had no lawful authority to viſit them.

But the next morning contrary to every bodies expectation they underſtood that the Miniſters, (1) aſſiſted by the aforeſaid Mr. Dunch, Mr. Will. Draper, (a new made Juſtice and a Committee Man for this County) and Mr. John Wilkinſon, all three newly come to Town, ſuppoſing the reſt would have done the like, intended to proceed in the buſineſs. To be ſhort, St. Mary's bell rung for the Viſitation Sermon; which done, Mr. Harrys ſtept into the Pulpit and preached a long Sermon, the chief part of which was for a bleſſing on the matter to be then taken in hand. There were preſent moſt of the Maſters and Undergraduates, but the Vicechancellor, Heads of Houſes, and moſt of the Doctors were not there.

Sermon being ended, the Academians haſted away (the Viſitors following after more gravely and leiſurely) to the Schools, where the Vicechancellor, Doctors, and Proctors, with divers other Members of the Univerſity had attended according to the Citation from nine of the Clock. No ſooner the Academians came thither, but the clock ſtruck eleven, and 'twas aſſured that there was no foul play in it. For to prevent all cavil, the Vicechancellor, when he perceived it to draw towards eleven, ſent a command to the Univerſity Clerk that he ſhould be careful to obſerve the ſun, and ſee that his clock keep pace with it exactly, and this he did, becauſe that in the Citation the Members of the Univerſity were required to be preſent and appear at the Schools on the 4 June between 9 and 11 in the morn.

This fair advantage being unexpectedly offered them (for which they had none to thank but the Preacher, one of the Viſitors) they thought they had no reaſon but to embrace it. And therefore upon the ſtriking of the clock, they being in the Apoditerium and walking without by the door, entred immediately into the Convocation Houſe and there declared by the mouth of one of the Proctors (whereunto they had the atteſtation of a Public Notary) that 'whereas by virtue of an Ordinance of the two Houſes, they had been cited to appear there that day, viz. 4

(1) Rogers, Harrys, Reynolds, Wilkinſon, Cheynell.

June

June between the hours of 9 and 11 in the forenoon, they had obeyed, and becauſe the time limited was then expired, they held themſelves not obliged to further attendance.' Whereupon the Vicechancellor gave command that they ſhould every man forthwith repair home to their ſeveral Colleges.

In their return (the Vicechancellor and Doctors marching in a full body with the Bedells before them) they met the Viſitors juſt in the Proſcholium by the Divinity School door, where the paſſage being ſomewhat narrow, one of the Bedells (W. Ball a bold fellow) called to them 'Room for Mr. Vicechancellor'—whereupon they were pleaſed to deny ſelf and gave the way. The Vicechancellor very civilly moved his cap to them, ſaying, 'Good morrow Gentlemen, 'tis paſt eleven of the clock'—and ſo paſſed on without taking further notice of them. Upon this there followed a great Humme from the Scholars, and ſo they parted, they holding on to their place of Viſitation (which was the Convocation Houſe or Apoditerium) and the Scholars to their dinner. They ſate about an hour that day, accompanied with freſhmen and boys, and met ſeveral times ſince (Mr. Rogers being Chairman) but what they did, or how they put off the time, I know not, neither was it known by any then, becauſe few or none of any ſtanding took heed of them.

This carriage of the Academians they took very ill, and looked upon it as an high contempt. The Academians on the other ſide thought that they were very well able to juſtify what they had done, and were of opinion that the Viſitors were quite out, and ought to have begun again if they had meant to have done any thing, conceiving that they were not bound to make any further appearance, unleſs they had a new Citation, the former being rendred null through their default.

June 5, Saturday. It was agreed among the Delegates of the Univerſity:

1. That no man appear except he be ſummoned under five hands.

2. That no man appear on a Holy day.

3. That when any perſon appears, he demand by what authority he is cited; if they refuſe to ſhew it, that he depart.

4. Having ſeen their authority, that he anſwer them with this proviſo, 'Salvis juribus Regni, Academiæ et Collegii mei, aliiſque quibuſcunque, mihi, qualitercunque competentibus.'

5. That he deſire time for his Anſwer, and take their accuſation in writing, but if not allowed, that (at leaſt) he give his Anſwer in writing.

6. That

6. That he refuſe the Oath 'ex officio,' leaſt he accuſe himſelf and others.

June 24. Dr. Sheldon and Dr. Hammond (two of his Majeſty's Chaplains) went hence towards St. Albans, upon command ſent them to come and attend the King their Maſter:, a favour which he had long begged of the two Houſes of Parliament, and had now (it ſeems) obtained it of the Army. Whereat the Viſitors made a murmuring, eſpecially Cheynell, who ſtorm'd extremely at the matter.

Aug. 2, Monday. Mr. Wheare the Hiſtory Profeſſor dying yeſterday, a Convocation was held this day to chooſe a fit perſon in his place, and to make what expedition they could in the matter, leaſt the Committee or Viſitors thruſt a man upon the Univerſity. Mr. Rob. Waryng, [of Chriſtchurch] Mr. Charles Wheare (ſon of Degory) [of Glouc. Hall] (1) with others were candidates for the place; but Waryng by the help of his large College obtained moſt votes, and ſo forthwith, though in Orders, was admitted by the Vicechancellor. Hereupon Mr. Wheare proteſted againſt the election, becauſe that Waryng was not capable of it according to the Statutes, which oblige the Reader from being in Holy Orders. And being not content with that, appealed from the Convocation to the Court of Chancery, deſiring the Regiſtrary to take notice of it. But what became of the matter at that place, I cannot tell. Sure I am that Mr. Wheare ſubmitting to the Viſitors, he delivered his (2) Caſe to them on the 31 May 1649, deſiring them after they had conſidered of it, to have it tranſmitted to the Committee.

Aug. 26, Thurſday, (3) paſſed an additional Ordinance of the Lords and Commons in Parliament for the Viſitation and Reformation of the Univerſity and ſeveral Colleges and Halls therein; wherein after they had declared that the Cathedral Church or College of Chriſtchurch in Oxford with the Dean, Prebends, Students, &c. thereunto belonging, were within the words and intention of the aforeſaid Ordinance made May 1, ordained

"1. That the Viſitors thereby appointed, or any five or more of them, ſhould have full power and authority to tender and adminiſter the ſolemn

(1) Charles Wheare had always before been inſtructed by his father in Roman Hiſtory, to the end that he might ſucceed him.

(2) Reg. Viſit. p. 241 [in Bib. Bodl. MS. e Muſ. 77.]

(3) [Journ. of the H. of Lords, vol. ix, p. 406.]

League and Covenant and Negative Oath to all Members of the Univerſity whatſoever.

2. That the ſaid Viſitors might ſend for, examine, and peruſe all and every their Books, Statutes, Regiſters, Journals, Books of Entries, Accompts, Orders and other writings, which concern the government and affairs of the ſaid Univerſity or reſpective Colleges and Halls.

3. That they might ſend for in cuſtody and commit to priſon, all ſuch perſons, who after perſonal ſummons, ſhould contemptuouſly refuſe to produce and deliver the ſame or any of them to the ſaid Viſitors, or not ſhew ſufficient cauſe of their not producing them or any of them reſpectively, untill they ſhall be accordingly produced and delivered: and likewiſe all ſuch Members of the Univerſity, Colleges and Halls or any of them reſpectively, who ſhould, during the ſaid Viſitation wilfully neglect or refuſe to appear before them after a ſecond perſonal ſummons, be forthwith committed to priſon.

4. That they might impannel ſuch and ſo many Members and Officers of the ſaid Univerſity, Colleges and Halls and other perſons, within the limits and precincts of the ſaid Univerſity, being of the age of 21 years or upwards, as they ſhall think fit, to enquire of and preſent upon their corporal Oath all offenders and offences comprized within the ſaid Ordinance upon ſuch articles of enquiry grounded on the ſaid Ordinance as ſhall be approved of by the ſtanding Committee of Lords and Commons, mentioned before in the Ordinance, and likewiſe to examine witneſſes upon Oath, for proof of any offence or miſdemeanour enquirable or puniſhable by the ſaid Ordinance.

5. That Oliver St. John, Eſq. his Majeſty's Sollicitor General, be required and authorized to draw up and prepare a Commiſſion, and direct the ſame unto the ſaid Viſitors for viſiting the ſaid Univerſity, Colleges and Halls, and all members whatſoever belonging unto them, in as large and ample manner as by the ſaid Ordinance and this additional one, is preſcribed without any further Warrant. And the Commiſſioners of the great Seal of England ſhall have authority hereby to paſs the ſaid Commiſſion, under the great Seal accordingly.

6. That the ſaid Viſitors and every of them ſhall be protected and ſaved harmleſs by the authority of Parliament againſt all Perſons for whatſoever they ſhall act or execute in purſuance of the ſaid Ordinances.

7. That

7. That the ſaid Viſitors, or any five or more of them, ſhall have power to appoint a Regiſter and ſuch Officers as are neceſſary to be employed in the ſaid Viſitation, who ſhall receive ſuch recompence and ſalary for their pains therein, and out of ſuch monies as the ſaid ſtanding Committee of the Lords and Commons ſhall think meet.

8. That all Sheriffs, Mayors, and other Officers, be aiding and aſſiſting to the ſaid Viſitors or any five or more of them, and to their officers in the execution of this and the former Ordinance."

Thus in effect the additional Ordinance: after which was paſſed, came out ſeveral orders the ſame day in relation to the ſaid Viſitation, namely

'1. That the Viſitors of Oxford ſhould ſit de die in diem in the Viſitation of that Univerſity, notwithſtanding any adjournment formerly made by any of the aforeſaid Viſitors, and to begin with the Heads of Houſes and Canons of Ch. Church and Officers of the ſaid Univerſity, or ſuch of them as they ſhall conceive to be moſt dangerous.

2. That the Viſitors have power not only to viſit, but to reform and regulate the Univerſity, and therefore none that were within the compaſs of the Articles agreed on for the ſurrender of Oxford, ought (eſpecially conſidering that their ſix months were expired nine months ſince) to intermeddle with the government of the Univerſity, whilſt 'tis under a Viſitation.

3. That they examine who ſat in the Convocation 11 July, 1642, and ſent away the Univerſity Treaſure for his Majeſty's uſe, when his Majeſty was raiſing an Army againſt the Parliament.

4. That they enquire upon Oath of good and lawfull perſons concerning the Dean, and all and every Member of Ch. Church, as alſo all Profeſſors and Officers of the Univerſity, all Heads and Members of Colleges and Halls, &c. to find out what offences have been committed and by whom, againſt the Statutes of the Realm, or their reſpective Foundations.'

Sept. 24, Friday. The Committee for the Viſitation of the Univerſity of Oxford, "declared that the Commiſſioners or Viſitors appointed by the Ordinance of May 1 laſt, for the viſiting and regulating the Univerſity, may enquire of, hear and determine all and every crime and crimes, offences, abuſes, diſorders, and all other matters whatſoever, which, by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, or by the rightly eſtabliſhed Cuſtoms and Statutes of the ſaid Univerſity, or by the ſeveral Statutes of Colleges

and Halls in the ſame, or any of them reſpectively, may lawfully be enquired of, heard and determined in the courſe and way of Viſitation of the ſaid Univerſity, or of the ſaid Colleges, Halls, Maſters, Scholars, Governors, Profeſſors, Students, Fellows, Members and Officers, or of any of them reſpectively. And that they may proceed to all intents and purpoſes even to the paſſing a definitive ſentence upon any of the ſaid Governors, &c. of the ſaid Univerſity, or any College or Collegiate Church or Hall in the ſame, as and according as by the ſaid Laws, Statutes and Cuſtoms, or any of them, any other Viſitors by any authority whatſoever appointed might proceed, for the better regulating and reformation of the Univerſity, and ſeveral Colleges and Halls in the ſame, and for the due correction of offences, abuſes, and diſorders, eſpecially of late time committed there. And the Commiſſioners are likewiſe authorized and required to conſider of the lawfulneſs and fitneſs of ſuch oaths, as are enjoined by any Statute or Cuſtom of the ſaid Univerſity, or any College, Hall, or Foundation in the ſame, and to preſent their judgment (whether they are fit or unfit to be taken) to the ſaid Committee.

Moreover they declared that the ſaid Commiſſioners or Viſitors ſhould be authorized to enquire concerning the Dean, Prebendaries, Students, Scholars, and Officers of the Cathedral or Collegiate Church of Chriſt-church, and of all and every the Governors, Maſters, Profeſſors, Fellows, Graduats, Students, Scholars, and Members of all and every College and Hall in the Univerſity, and of all and every the Officers belonging to any of them, or to the ſaid Univerſity.

1. Whether all or any Members or Officers thereof (as aforeſaid) do neglect to take the Solemn League and Covenant, and the Negative Oath, or either of them.

2. Whether all or any of them have oppoſed the execution of the Ordinances of Parliament concerning the diſcipline and directory, or either of them to be put in excecution according to their ſeveral places and callings.

3. Whether any of them as aforeſaid, have taught or written againſt any point of doctrine, the ignorance whereof doth exclude from the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and particularly whether any have taught, or allowed or publiſhed any Arminian, Socinian, or Popiſh errors contrary to the ſaid points of doctrine.

4. Whether

4. Whether all or any of the ſaid Univerſity have taken up or been in Arms againſt the Parliament, or againſt any forces raiſed by the authority thereof, or have been active in aſſiſting or encouraging the forces raiſed againſt the Parliament, and particularly whether any of the aforeſaid Univerſity, have ſent in any plate or money to the King to encourage and help him to raiſe forces againſt the Parliament, or requeſted his Majeſty to ſend forces to Oxon, to protect Delinquents againſt the juſtice of the Parliament, or perſuaded the King to put a Garriſon into Oxford, that he might ſettle ſome forces there, or were Delegates for the fortifying of Oxon againſt the Parliament, or raiſing of contribution for the ſupply and defence of the ſame from June 1642 untill June 1646, or at any time between the prefixed times.

5. What crimes, offences, abuſes, and diſorders have been heretofore, or lately committed by any Officer or Member of the Univerſity as aforeſaid, againſt any Laws and Statutes of this Realm, or againſt any Statutes or Cuſtoms rightly eſtabliſhed of the ſaid Univerſity, or againſt any of the ſeveral Statutes of the Colleges or Halls, or any of them reſpectively."

Theſe things being done, were all ſent to Oxford by Mr. Cheynell, with this letter following from the Committee to the Viſitors.

" Gentlemen,

You are now ſufficiently inabled by both Houſes of Parliament, and by a ſpecial Commiſſion under the great Seal of England. You are likewiſe ſecured, there being proviſion made for your indemnytie in caſe you act according to the Ordinances and the inſtructions wee now ſend you by Mr. Cheynell. It is the expectation of the Parliament and Kingdom that you act vigorouſly for the reforming and regulating of the Univerſitie. If any ſhall without juſt cauſe appeale from you to us when you have paſſed a definitive ſentence upon them, wee ſhall look upon it as a contempt of a verie high nature, and ſummarily proceed according as the juſtice of the caſe requires for the perfecting of the much deſired reformation. Wee deſire you that are preſent upon the place to uſe all expedition in your ſervice till your Fellow Commiſſioners can have notice given them that they may come and joyne with you. But however you are to proceed forthwith upon the receipt of your Commiſſion and returne the names of all thoſe who refuſe to act upon notice given. Wee will take care to raiſe

Moneys

Moneys for your Officers, and all public expences which are neceſſary for ſuch an important ſervice, and you ſhall have all encouragement from

Your Loving Freinds

Weſtm, Sept. 24, 1647.

Pembroke and Montgomery.
W. Kent
E. Manchester
E. Mulgrave
Edw. Leigh
Franc. Rouse
Humph. Salwey."

All theſe things being done, nothing was now wanting for a Viſitation, but a Commiſſion under the broad Seal (not the real but feigned). The Sollicitor General and other perſons concerned therein are haſtned, the buſineſs is with all expedition done and dated at Weſtminſter 27 Sept. this year: which commiſſion containing nothing elſe but what is repeated before in the Ordinances, I ſhall let it paſs, and give you only the beginning thereof:

" Charles by the Grace of God, &c. to our truſty and well beloved Sir Nathan. Brent, Mr. Edw. Corbet, &c. Know yee that wee minding and intending the regulation and reformation of our Univerſity of Oxford and of the Cathedrall our Collegiate Church of Chriſt Church and all other Colleges and Halls in our ſaid Univerſitie, &c."

But a Copy of this Commiſſion being preſently after received by the Sages of the Univerſity, they found it altogether to be fictitious. Yet notwithſtanding that they might have the opinions of able Lawyers of it, they ſent ſeveral Copies abroad. One of which came into the hands of David Jenkins, a Welſh Judge, now a priſoner for his loyalty, who in a very ſhort time anſwered it ſo admirably well, that nothing therein could appear to be true, or that by the leaſt virtue thereof they could claim any pretence to go on with their work. A Copy of the ſaid Jenkins' anſwer or opinion I have in my hands, which I thought once to make public, but becauſe the Commiſſion itſelf is for brevity ſake omitted, therefore did I omit that, or any other, anſwer.

But now to the matter; all things being fitted to the Viſitors hands, they were reſolved to go on very reſolutely, and make to their minds an exact

exact Reformation; wherefore becauſe they would ſtate their beginning from God, as they did on the 4 June laſt, they intended on the 29 Sept. to do it, by praying and preaching for at leaſt three hours together. A way which had for ſeveral years behind, been uſed by the faction to promote rebellion, and by it to commence their actions for all ſorts of wickedneſſes.

Sept. 29, Wedneſday, the feſtival of St. Michael, and alſo the faſt day, the Bell rung out at St. Mary's for Sermon; that done, Mr. Corniſh and H. Wilkinſon, Sen. prayed and preached, not only in relation to that day as a Faſt, but to the work to be taken in hand. The latter ſpared not either to rail or to confound in his Sermon (being always noted to be excellent that way) inſomuch that divers perſons being not able to bear it, departed. Nay ſome, eſpecially the Doctors and Heads of Houſes, as alſo the Vice-chancellor himſelf came not at all, being, as it were, deterred from it for fear of being particularized by the preacher, and ſo conſequently be ſtared upon by the boys and brought into ſcorn. The ſame day, while the bell was ringing, a paper without any ſubſcribed names was ſet up on St. Mary's Church door for a Viſitation to follow de die in diem.

Sept. 30. A warrant (1) or ſummons was ſent to all Heads of Houſes in the Univerſity to require them to ſend to the Viſitors ſitting in the Warden's lodgings at Merton College, all the Statutes, Regiſters, Journals, Books of Entries, Accompts, Orders, and other Writings which concern the Government or affairs of their reſpective Houſes or Colleges. The ſame day Dr. Fell, Dean of Ch. Church was ſummoned: (2)

1. To make his perſonal appearance before the ſaid Viſitors in Merton College, to undergo this preſent Viſitation, and to anſwer to thoſe things that ſhall be propounded to him.

2. To ſend to the Viſitors all the Books, Acts of Convocation, with other writings belonging to the Univerſity (which were in the keeping and cuſtody of the Univerſity Regiſtrary till ſuch time the ſaid Dr. Fell required them of him, after he was commanded to bring them to the Viſitors) immediately by their Mandatory John Langley. The ſame day alſo the Proctors were ſummoned to appear to bring in their books, keys, &c. All which warrants or ſummons being ſerved, or elſe left at their reſpective lodgings in the hands of their ſervants, they refuſed to ſend in their books or appear.

(1) Regist. Viſitatorum, ut ſupra, p. 1. (2) Ibid.

The

The ſame day the Viſitors (1) nominated certain perſons of each College and Hall (of ſome four, of others three and two) to enquire into the behaviour of all Governors, Profeſſors, Officers, and Members of this Univerſity. The ſaid perſons were for the moſt part their confidents, but ſuch that were ſo inquiſitive, that nothing could ſtir or be ſpoken, but notice forthwith was given to the Viſitors. Truth or not, all was told, and for their pains were requited with Fellowſhips or other places, when the great rout was made in every College, or at leaſt with favour or certain rewards.

Oct. 1, Friday. It was (2) ordered by the Viſitors, that Mr. Cheynell one of their Company ſhould be deſired to attend the honourable Commiſſioners or Committee at London, appointed by the Parliament to reſolve all doubts, which are and ſhall be made, about the meaning of all or any Articles that were agreed on for the Surrender of Oxford, and propound five queries (allowed by the ſaid Viſitors) to the ſaid Commiſſioners, that they may proceed in the reformation and regulation of the Univerſity without offence.

Oct. 4, Monday. Several ſummons were ſent again to Dr. Fell. 1. To make his appearance on Wedneſday following at Merton College, as before. 2. To ſend in all the Statutes, Regiſters, Journal Books, &c. which concern the government and affairs of his College. 3. Thoſe alſo that concern the Univerſity, with another command the next day to that purpoſe alſo. Which third command, he communicating to the Delegates of the Univerſity, they, the next day ſent to the Viſitors under the hand of a Public Notary, whereby they did humbly deſire to ſee by what power or commiſſion the ſaid Statutes, Regiſters, &c. were ſent for. The Viſitors replied, if I miſtake not, 'by virtue of the additional Ordinance.'

Oct. 5. There was a meeting of ſeveral of the Delegates, wherein were certain inſtructions read and approved; but whether drawn up or perfected by them I cannot tell. Copies of them were to be taken and diſperſed among the Heads of Houſes, in order to fortify them and others for anſwers to be given in to the Viſitors. They run thus:

" To appeare coram non judice, is not a ſubmiſſion to, or acknowledgement of juriſdiction without an emparlance. Neither is it an Emparlance, to require a ſight or copie of his Commiſſion, and to deſire him

(1) Ibid, p. 2, (2) Ibid, p. 3.

to

to conſider of it. But to receive a charge, or to deſire time to anſwer any charge or articles, is an emparlance in Law, and is a ſubmiſſion or acknowledgment of Juriſdiction, what ſalvo ſoever it be made withall. You may therefore appeare, but he that doth appeare, is

1. To deſire a ſight of their Commiſſion, or at leaſt wiſe to heare it read, that he may know whether he may with ſafetie of the Oathes hee hath taken to the Univerſitie and his College ſubmit unto it.

2. If they denie to ſhew or read to him their Commiſſion, yet to perſiſt reſolutely in the demand of it, as the onlie means to ſecure him from perjurie.

3. If the Commiſſion be ſhewed or read to him, to deſire a copie of it and time to conſider it.

4. If they denie to give him time, or after the time given, he is to ſay that by the Statutes of the Univerſitie (whereunto he is ſworne) the King is the onely Viſitour; whereas they pretend to viſit by vertue of an Ordinance of both Houſes, to which the King hath not given his conſent.

5. If it be replyed, that the Viſitor by Commiſſion from the King under the broad Seale, as well as by Ordinance of the two Houſes; he is to anſwer that he beleives that this Commiſſion under the great Seale, is not from the King, becauſe all Commiſſions from the King are either 'per ipſem regem,' or 'per ipſum regem in Parliamento,' and the latter, either 'ſub manu propria,' which is all one as 'per ipſum regem,' or 'per breve ſub privato ſigillo' before it come to the great Seale. This was never ſo, or if it were, let it be made to appeare to be ſoe, or in which of the aforeſaid waies it is ſo.

6. If it be againe replied that this Commiſſion under the great Seal is from the King by his vertuall, though not his perſonall conſent, he is to ſay, that he can acknowledge no ſuch diſtinction, and that to acknowledge it, is to condemne himſelfe for not giving obedience to all other Ordinances made without the King's perſonal conſent, and conſequently to involve himſelfe in many crimes of the higheſt nature, which he aſſures himſelf he is not guiltie of and therefore ought to doe noe act to imply he is ſoe.

7. If any man be cited in the capacitie of a Head, Fellow or Scholar of any Coll. (except Ch. Church) he is to ſay that he is to appeare before no other Viſitour but him, whome the Statutes of the College (whereunto he is ſworne) appoint to be his Viſitour. If it be replied, the King by whoſe Commiſſion they ſit, may viſit all Colleges; he is to anſwer,

that the contrary was a judg'd Caſe 4° Elizabethæ in the Caſe of Magdalen College.

This to their authority.

To the matter of the Commiſſion it may be objected, that whereas they are by this Commiſſion authorized as Viſitours to enquire of, and puniſh offences againſt the Statutes of the Realme: This is more than any Viſitour can doe by any Commiſſion, though from the King himſelfe; for it muſt be done by Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer, and by a Jurie, and not by oath of privat men onlie.

Laſtly, though wee are in no wiſe to acknowledge or ſubmit to them as judges; yet as a man may appeare before them in manner aforeſaid, ſo he may offer himſelf to be tried, and to vindicate his innocence in any thing he can be charged withall ſo it may be before his proper and competent judge."

Oct. 6, Wedneſday. The Heads of Houſes moſtly appeared, not to bring in their books as they were required by another Summons yeſterday, but to demand of the Viſitors by what Commiſſion they were ſummoned, to which the ſaid Viſitors by way of anſwer, cauſed to be ſhewed to them a Commiſſion in the name of the King. At the ſame time the ſaid Heads (of which he of Braſenoſe ſhewed himſelf falſe) received an (1) order granting them time, even till the 11 day of the ſame month, to ſend in all Statutes, Books and Writings of their Colleges, or to appear and bring in an account in writing why the ſaid Books cannot be brought unto them. Which being done Dr. Fell was again ſummoned to appear this day in the afternoon, but he came not, nor even would appear before ſuch inconſiderable perſons as they, but rather ſcorned them. All except Brent were far inferior to him either in ſtanding or degree, and Mills being one of the Students of Ch. Church, and ſo conſequently under his laſh and went bare to him, he did not think fit as Dean of that Houſe, and eſpecially as being Vicechancellor, to ſtand bare to his Scholar. Dr. Wilkinſon and Rogers were perſons not at all valued; the laſt having been Chaplain of Lincoln Coll. and Curate of All Saints Church; Typping alſo was a buſy and whimſical fellow, and Hen. Wilkinſon Sen. and Cheynell were two eager and hot headed furies, and accounted no better than madmen; and I ſay it

(1) Ibid. p. 3.

again,

again, it was thought by all to be very unequal that the Provicechancellors Dr. Newlin and Dr. Potter, much more the Vicechancellor himſelf ſhould come bare before theſe perſons, who each of them moſtly ſat in elbow chairs. Dr. Fell, as I ſhall tell you anon, was for his contempt (ſo they deemed it) in not appearing impriſoned at London about the 16 Oct. 1647; where continuing till May or June 1648, was then upon ſecurity given freed; and retiring to his Rectory of Sunningwell near Abendon in Berkſhire, lived in great diſcontent, merely occaſioned upon the approaching ruin of the Nation.

Oct. 7. The Univerſity Clerk was ſummoned to bring in the keys of the Schools and Convocation Houſe. His anſwer was that 'they were in the cuſtody of Dr. Fell the Vicechancellor.' The Bedells alſo were then ſummoned to bring in their ſtaves, they anſwered that 'they were in the cuſtody of the Vicechancellor.' The Vicechancellor therefore is ſummoned again immediately to come to them, but he appeared not. Wherefore the Term that was to begin on the Morrow after the Feaſt of St. Dioniſius, (viz. 10 Oct.) the ſaid Viſitors prorogued (1) till the 15 Nov. following, which order was poſted up in ſeveral public places. The ſame day the Maſter of Pembroke College, appeared before the Viſitors according to ſummons, and gave in this anſwer.

'I do here appear according to Summons; I have ſeen your Commiſſion and examined it. I find his Majeſties name in it, the date of the year of his Reign, and a great Seal annexed unto it, but whether this Commiſſion were granted and iſſued by his Majeſties royal aſſent, I deſire to know; and I deſire leave to repair to his Majeſtie to that end, and rather becauſe if it were not granted and iſſued with his Majeſties knowledge and aſſent I cannot with a ſafe conſcience ſubmit to it, nor without breach of oath made to my Sovereign, and breach of oaths made to the Univerſity, and breach of oaths made to my College.

Et ſic habetis animi mei ſententiam.

HENRY WIGHTWICKE.'

Oct. 8, Friday. In the morning the Proctors appeared before the Viſitors at Merton College, and preſented an anſwer in the name of the

(1) Ibid.

Univerſity, denying the ſaid Commiſſioners or Viſitors to be their Viſitors. The (1) tenor of it runs thus.

'To the right Worſhipful Sir Nathanael Brent, and the reſt of the Commiſſioners ſitting at Merton College.

Whereas by ſeverall citations ſubſcribed (Gul. Newhouſe Cler. Com.) the Vicechancellour and Proctors (being the Magiſtrates and publique Officers of the Univerſity) have been required reſpectively to appeare before the ſaid Commiſſioners ſitting at Merton College, they having imparted the ſame to us the Delegates of the Univerſity upon due conſideration and deliberate examination of the premiſes: Wee the ſaid Delegates together with the Vicechancellour and Proctors, do in the name of the Univerſity, with all humble reverence to the two honourable Houſes of Parliament, and with all due reſpects to the perſons and place of thoſe that are employed by them, humbly conceive, wee cannot acknowledge any Viſitour but the King, or ſuch that are immediately ſent by his Majeſtie; it being one of his Majeſties undoubted rights (all which wee are bound to defend as by many legall obligations, ſo by our late Proteſtation) and one of the chief Privileges of the Univerſity (all which wee are obliged by divers Statutes and Oaths to maintaine alſo) that his Majeſty, and without him none other is to viſit the Univerſity: And therefore wee cannot without (as wee conceive) the manifeſt danger of incurring multiplied perjuries, ſubmit to this Viſitation or acknowledge thoſe, now ſent by both Houſes of Parliament to viſit, to be our Viſitours. And as wee are perſwaded that if the weightier affaires of this Kingdome would have permitted the two Houſes to have taken this obligation of ours into conſideration, they would not have thought fit to have reduced us to this extremity, either of diſpleaſing them, or doing violence to our owne conſciences: So wee believe and hope, that if it ſhall pleaſe thoſe that are employed by them, candidly and charitably to repreſent to them this our anſwer with the reaſons thereof (which wee moſt earneſtly deſire them to doe) the honourable Houſes will be pleaſed to admitt of this our anſwer, and ſuffer us in the meane to enjoy what by the Lawes of the Land (which is the Birth-right of the Subject) as well as the Privileges of the Univerſity, is due unto us, untill wee ſhall be proved to have made a legall forfeiture of it before ſuch as are our

(1) Reg. Convoc. T. p. 1.

proper

proper and competent Judges; before whom wee ſhall be ready alwaies to appeare and anſwer whatſoever crimes or miſdemeanours ſhall be laid to our charges.

Barnab. Love Notarius publicus
ad hoc teſtificandum ſpecialiter requiſitus.'

The ſame day an order (1) was ſtuck up in Pembroke College Hall, commanding all Members of the ſaid College to make their perſonal appearance in the ſaid Hall, between the hours of 7 and 8 next morning, to hear the Viſitors order read concerning the Maſterſhip of that College. In the afternoon an (2) Order was ſet up on the School gate diveſting Dr. Fell from being Vicechancellor, the Viſitors having before found that he was not lawfully nominated or elected thereto. That being done they ſent a poſitive (3) warrant to him by their Mandatary that he ſhould ſend to them the Books of Statutes, Keys, Seals, all the Inſignia belonging to the office of Chancellor and Vicechancellor, and all other writings, goods and public inſtruments of the ſaid Univerſity. But he receiving the Warrant, refuſeth to obey, keeps the ſaid things and would not let them go out of his hands; whereupon by an Order the ſame day, he was declared no Vicechancellor, which being publicly ſtuck up, the Pro-Vicechancellor, Doctors, Proctors, and all Members of the Univerſity were to take notice of it. But again, notwithſtanding all this, nobody obeyed or took notice of that Order.

Oct. 9, Saturday. The Commiſſioners or Viſitors thruſt (4) out Mr. Whightwicke from his Headſhip of Pembroke College, by virtue of an Inſtrument ſtuck up in the Common Hall there, by Tipping one of the Viſitors; and Langley the Mandatary, and put into his place Mr. Langley one of the Miniſters before mentioned, and this they did becauſe

1. That the ſaid Mr. Langley was ordained Maſter of the ſaid College by the Parliament 26 Aug. laſt. (5)

2. That Mr. Whightwicke was pretendedly and unduly elected by the Society after ſeveral inhibitions from the Parliament, duly executed to the contrary.

The ſame day the Vicechancellor ſent for Mr. John French Regiſter of the Univerſity, and willed him to look out from the Regiſter of

(1) Reg. Viſ. ut ſupra, p. 4. (2) Ibid. p. 5. (3) Ibid. (4) Ibid. p. 4. (5) Journ. of the H. of Lord. vol. ix, p. 407.]

Convocation,

Convocation, then in the ſaid Vicechancellor's hands, the names of the Delegates appointed in Convocation the firſt of June laſt, who in the name of the Univerſity, were to make anſwer to the Viſitors of what related to the ſaid Univerſity. The which he doing, the Vicechancellor required of him to write a Copy thereof, and to that purpoſe lent him the book to carry to his Chamber in Merton College. When he was there ſettled, and had almoſt tranſcribed the Act, Langley the Mandatary came to his Chamber to require him to appear immediately before the Viſitors, (who had received notice by a ſpy that he had been with the Vicechancellor, and had brought thence ſome book under his Gown:) Upon his appearance they told him that the Proctors of the Univerſity did refer them to him for the names of the Delegates appointed June 1, and that he ſhould forthwith produce them; to which he made anſwer that 'he would endeavour to procure them.' Then Mr. Rogers, Principal of New Inn, and Mr. Joh. Mills, two of the Viſitors, told him that 'it was improper that the Vicechancellor ſhould keep the Regiſters, and that the Board then ſitting ſhould not have them for their own uſe.' Whereupon they deſired Sir Nath. Brent in the chair to give him an Oath to anſwer to ſuch queſtions that they ſhould aſk him. Sir Nathaniel told him that 'Juramentum' was 'tortura ſpiritualis,' and ſo taking a Bible commanded him to lay his hand on it, which being done, he gave him his Oath. Then in the name of the Viſitors he aſked him, whether he had the aforeſaid Book or Regiſter, to which he anſwered that he would help them to the names of the Delegates with the Act of Convocation. They replied that that was not all they would have, but were perſuaded that he had the keeping of the book. Upon this Mr. Mills preſſed him further and ſaid 'Mr. French is not the book in your poſſeſſion at this time?' then he told him that 'that morning the Vicechancellor had commanded him to write out a copy of the ſaid Act, which he conceived was for them and to that purpoſe only it was lent to him.' To be ſhort, after much diſcourſe, Sir Nathaniel as Governor of that College, commanded the key of his Chamber, which being delivered, he with Sir Will. Cobbe, Beck, Mills, their Regiſter and Mandatary, went to his Chamber, from whence they took the ſaid Convocation book, noted or differenced from others, with the letter S on its dorſe, the book of Statutes and the Vicechancellors and Proctors Accompts, [and] carried them to the Warden's Lodgings where the

the Viſitors ſate, to the end that they might the better proceed in their preſent Viſitation.

Oct. 11, Monday. Sir Nath. Brent and Mr. Henry Wilkinſon were deſired by the Viſitors to attend at London the Committee, to give them a full account of their proceedings in their Viſitation, and that they take with them their Regiſtrary to attend the ſaid buſineſs with their ſeveral Acts and papers needful thereunto. That they alſo acquaint the Earl of Pembroke Chancellor of the Univerſity with the diſcharging of Dr. Fell of his Vicechancellorſhip, and to deſire his Lordſhip to take into conſideration the ſpeedy ſupply of that office. The ſame day the Vicechancellor according to Statute, oath and cuſtom called a Congregation and began the Term, notwithſtanding the former prorogation by the Viſitors. In which Congregation the Bedells laying down their Staves according to the uſual manner, the Vicechancellor in a ſhort ſpeech highly commended them for their diligence. In the afternoon the Heads of Houſes appeared and gave in their account concerning their books, Statutes &c. according to former Warrants. Each brought in their ſeveral form, but all agreed in the ſame matter, viz. 'That the Books required of us are ſuch as contain in them thoſe ſecrets of the College, which we are ſworn to communicate to none but thoſe that are members of this Society; and that by the Statutes the government and affaires of our College are not by our conſent to be examined by any whatſoever, but only our particular Viſitor, or by his Deputy ſent and authorized by him, whom our Founder hath conſtituted and appointed the ſole Viſitor of our College. And we accordingly are bound by our oaths to conform ourſelves to the ſaid Statutes. In conſideration of the premiſſes, we humbly conceive that the Books required of us, cannot by us be delivered to the ſaid Commiſſioners or Viſitors without a manifeſt violation of our Statutes and a breach of thoſe Oaths, by which we are obliged to obſerve and keep the ſame, and from which we believe that no power on Earth can abſolve us &c.'—The ſame day, according to Summons of Oct. 9, ſome of the public Readers appeared before the Viſitors between two and four of the clock in the afternoon, to whom the Viſitors declared Dr. Fell to be no Vicechancellor, and therefore they were not to obey him as ſo, and then that the Term having been put off, they might ſave the pains of reading.

Oct. 12, Tueſday. The Viſitors adjourned 'till the 26 of the ſaid Month. The ſame day Dr. Fell, Vicechancellor, received a Summons to appear before the

the Lords, by virtue of an Order (1) of Oct. 8, directed to the Gentleman Uſher attending the Houſe of Lords, to attach the body of him and bring him before them. According to which order he went the next day to London. So that now the Academians being left ἀκέφαλοι and without an Head, no legal or public Act could be well done. If Univerſity rents came in, as likely they did, there was none to receive them. If any Summons or Letters came from the two Houſes, Generals or Viſitors, none was left to receive, or give a public and legal anſwer. The Vice-chancellor before he went left the keys and books to be carried to Dr. Potter (as his next ſworn Deputy at home) but he refuſed to receive them; whereupon Waring the Proctor and Mr. Barlow preſſed him with his Oath which inevitably obliged him to receive and execute the place. At length by Dr. Baylie's perſuaſions alſo he undertook the buſineſs, though a perſon of a very timorous nature, and notwithſtanding that brutum Fulmen of the Viſitors for proroguing the Term, yet he cauſed all Congregational matters to be acted in Convocation, as I am now about to tell you.

Oct. 13. About this time the Univerſity having ſent their anſwer to his Majeſty, to be by him peruſed, with a petition that he would be pleaſed to deſire the General to preſent it, and preſs it to the two Houſes, this thereupon was drawn up and forthwith ſent away. 'It is his Majeſty's earneſt deſire that his Excellency (2) would effectually recommend this anſwer of the Univerſity of Oxon to the ſerious and charitable conſideration of both Houſes of Parliament, to the end that this being the caſe of thoſe of the Univerſity, that they cannot without perjury ſubmit to the intended Viſitation, it may no farther be preſſed upon them. But if it be doubted whether what is here ſuggeſted be a pretence only, and no real truth, that then the Examination thereof may be referred to Mr. Selden, the Burgeſs of that Univerſity to make report.'

The General (Sir Thom. Fairfax) receiving this requeſt from his Majeſty, did forthwith preſent it, but being not preſſed, or done with that zeal, as it ſhould have been, the diſcuſſion of the anſwer, was referred to the Committee, who had lately received an account thereof from Reynolds and Wilkinſon.

(1) [Journ. ut ſupra, p. 476.] (2) Sir Thomas Fairfax.

Oct.

Oct. 23, Saturday. Dr. Potter Preſident of Trinity College, and Pro-Vicechancellor (1) called a Convocation in the abſence of Dr. Fell, wherein the proceeding of the Delegates, and the anſwer of the Univerſity ſent by them to the Commiſſioners by the Proctors 8 Oct. were approved and confirmed.

After which and ſeveral other matters were done, he concluded the Convocation with a ſhort ſpeech, in which he told the Maſters, that ſeeing the Univerſity was then and like to be under a moſt grievous affliction, that they would as true Chriſtians and adorers of good learning, take all things patiently and behave themſelves without tumult and giving offence, &c.

Oct. 26. The Commiſſioners or Viſitors ſat in the houſe of one of their fraternity in Canditch, viz. of Mr. Will Tipping, commonly called Eternity Tipping, as well to diſtinguiſh him from others of his name, as that he had wrote a book of Eternity, as 'twas ſaid. No ſooner they were met, but adjourned till the Friday morning following.

Oct. 29, Friday, at two of the clock in the afternoon they met at Mr. Cheynell's Chamber in Merton College, over the common gate there, and having had ſome debate about a farther adjourning, in concluſion agreed that none ſhould be made. That being done they ſummoned Dr. Potter to make his perſonal appearance before them at Merton College, to render an account of ſuch particulars as ſhould be required of him.

Oct. 30. Dr. Potter did not appear, but ſent in this anſwer following at the time he ſhould have appeared, viz.

'I have received a paper ſtiled from the meeting of the Viſitors for the regulating of the Univerſity of Oxford dat. 29 Oct. 1647, ſubſcribed Mich. Wells, Regiſt. Comm. Deputat. by which I am cited to appear the 30 of this inſtant Oct. at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, in anſwer thereunto I humbly return—That I acknowledge myſelf Preſident of Trinity College, and under that title have already put in my perſonal anſwer for myſelf and the reſt concerned in my College, and being yet unſatisfied of thoſe exceptions before alledged by the Univerſity againſt your juriſdiction and our neceſſary obligations of not ſubmitting thereunto: I humbly pray that whilſt theſe matters concerning the Viſitation of the Univerſity depend before the honorable Houſes, we may not be called to any further anſwer.'

(1) Reg. Conv. T p. 1.

The ſame (1) day a report of the Viſitors proceedings having been given in by Sir Nathan. Brent, and Mr. Wilkinſon to the Lords and Commons in Parliament, it was reſolved that the ſaid report ſhould be referred to the conſideration of the Committee to hear and determine the buſineſs, and to apply effectual remedies as the caſes may require.

Nov. 2, Tueſday. A Convocation was (2) held by the Pro-Vicechancellor and Maſters, wherein it was ordered by them, that the affairs of the Congregation ſhould be acted in Convocation and particularly in that. The reaſon, becauſe of the preſent ſtate of the Univerſity, whereby Congregations could not be ſolemnized ſo often as at other times. The ſame day the Provoſt of Oriel Coll. was ſummoned to appear before them the next, and about 4 or 5 of the clock this afternoon died Dr. Pinke Warden of New College of a bruiſe by a fall down the ſtairs in his own lodgings which he ſome days before had received. A perſon much lamented by his College, becauſe a moſt vigilant, faithful and public-ſpirited Governor; by the poor of the City, to whom he had been a patron; by the orphans to whom he had been a father, and generally by all, who knew the virtue, piety and learning of him.

Nov. 3. An inhibition was ſent by the Viſitors to Dr. James Maſters and the reſt of the Fellows of New College, ſtrictly forbidding them to ſet up any citation for, or proceed to any election of a Warden, Fellow, or any other Officer into their College. The ſame day Dr. Saunders, Provoſt of Oriel appeared and gave in the anſwer of his College, which, like the reſt, was negative.

Nov. 4. The Commiſſioners ſummoned theſe Heads of Houſes, Doctors, and Maſters following to appear before them, viz.

Dr. { Potter, Pro-Vicechancellor.
Radcliffe, Principal of Braſenoſe.
Walker, Maſter of Univerſity Coll.
Newlin, Preſident of C. C. Coll.
Oliver, Preſident of Magd. Coll.
Langbaine, Provoſt of Qu. Coll.
Rich. Gardiner, Rob. Payne, Thom. Iles } Canons of Ch. Church.

(1) [Journ. of the H. of Lords, V. ix. p. 505. (2) Ibid. in T. p. 5.

Mr.

Mr. { Waring / Hunt } Proctors.
Henry Tozer, Subrector of Exeter Coll.

Nov. 5, Friday. The ſaid perſons appeared before them at Merton College, between two and three of the clock in the afternoon, Sir Will. Cobbe being Chairman, and as they were called in man by man, they anſwered to theſe 3 queries, not in the ſame words, but to the ſame effect thus:

'1. Do you acknowledge our authority as Viſitors, and will you ſubmit to this Viſitation?

Anſwer. I refer myſelf to the anſwer of the Univerſity and of mine own College already given concerning this matter.

2. Do you approve of the Univerſity reaſons in Convocation June the firſt?

Anſwer. Thoſe reaſons were confirmed by Act of Convocation and I refer to that Act.

3. Do you approve of the Univerſity anſwer lately delivered in by the Proctors?

Anſwer. The anſwer to it hath likewiſe been confirmed by Convocation, and I refer to that.'

After this was done, every one of the Doctors and Maſters, received, as they went down ſtairs from the Viſitors (for they ſat in the Dining-room in the Warden's Lodgings) this Summons by a meſſenger appointed for that purpoſe, running thus:

'1 Nov. An. 1647. At a Committee of the Lords and Commons for the reformation of the Univerſity of Oxford.

You whoſe name is underwritten, are ſummoned to appeare before the Committee at the Painted Chamber Weſtminſter on Thurſday ſevenight being the eleventh day of this inſtant, Novemb. to anſwer ſuch matters, as ſhall be objected againſt you.

For Dr.—— or Mr.—— FRANCIS ROUSE.'

The like Citation was to be ſerved on Dr. Baylie Preſident of St. John's College and Dr. George Morley Preb. of Chriſt Church, but being not at that time in the Univerſity, the Warrants were not ſerved.

Nov. 6. The Commiſſioners adjourned till the 18 of the ſaid Month. The ſame day in the afternoon Dr. Pinke was ſolemnly interred, after

which the Delegates of the Univerſity, had a meeting at the Principal's Lodgings at Hart Hall, and drew up a paper of directions to be communicated, that ſo whoſoever was called before the Commiſſioners might know how to anſwer. The firſt direction was this. 'Before you anſwer to any queſtion, deſire firſt to know whether they have any other commiſſion or authority than was formerly ſhewn. If they ſay yea, then deſire liberty to ſee it and time to conſider it.

2. If none appear, then refer yourſelves to the anſwers formerly given by the Univerſity, your particular Society, or yourſelves reſpectively, deſiring them to reſt ſatisfied therewith; and make no farther anſwer if you can with civility avoid it.

3. If you be importuned or drawn to ſay any thing, then deſire that (whatſoever words you happen to ſay occaſionally yet) nothing may be taken as your anſwer, but what you deliver in writing, ſubſcribed with your name under your hand.

The queſtions they will aſk you will be:

1. Whether you will acknowledge them Viſitors? Anſwer. Refer to the anſwers formerly given by the Univerſity, your College, and yourſelf.

2. Whether you approve of the anſwer of the Delegates? Anſwer. The anſwer of the Delegates is approved by Convocation, and the Act of the whole Univerſity whereunto alſo refer.

3. Whether you did, or do yet aſſent to the reaſons? Anſwer. The reaſons were approved by general Convocation of June the firſt, to the Acts whereof refer.

4. Be ſure to anſwer to no queſtion poſitively yea or no, but decline the ſame by referring ut ſupra. And deſire them not to preſs you to any anſwer till you be better inſtructed what is meet for you to do in a buſineſs of ſo weighty and doubtful a nature.

5. When they have done queſtioning you, tender your anſwer in writing to this or the like effect, mutatis mutandis, as ſhort as you can and without any words of provocation.

Whereas I was cited to appear perſonally before you as Viſitors, I here make my appearance, deſiring to know whether you have any other Commiſſion, or authority to viſit, than formerly hath been ſhewed, or not. If you have, I humbly crave the liberty to ſee, and conſider it, otherwiſe I refer myſelf to the anſwer formerly given by the Univerſity, my particular

particular ſociety, or myſelf (hoping that the honorable Houſes of Parliament, according to our humble deſires therein have taken the ſame into their conſideration) and to the Act of Convocation of the firſt of June, and other Acts of Convocation ſince.'

Nov. 7, Sunday. The Gentlemen employed by the Fellows of New College to go to William Lord Say and Mr. Nath. Fiennes his ſon, that they would befriend them for a free Election of a Warden, returned, and brought word that they might proceed to an Election provided that they chooſe Mr. Joh. White, (known now by the name of the Patriarch of Dorcheſter) but if not, but another, it ſhould be queſtioned. The Reader here is to note that I do not mean that Joh. White a Parliament Man formerly known by the moſt notorious libel intit. 'The firſt century of ſcandalous, malignant Prieſts &c.' but another Jo. White that was ſometime Fellow of New Coll. and afterwards Miniſter of Dorcheſter, of whom among the writers in that Coll. more ſhall be ſaid.

Nov. 8 and 9. The aforeſaid Doctors and Proctors went towards London to appear at Weſtminſter, with whom, or ſoon after, a pack of the Commiſſioners went alſo, to no other end as was conceived but to play the Doctors accuſers in the Painted Chamber on Thurſday next. The ſame day, (Nov. 8) the Citizens of Oxford were ſummoned by the Committee for the County, to bring in unto them, their Charters and all other Writings belonging to the City; for which end a Common Council being held to conſult about it, ſeveral of the loyal Citizens of the ſaid place, were by the ſaid Committee deprived of their ſuffrages there and diſabled to act in future Councils for no other reaſon but that they had adhered to the King.

Nov. 11, Thurſday. According to the ſeveral citations, all thoſe that had been ſummoned (except Dr. Walker, who ſent under his Phyſician's atteſtation his excuſe by reaſon of infirmity) appeared at the ſaid place, where Edward Earl of Mancheſter, Mr. Francis Rouſe, Mr. Joh. Selden, and three or four more of that Committee for Reformation of the Univerſity were ſitting, and Mr. Rouſe calling and they anſwering to their names, were at length ordered to appear the next day at two of the clock in the afternoon in the Queen's Court at Weſtminſter, the Earl of Mancheſter then undertaking that Dr. Fell Dean of Ch. Church (who was then in London and under reſtraint, by a former Warrant of the Lords Houſe as before) ſhould appear with them: and that alſo a Meſſenger ſhould be ordered

ordered to ſummon Dr. Baylie and Dr. Morley (being then both in London) to appear alſo. Upon which (the Houſe then ſitting) the Committee preſently adjourned, but Dr. Baylie was not to be found.

Nov. 12, Friday. It ſeems the fortune of the Univerſity is always to wait upon the fortune of the Crown, for as the King was taken away from Holdenby the very day that the Viſitation was to begin at Oxford June 4, and therefore interrupted and deferred for that time; ſo again the very day that the Vicechancellor and Proctors, and divers Doctors, were to appear as Delinquents before the Committee, the King went away, (or rather was jugled) from Hampton Court, which cauſed as ſoon as 'twas known (for 'twas yeſterday) the Doctors to be deferred, but no longer than till the next Monday in the afternoon. The City of London being full of the News of his Majeſty's removal, did ſeem to alter the ſcene of all things ſo much, that the Doctors did well hope for another reprieve; which though not ſo long as 'twas expected, yet it did munite them the better for their anſwers.

Nov. 15, Monday, at two of the clock in the afternoon, the Committee of Lords and Commons met in the Queen's Court. There were preſent the Earls of Pembroke, Mancheſter, and (as I think) Mulgrave, Sir Pet. Wentworth, Sir Gilb. Gerrard, Mr. Nathan. Fiennes, Mr. Selden, and Mr. Rouſe: who being ſettled, Dr. Fell was called in, (as Dean of Ch. Church but not as Vicechancellor) and demanded whether a paper, which they ſhewed him, ſubſcribed by ſome of the Prebends, and atteſted by the Chapter Clerk was the anſwer made by him and the Prebends to the Viſitors or no? he replying he could not give them a poſitive anſwer to the queſtion, unleſs the Prebends were called in alſo, the Earl of Pembroke fell into a great heat telling him—'Sir though I have not been bred a Scholar, as you have been, yet I underſtanding better than you the beſt learning, which is to obey God and the Country'—He not only then, but at other times gave him very ill language, the particulars you ſhall have in a Letter dat. 13 Dec. this year, written by the ſaid Dr. Fell, to Dr. Gilb. Sheldon at Cariſbroke in the Iſle of Wight with the King. 'In the whole tranſaction of the buſineſs' (ſaith he, meaning theſe matters we are now ſpeaking of) 'I have ſuffered much under the Chancellour would be: at all our appearances he calleth me forth perſonally. At the firſt meeting he ſaid that I was a noune ſubſtantive, and could not ſtand by myſelf without my Chapter, that the Devill made me Vicechancellour

chancellour, that I was the greateſt enemy he had (if he could have one greater then himſelfe) that I with fier from hell had ſet the Univerſitie in ſuch combuſtion, that it would ſet all England in a flame, that it were fit I ſhould be whipped, nay hanged; his reaſon was, that if one that ſetteth a Towne on fyer is deſervedly hanged, what ſhall be done to him who is an Incendiary of a Kingdome. He was ſo outragious, that his own grave aſſociates ſmiled.' Sed tranſeat.—(1) But what the nature of this perſon was, is very well known to all that have had any thing to do with him, a perverſe, cholerick and teſty man, and when in paſſion, ſo foul-mouth'd and ſo eloquent in ſwearing that he was thought more fit to preſide a Bedlam than a learned Academy, eſpecially conſidering his ignorance as to letters.

The ſtorm being over, Dr. Gardiner, Iles, Payne, and Morley, Preb. of the ſaid Church were called in, and being demanded the ſame queſtion, did jointly with the Dean acknowledge the paper before mentioned and ſo atteſted, to be their anſwer. Whereupon they being commanded to withdraw, the reſt of the Heads of Houſes, as Dr. Radcliff, Potter, and Langbaine were called in ſeverally one after another, and they having ſhewed the reſpective anſwers that they had given in to the Viſitors at Oxford, which they acknowledged to be theirs, were commanded to withdraw likewiſe. Afterwards the Vicechancellor and both the Proctors were ſent for in together, and the anſwer delivered in at Oxford in the name of the Univerſity was ſhewed unto them, which being acknowledged and owned by them, the Committee ſeemed to be much offended at it: whereupon Mr. Waring the Senior Proctor preſented to them a paper containing theſe words:

'Nov. 15, An. 1647. To the right honorable the Committee of Lords and Commons for regulating the Univerſitie of Oxford. The humble addreſs of thoſe of the ſaid Univerſitie ſummoned to appeare before them.

Wee acknowledge the papers preſented by the Proctors Oct. 8, and paſſed by Act of Convocation to be the anſwer of the Univerſity, and that the approbation and conſent of every Member of the Univerſity is

(1) Note that Sir Rob. Harley when he was a going to this Committee at another time, being then Chairman (that is one that held the chair of the Scorner) bragged to a friend in what manner 'he would bait the Dean of Ch. Church.'

involved

involved in it, and wee did, and do ſtill hope that wee have given no offence by the anſwer (which doth by way of Petition and with as much reverence and reſpect to the right honorable Houſes and to thoſe that were ſent by them as could be deviſed) only repreſent our ſenſe of our own Privileges and our obligations (as wee conceave) by divers Oaths for the maintaining of them without circumſcribing or limiting, much leſs denying or contemning the authority of the Lords or Commons, both purpoſely (as wee do ſtill deſire to avoid) all queſtions of ſo high and tranſcendent a nature, it being poſſible that wee might be in an Errour and yet be obliged in conſcience not to do otherwiſe, then wee have done, till wee are convinced of that errour. And if this honorable Committee be not ſatisfied with this anſwer, wee humbly deſire that for the preſent they would be pleaſed to acquit us from all intention of contempt by it and from all hard conſequences, which others peradventure may draw from it, but ſuch as wee do never intend and are ready to diſavow. Wee humbly deſire likewiſe that this honorable Committee would be pleaſed to allow us convenient time (now wee are upon the place) to adviſe with Councell more fully to enforme ourſelves in a caſe ſo extraordinary and of ſo great concernment not only to ourſelves but to the whole Univerſity in preſent and in future.'

So far the ſaid Addreſs. The reaſons why they gave it to the Committee were,

1. To take off the imputation of ccntempt, which their Anſwer was voted to be guilty of in a high degree.

2. To prevent the enforcements of thoſe odious and dangerous conſequences, which they were informed their accuſers had drawn from their anſwer, calling them malicious inferences or poſitions againſt the authority of Parliament.

3. To give time and Counſel.

The ſaid paper of addreſs being received and read by the Committee, Mr. Prynn one of the Viſitors ſtanding by, did himſelf move the Committee for the Univerſity's requeſt 'that time and Counſel might be granted to them;' and this he did becauſe he perſuaded himſelf (being now in writing a pamphlet intit. 'The Univerſity of Oxford's plea refuted') they could do nothing in the matter. Whereupon the Vicechancellor and Proctors being commanded to withdraw, the Committee and certain of the Viſitors (who always ſtayed behind and never went forth) did awhile

conſult

conſult together about the matter. At length the Academians were all called in together, and told by the Committee they ſhould have leave to anſwer by Counſel, and time to inſtruct them till Friday fortnight after; which thing they granted the rather becauſe Mr. Prynn had anſwered them, no Counſel in England could make that allegation in their anſwer good 'That the King was their only Viſitor,' nay that he on the contrary would make it appear that no King ever had or claimed that privilege, and moreover that K. Charles in particular had diſclaimed it. So that now the point in iſſue ſeemed to be 'Whether the King is the only Viſitor of the Univerſity or no?' A point they might have found ſome Counſell to ſpeak to, even before ſuch Judges; whereas if the point in iſſue had been (as they feared it would) whether the King's power were not virtually in the two Houſes, it had been impoſſible to have gotten any Lawyer to have pleaded for them. However the Univerſity had before their firſt hearing ſpoke to Mr. Matthew Hale of Lincolns Inn and Mr. Chaloner Chute of the Middle Temple to be of Counſel for them, in caſe they ſhould obtain that favour from the Committee to be heard by Counſel: but no ſooner was that granted, but by the ſollicitations of Mr. Cheynell and Mr. H. Wilkinſon ſome of the Committee met the next morning (Nov. 16) and upon the motion of thoſe two, they had aſſigned unto them for Counſel Mr. Joh. Bradſhaw, and Hale and Chute before mentioned. So that by this under hand dealing the Univerſity was deprived of the two laſt, and they would not now be for them unleſs they could get the aſſignment taken off. By which it did eaſily appear, that it was only intended to deprive the Univerſity of them, without any intention to make uſe of them themſelves; for after they had ſerved the aſſignment upon them they never came after to give them inſtructions. Nay furthermore it was confidently reported, that the ſaid Committee did then intend by the induſtry of Cheynell and Wilkinſon to revoke the grant of Counſel to the Univerſity, and had effectually done it, but that Mr. Selden being informed of their meeting by Mr. Lambert Oſbaldeſton, (1) came among them unawares and prevented them.

At the ſame time it was thought fit by the Vicechancellor, Proctors and Doctors to leave ſome of their party behind at London to inſtruct the Counſell and ſollicit the cauſe in behalf of the Univerſity. To which purpoſe thoſe of the Univerſity then in London, intreated Dr. Morley,

(1) Lately Preb. of Weſtminſter.

Dr. Langbaine and the Senior Proctor to undertake it: the which they accepting, desired for their security in that behalf, to be appointed by the University in Convocation. And for that purpose and to the intent such books and records as might be useful for them at London, might be removed if need were, it was thought expedient that Dr. Langbaine should go down to Oxford, which accordingly he did 19 Nov.

Nov. 18, Thursday. The Commissioners sat not at Oxon, but stayed most of them at London to follow the Term and prosecute against the University. The same day New College Fellows proceeded to an Election, notwithstanding the former Inhibition and chose Dr. Stringer Warden. It seems that the 12 of the same month the Lord Say did by his servant Will. Sprigge send a Letter to the Fellows in commendation of Mr. White, wherein 'twas intimated, that many things upon his Election might continue undiscovered, and his Lordship well hoped they would think him an happy instrument, that would cast Earth upon them, &c. Upon which some of the Fellows (as 'tis said) inclined towards White, but the generality taking the matter in indignation, laid him aside.

Nov. 22, Monday. In the morning at the usual hour, the Doctor of the Chair (Sanderson) began to read on the subject 'Salus populi &c.' which he had but lightly touched in the last Lecture, but then being resolved upon the importunity (as he said) of his friends, would fully sift it, which he did with abundance of content and satisfaction to his Auditors. After he had done and was returning home, being in the company of Dr. Hammond and the Provost of Oriel, they were all three presented by the Visitors Mandatary with tickets of Nov. the 16, and subscribed Francis Rouse to appear before the Committee at London Decemb. 2 following, being the great day of trial for the University. The same day Dr. Oliver President of Magdalen College, Dr. Baylie of St. John's, Dr. Edwards Natural Philosophy Reader, Dr. Stringer Greek Reader, Dr. Morris Hebrew Reader, Dr. Newlin of C. C. Coll. Dr. Mansell of Jesus, were summoned to appear before the said Committee also.

Nov. 23, Tuesday. A Convocation was (1) called by Dr. Newlin, Pro-Vicechancellor, wherein were added to the number of Sollicitors for the University in the aforesaid cause Mr. Thom. Barlow of Queen's Coll. and Mr. Timothy Baldwin of All Souls, both at this time at London: which being done, it was upon proposal granted that all Books, Charters,

(1) Reg. T, ut supra, p. 6.

Muniments,

Muniments, &c. neceſſary for Lawyers ſhould be taken out of the Archives if need be and ſent to London. After which Dr. Langbaine conveyed divers and left others behind in caſe any uſe might be made of them. The ſame day the Heads of Houſes and Doctors not formerly ſummoned did receive Warrants to appear with the reſt at Weſtminſter Dec. 2.

Nov. 25, Thurſday. Dr. Langbaine went towards London, carrying ſome originals with him, and the next day he and the reſt pitched upon for their Counſel in default of Hale and Chute, John Herne of Lincolns Inn, John Latch, and Francis Phillipps of the Inner Temple, and one —— Leigh alſo of the ſame place for their Sollicitor.

Nov. 26, Friday. The Delegates (ſo many as could be found) were likewiſe ſummoned to appear with them at the ſame time.

Dec. 2, Thurſday, at two of the clock in the afternoon the perſons ſummoned, did appear in the Painted Chamber, where Mr. Rouſe, after ſome enquiry concerning the ſummoning of the Delegates, proceeded to demand what they had done concerning their Counſel which they had given them leave to take. Dr. Morley, (who was thereunto appointed) returned anſwer, that in the name of himſelf and the reſt of the Company he was to give moſt humble thanks to that honorable Committee for their great favour to the Univerſity in granting longer time and leave to plead by Counſel, and that accordingly he had endeavoured to be ready at this time to give ſatisfaction, but (which they did humbly deſire might be aſcribed to their misfortune, not their negligence) they were as yet unprovided of Counſel to plead for them, the reaſons were

1. Becauſe ſome of thoſe, to whom they had ſpoken to, to be of their Counſel, were entertained by the other party and aſſigned to them.

2. Becauſe others who were more willing to plead for them, anſwered that they could not ſo chearfully do it, as they deſired, except they were likewiſe aſſigned for that purpoſe, without which they were not willing to undertake it; and therefore he did humbly pray that the Committee would be pleaſed to aſſign to him and the reſt ſuch Counſel as they ſhould deſire, and alſo to allow them ſufficient time, wherein they might be enabled to give inſtructions to their Counſel to be ready by the day which ſhould be appointed. Something he ſpake alſo concerning the Viſitors being Judges, and yet entertaining Counſel, and alſo concerning the

former anſwer of the Univerſity, which had been cenſured to be a proteſtation againſt the two Houſes, which he deſired might not be ſo eſteemed, but rather (as it was) an humble addreſs in the moſt humble expreſſions that could be contrived, and that they were ſo far from giving any offence to the two honorable Houſes, that rather than that ſhould be made a caſe againſt them, they would be content to ſuffer any thing whatſoever. All which he performed with much judgment and exactneſs of ſpeech and with a general hum of applauſe in the concluſion.

After this ſome debate there was concerning his deſire, which was ſoon interrupted by Mr. Bradſhaw (that bold villain) one of the Counſel againſt the Univerſity, who began to ſpeak to the principal point in controverſy concerning the viſiting the Univerſity by the King &c. Upon which Mr. Selden ſtood up and ſaid that he thought it unfit that that Gentleman ſhould enter upon the main cauſe, or into the heart and bowels of the buſineſs before the Univerſity had Counſel aſſigned to plead and anſwer for them, as they had deſired, and therefore moved that that might be firſt done.

Upon this they were bid to withdraw. But as ſoon as they were gone, Mr. Cheynell put in ſome exceptions againſt ſome paſſages in Dr. Morley's ſpeech; however none being preſent to make reply, he was at laſt taken off from proſecuting the matter.

After this there was a long debate whether Counſel ſhould be aſſigned and further time granted as was deſired; wherein Mr. Selden was obſerved to ſpeak much for the Univerſity and its Privileges. Every man did then write down his Vote: at length it was carried by two votes that all ſhould be granted. Upon this the Univerſity party was called in and Dr. Morley was aſked what Lawyers he would name to be aſſigned, and what time he deſired; whereupon for Counſel, he named Hale, Herne, Chute, Latch, Philips, and Mr. Rich. Newdigate who were approved. Then ſtood up Colonel Herbert Morley the Plunder-Maſter of Surry and one of the Committee, and ſaid that 'if the Doctor' (meaning Morley) 'ſhould have as many granted as he deſired, there would not be able Lawyers enough left in Town to plead for them;' which cauſed ſome ſmiling. The day that was thought fit to be granted was Tueſday Dec. 7; but Dr. Morley deſired it might be Thurſday, that ſo they might have a full week, which he conceived little enough. This by the inſtance of Mr. Selden and ſome others was at laſt aſſented to.

After

After this, ſome of thoſe who had been ſummoned, were called to anſwer to their names, and to give account whether they were preſent at the Convocation and did approve of the Univerſity's anſwer; to which they anſwered affirmatively. The reſt (the time being paſt) were not called, but they and all that were ſummoned and had appeared, being all involved in the ſame cauſe, were upon the motion of Dr. Morley diſmiſſed, with leave to return home and anſwer by their Counſel.

Decemb. 9, Thurſday. The Univerſity Counſel being called up, were demanded what they could ſay in the behalf of their Clients. Mr. Herne made anſwer, 'that they could ſay nothing till they had ſeen what their charge was.' 'Twas replied that 'queſtionleſs they were not now to be told what that was.' The anſwer was, 'They were, for the Doctors themſelves knew it not and ſo could not inſtruct them; and for their own particulars they hoped it was not expected that they ſhould propheſy what it was.' The reply to this was, 'that the Doctors did know it, for they had given in their anſwer to it,' and then was produced and read the Delegates paper of Oct. 8, ſent to the Commiſſioners. To this 'twas anſwered, 'that that was not, nor could be an anſwer, but rather a Petition to the Commiſſioners to repreſent &c. nor could it be an anſwer, as appears by their Summons, which requires them on ſuch a day to appear before the Committee &c. to anſwer ſuch matters as ſhall be objected againſt them. This Summons being delivered to them ſince that paper was ſent by them to the Commiſſioners, doth imply that ſomething elſe was laid to their charge, to which that paper could not be an anſwer.' Beſides the cuſtom of every Court in England was urged to them, which was to have the charge recorded in the Court, and to have it read openly there to the Delinquent, and if they might have it ſo now, they were there ready to ſay in their defence what they thought in juſtice might be ſpoken in behalf of their Clients.

Mr. Bradſhaw hereupon told them, 'that diſobedience and contempt of the authority of Parliament might be their charge.' Mr. Chute took hold of that, ſaying 'ſince we can have no other, let diſobedience be their charge, yet ſince we can ſay nothing on their behalf until we be inſtructed in their Charters, Statutes and Privileges, nor can be ſufficiently in theſe, unleſs it pleaſe this honorable Committee to give us a view of them (they having been ever ſince the beginning of this Parliament in the hands

hands of Sir Rob. Harley) we therefore humbly deſire a ſight of, and time to conſider them.'

The Earl of Pembroke laid hold of thoſe words of Mr. Chute ('we can ſay nothing &c.') and ſaid 'I wonder you could ſay ſo much as you have done, for I verily beleive that had they' (meaning the Univerſity) 'had the Devil to their Counſellor, he nor could, nor would have ſaid any thing for them againſt an Ordinance of Parliament.' Immediately upon this there was a command to withdraw, and after an hour's debate or more, it was voted the Books ſhould not be ſhewn, there being 13 for the negative and 10 for the affirmative. After this the Univerſity Counſel were called in again, and made acquainted with their vote, and they aſked them whether they had ought elſe to ſay for their Clients. 'Twas anſwered that if they might not ſee the books, they could not quit them ſo well, as otherwiſe probably they might have done, yet ſomething they could ſay for them by way of excuſe, that by the paper above mentioned of Oct. 8, it appears not that they denied or were diſobedient to the power of Parliament, but rather the contrary, and that they only queſtioned the Commiſſioners power and their Commiſſion on theſe grounds.

1. The Commiſſion gives larger power than the Ordinance and additional Act, therefore it was void, for whereas in the Ordinance it is provided no Oath ſhall be given, unleſs 5 Commiſſioners be preſent, by virtue of the Commiſſion one ſingle man may give an Oath.

2. The Commiſſion is in Engliſh and therefore illegal, all Commiſſions under the great Seal being uſually iſſued forth in Latin.

To this 2d. Mr. Prynn gave two reaſons. 1. Becauſe the Ordinances were in Engliſh. 2. Becauſe moſt Scholars had been Soldiers, and ſhould it have been ſent in Latin, haply few or none would have underſtood it.

3. In this Commiſſion Power is given to certain Miniſters to meddle in civil affairs, contrary to an Act of this preſent Parliament, and it might ſo fall out that 5 Miniſters only might do the work.

4. It is againſt the Articles of Oxford (the keeping whereof the Parliament ſhould ſee to) becauſe it gives power to queſtion by oath who had been in arms.

5. It

5. It is againſt Law that a man ſhould be a (1) judge and a party both.

Theſe and many more (as the Univerſity Counſel certified them) they could have urged, and expreſſed their deſire of a larger time, that they might be heard ſpeak to theſe heads in particular. After this they went to vote again, and at length concluded,

'That the matter of ſome Heads of Houſes and others of the Univerſity of Oxford, is an high contempt of the authority of Parliament'—Or 'that the Univerſity of Oxford in this act is guilty of an high and inſolent contempt'—raiſed, it ſeems, from ſome words ſpoken by certain of the Doctors, which the Committee laid hold upon, and thoſe were 'of applying effectual remedies,' and which poſſibly might be in ſome contrary ſenſe. But ſee more in Dec. 11 and 14.

That memorable paſſage of Sir Hen. Mildmay may not be omitted, who with much gallantry told the Committee (he being one of the number) 'that had they at firſt took the ſame courſe with the Univerſity of Oxford which an honorable perſon there preſent' (meaning Edw. E. of Mancheſter) 'did with Cambridge, Oxford by this time had been in a good condition as her ſiſter Cambridge, and we ere this had taſted the ſweets thereof'—the meaning of the laſt ſentence, is I ſuppoſe to be underſtood thus—that if they had at firſt let looſe the Soldiers and Sequeſtrators upon the Scholars of Oxon, as the Earl of Mancheſter had done at Cambridge, they had long ſince ſecured the Scholars in ſome priſon (which is the ſour part) and their bedding and books had conſequently gone to the Soldiers, which is the ſweet part for themſelves. This is that ſhallow Fellow, by ſome ſirnamed Sir Whimſey Mildmay, Maſter of the Jewel Houſe to K. Charles I. a witneſs againſt Archbiſhop Laud at his trial, at which time he the ſaid Mildmay denied (2) openly thoſe things that he or Laud ſaid in common diſcourſe (which made for Laud's defence) when in times of peace he ſeveral times eat at his table at Lambeth; a peſtilent Republican and afterwards a rampant Rump, a prodigy of ingratitude as being afterwards one of the King's Judges &c.

Further particulars of this days affair you ſhall have from a Letter dat. 11

(1) This was a part of the Earl of Strafford's Charge. See perfect relation of his anſwer, p. 12.

(2) See in Cant. Doom. p. 412, 413.

Dec.

Dec. 1647, written by one of the Delegates (1) then preſent to Dr. Gilb. Sheldon, with the King in the Iſle of Wight. "The Committee then preſent (ſaith he) were in all 23, of which 10 ſpoke and voted fairly for us, and 13 againſt us. There were 6 Lords at the board viz. the Earles of Pembroke, Mancheſter, Denbigh, Rutland and the Lords De la Ware and Werke. The 3 firſt againſt us, and the 3 laſt for us. Sir Henry Vane, Mr. Nath. Fiennes, and Mr. Selden were juſt advocates of our juſt cauſe, and had undeniably carried it, had weight and not number made the reſolution. 'Si pergama dextrâ defendi poterant, etiam hac defenſa fuiſſent.' Wee find the Independents generally favourable to us, and conceive it hard to preſs us againſt our conſciences; and indeed 'tis much againſt their intereſt to permit this Viſitation to goe on, eſpecially in thoſe hands who are now to manage it. For wee know they have already made Cambridge Preſbyterian, and if they permit Oxford to be peopled with Preſbyterians too, then they may eaſily conceave that (the youth of all England coming for Education to the Univerſities) there cannot poſſibly be any way ſo efficacious to poſſeſs all England with a love to Preſbytery, and a loathing of Independency, as this.—Dr. Zouch hath diſclaimed our anſwer as a thing he had no hand in, nor ever heard of, though (to my knowledge) he was at the making of it."

Dec. 11. The Univerſity party waited, according to former appointment, for their Doom, but the Committee not ſitting, they were put off till Dec. 14.

Dec. 14. The Committee ſat, and voted 1. That the high Contempt of the authority of Parliament, is the denial of its authority. 2. That Dr. Fell the pretended Vicechancellor, and Dean of Ch. Ch. is guilty of this high contempt of the authority of Parliament in denying it. 3. That Mr. Rob. Waring the Senior Proctor and Mr. Henry Hunt the Junior Proctor of the Univerſity of Oxford, Dr. Iles, Gardiner, and Morley, Prebends of Ch. Ch. and Dr. Oliver Preſident of Magd. Coll. are guilty of this high contempt of authority of Parliament.

The Univerſity's anſwer having been communicated by Reynolds and Wilkinſon to the Committee, and all the tranſactions between the Committee and the Univerſity repreſented to the Parliament as a matter of great contempt &c. the Members put in a Petition to the ſaid honorable Houſe of Parliament; wherein, after they had vindicated themſelves

(1) Mr. Tho. Barlow.

from

from any contempt to have been ſhewed by them or on their part, they deſire leave to addreſs themſelves unto them, not by way of appeal, but only to repreſent and bewail before them their own unhappineſs, and earneſtly to deſire them to take into their charitable conſiderations the ſad condition, of an whole (ſo lately) moſt flouriſhing Univerſity, and not to ſuffer ſo many perſons (which either have been or may be of ſome uſe to this Church and State) to be utterly undone, becauſe they cannot in this way give that ſatisfaction to the honorable Houſe as is required, eſpecially conſidering there may be many other ways whereby the deſign of the ſaid honorable Houſe, as to the regulating the Univerſity, may as effectually be obtained, and the liberty of their Petitioners conſerved and not at all violated &c.

But what anſwer the Petitioners found, it appears not as yet, only that they were turned back to their former judges, i. e. Committee.

Dec. 28. (Innocents Day) The Committee by Order then dated and ſubſcribed Francis Rous, removed Dr. Fell from his Deanry of Ch. Church and office of Vicechancellor, as being guilty of high contempt of the authority of Parliament. But he was not ſerved with that order till 22 Jan. following. Waring and Hunt the Proctors were alſo then removed, but they took no notice of the Order. Dr. Baylie Preſident of St. John's, Dr. Iles, and Dr. Gardiner, Canons of Ch. Church, were then voted to remove from their reſpective places. But of the whole tranſaction of this day by the Committee, you ſhall have from the teſtimony of a worthy perſon then preſent.

" Upon Tueſday, Dec. 28, the Committee of Lords and Commons for regulating the Univerſity of Oxford met in the painted Chamber, between the hours of two and three of the clock in the afternoon, viz. the

Earl of { Northumberland, Kent, Mancheſter
Tho. Lord Wenman
Mr. { Joh. Selden, Bulſtr. Whitlock, Franc. Rous, James Fiennes
Sir Gilb. Gerard
Mr. { Anth. Nicolls, John Swynfin, Joh. Wilde Serjeant at Law, Joh. Gourden, Tho. Scot
Sir Peter Wentworth.

Mr. Rous being the Chairman moved that they might proceed to cenſure thoſe that were voted in a contempt againſt the Parliament, and likewiſe voted to deny the authority of Parliament: And to that purpoſe a ſtrong motion was made, which found many ſeconds, that thoſe perſons on whom thoſe votes had paſſed, might be removed from their places and might be made incapable of Government in the Univerſity. Others moving that the Earl of Mancheſter's rigorous proceedings in that unhappy reformation of Cambridge might be now a precedent for them, ſaying that the calmneſs of the Committee had been hitherto the only obſtacle in the reformation of Oxford; which buſineſs took up at leaſt two hours debate. Mr. Selden and Mr. Whitlocke alledged, that the Committee by Ordinance of Parliament, had not power given them to diſplace any man, but only to hear and determine (viz. according to Law) ſuch buſineſs as ſhould be preſented to them by the Viſitors and then to report it to the Houſes, who (they conceived) had reſerved the power of cenſuring to themſelves. Whereupon the Ordinance was read, which runneth thus—'that the Committee are to hear and determine all buſineſs concerning the reformation of Oxford, and to apply effectual remedies.' And hereupon it was very much inſiſted on, that the moſt effectual remedy (without doubt) would be to remove thoſe, who had oppoſed the Viſitors ſent down to Oxford by authority of Parliament and hindred the reformation. Anſwer was made that certainly, if the Parliament had intended to have given the Committee ſo large a power as to take mens ſubſiſtence from them, they would have expreſſed it in plainer terms, and therefore deſired the Committee to be well adviſed what they did; adding that it was a buſineſs of dangerous conſequence to take away mens livelihood and free-hold from them; adding likewiſe that appeals were uſual in all Courts, for which the party (if unjuſtly appealing) was ſometimes fined, but never deprived of his eſtate. Mr. Selden likewiſe ſaid that the Aſſembly of Divines (of which ſix of theſe Viſitors then were) had ſince the ſitting of this Parliament in ſome points abſolutely denied the authority of Parliament, notwithſtanding which the Parliament did not think fit to take their Eſtates from them, but ſent for them, gave a ſound chiding, fined ſome of them, and ſo diſmiſſed them: And I hope, ſaid he, the caſe of the Univerſity, being but (at worſt) the ſame, they ſhall not find harder dealing from us, than the Aſſembly did from the Parliament.

In

In concluſion 'twas earneſtly preſt by the adverſe party that there might not be any further diſpute of the buſineſs, but that it might be referred to the judgment of the Committee; wherefore thoſe that were voted to be guilty of high contempt and to deny the authority of Parliament ought *not* to be removed out of their ſeveral places at Oxford. Which being reſolved upon, they begun with Dr. Fell and voted him out of the Deanry of Chriſtchurch, 5 of the Committee being for him and 10 againſt him. This vote having paſſed, a motion was made that he might be fined for uſurping the office of Vicechancellor: but Mr. Selden proved him to be no uſurper. They likewiſe voted that the ſaid Dr. Fell ſhould from henceforth ceaſe to execute the office of Vicechancellor, and ſhould deliver up into the hands of the Viſitors all books, keys, &c. And had not Mr. Selden interceded for Mr. Waring, he had been baniſhed the Univerſity. Dr. Gardiner and Dr. Iles were both voted out of their Prebends, it being objected againſt Dr. Gardiner by one of the Committee 'that he was an Arminian,' and againſt Dr. Iles by a ſtander-by 'that he was a drunken ſot,' and had no ſcholarſhip in him. Dr. Baylie was likewiſe voted out of his Preſidentſhip of St. John's; Dr. Morley was nominated next, for whom Mr. Selden, Mr. Whitlock, and Sir Gilb. Gerard did very much intercede; 'twas objected againſt him that he had been in the King's army, and had framed the Oath at Exeter; but with much ado his ſentence was remitted till Friday next, until which time the Committee have adjourned, and then intend to proceed to a freſh cenſure."

Jan. 4. The Committee ſat and voted that Dr. G. Morley be removed from his Canonry at Ch. Church.

Jan. 6. Dr. Radcliff Principal of Braſenoſe, Dr. Potter Preſident of Trinity, and Dr. Oliver Preſident of Magdalen College, were alſo voted by the Committee to remove from the reſpective places, as being guilty of high contempt &c. That alſo for an effectual remedy, ſome fit perſons, as the Committee ſhall name, be put into the places of thoſe perſons removed by their order. Theſe things being done and their orders by command publiſhed, not a man ſtirred from his place or removed.

Jan. 20, Thurſday. It was ordered again by the ſaid Committee (that whereas the anſwers of Dr. Fell Dean of Ch. Church and others the Prebendaries thereof, refuſing to ſubmit to the authority of Parliament for viſiting the Univerſity, was referred by the ſaid Committee of both Houſes of Parliament to refer and determine and apply effectual remedies)

that the ſaid Doctor being judged guilty of high contempt and denial of Parliament, be removed from his place of Deanry, and that the Sub-dean publiſh the Order to the whole Society that they might take notice of it. Alſo, by another Order then made, he was diveſted from his office of Vicechancellorſhip. The ſame day alſo it was ordered that Dr. Radcliff Principal of Braſenoſe, who was guilty of high contempt &c. ſhould be removed from his Principality &c.

Feb. 9, Wedneſday. It was ordered by the ſaid Committee that Dr. Potter Pro-Vicechancellor, and Waring and Hunt Proctors, ſhould be ſent for up in ſafe cuſtody, to anſwer before them for their proceedings in 'a late pretended Congregation, and otherwiſe in contempt of authority of Parliament.' Alſo that any of the Pro-Vicechancellors or Proctors or Deputies confer Degrees on any whatſoever, or receive fees: which order the Viſitors were to publiſh, to the end the Univerſity might take notice of them. That alſo the Regeſtrary or public Scribe of the Univerſity appear before them on the 17 day of the ſaid Month, and bring with him his Regeſter books of all proceedings in Convocation and Congregation ſince June laſt.

For the execution of theſe orders the Sub-dean took no notice of that relating to Dr. Fell, as to the Deanry, but that relating to his Vicechancellorſhip, the Viſitors cauſed by the hands of their Mandatary to be ſtuck up in all public places; but it was ſoon after plucked down by the juniors, torn in pieces, and caſt into the dirt with ſcorn. As for the Pro-Vicechancellor and Proctors, a Meſſenger came to hurry them up to London, but miſſing of his deſign, returned re infecta. The Scribe made return 'that he had no Regiſters by him, and that all Acts, as ſoon as they were remitted into his book, were called for, and ſecured by the Vicechancellor and his Deputies, and that the laſt book of Convocation which he had, the Viſitors ſeized on it for their uſe.' In the ſaid book were written the Delegates names and from thence collected ſeveral matters for their advantage.

Feb. 18, Friday. Whereas Philip Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the Univerſity, had recommended Edw. Reynolds Maſter of Arts to be Vicechancellor of the Univerſity, with full power and authority to exerciſe the ſaid place, the Lords and Commons did this day (1) eſtabliſh him

(1) In Reg. Convoc. T p. 10.

therein

therein to continue till Aug. 1649. According to which order he was inveſted 12 Apr. following, as it ſhall be hereafter ſhewed. The ſame day alſo the Parliament appointed and eſtabliſhed Joſhua Croſſe Mr. of Arts and Fellow of Lincoln College to be the Senior Proctor, and Ralph Button Mr. of Arts and Fellow of Merton College to be junior Proctor, to continue in the ſaid places until the uſual time of reſignation and election, which was to be in An. 1649, and then the common courſe ſhould be obſerved for the choice of Proctors as in former time. According to which order they were inveſted 12 Apr. following.

March 8, Wedneſday. The Houſe of Lords (1) ordered 'That the Lord Chancellor of the Univerſity, being at this time near the Univerſity, be deſired to go and take poſſeſſion of his place of honour in that Univerſity' (unto which he had been lately reſtored); and that he be attended by the Viſitors, Vicechancellor, and Proctors with all convenient ſpeed, to be reſtored with all ſolemnity and honour. They ordered the ſame day 'that the Chancellor and Viſitors create Mr. Reynolds Doctor of Div. in the Houſe of Convocation and give him poſſeſſion of the Chancellor's ſeat and admit both the Proctors to their place and office in a ſolemn manner. That the Chancellor, Viſitors, Vicechancellor, Proctors, and ſuch Delegates as have been aſſiſtant to the Viſitors (meaning the informers before mentioned) be enabled to promote all that ſhall be examined and approved by the ſaid Delegates unto ſuch Degrees as they ſue for in the Univerſity, and to ſuſpend and amove all that are or ſhall be convicted of contempt of the power of Parliament from giving any power in the Convocation Houſe, that ſo none of the known Enemies of Parliament' (as their words are) 'hereafter intermeddle in the Government of the Univerſity, or any longer retard the reformation there intended by the Parliament contrary to the Articles agreed for the Surrender of Oxon. That the Chancellor, Viſitors, and Proctors be enabled to give Mr. Reynolds poſſeſſion of all the Lodgings at Chriſtchurch, which did formerly belong to Dr. Fell, and inveſt him with full power and authority to govern the ſaid College and do all Collegiate Acts as any Dean hath hitherto done, without any ſubjection to or dependance upon any Biſhop whatſoever, and that all of the ſaid College ſubmit to the ſaid Mr. Reynolds as Dean. That the Chancellor, Viſitors, Vicechancellor, and Proctors be

(1) Ibid.

enabled

enabled to inveſt Mr. Chriſtopher Rogers, Mr. Hen. Wilkinſon Senior, and Mr. Henry Langley with the power and right of Collegiate Prebendaries of Chriſtchurch. That the Chancellor &c. be enabled to inveſt all that are nominated and elected Heads of Houſes by the Committee with that full power and authority, rights and privileges, as belong to their reſpective places.'

Now whereas the Heads of Houſes and Prebends of Chriſt Church, which before were removed by the Committee and Parliament, had warrants immediately ſent down for their removal (of which it ſeems they took no notice) the Committee

March 17, Friday, ordered 'that a Meſſenger ſhould be forthwith ſent to bring the aforeſaid perſons ſo offending up in ſafe cuſtody to them, to anſwer their diſobedience.' According to which order the Meſſenger came; but they were ſtept aſide, or elſe had abſconded. The ſaid Committee alſo having received information that thoſe that had the cuſtody of the Inſignia of the Univerſity, did not appear to deliver them up according to order, to ſuch perſons as were appointed to receive the ſame, and that the Bedells did not appear to do the ſervice belonging to their places, whereby the proceedings of the ſaid Univerſity were obſtructed, they did order for an effectual remedy thereof, 'that the ſaid perſons ſhould be ſent for up to London in ſafe cuſtody to anſwer their contempts to the ſaid Committee. And that in the abſence of the Bedells, the Viſitors of the Univerſity do appoint a fit perſon to execute the office of a Bedell in the ſaid Univerſity untill further order.' The ſaid Committee alſo being informed that Dr. Oliver, Preſident of Magdalen College, was not removed from his place according to former order, they ſent another order for that purpoſe, 'to which if he did not give obedience, a Meſſenger was to bring him up before the Committee in ſafe cuſtody.' The like order was ſent to Dr. Potter of Trinity, Dr. Radcliff of Braſenoſe, Dr. Baylie of St. John's, and Dr. Iles, Gardiner, and Morley, Prebends of Chriſt Church. But thoſe of the ſaid number that were in the Univerſity gave good words to the Meſſenger, or elſe abſented themſelves on purpoſe, ſo that nothing at that time was done. The Viſitors alſo who were in Oxford ſent their ſeveral orders (1) to the ſaid Heads of Houſes and Prebends of Chriſt Church to remove. They all deny except Dr. Ratcliff, who being ſick,

(1) Reg. Viſ. p. 7.

deſired

desired further time to remove: which being debated, they at length resolved, 'that they had no power to dispense with him, because he was required in the beginning of January last by the Lords and Commons to give up his Principality and Lodgings forthwith upon sight of this order; yet if he in obedience to the said order would give up his place and renounce all right to his Lodgings as Principal, they would move Mr. Greenwood,' (who was voted his successor) 'to shew what favour he could to him without prejudice to himself.' The same day, was sent a citation (1) 'omnibus viis et modis' to cite those persons who had not yet appeared upon former warrants from the Visitors.

The Visitation which had been for some time the sleeping Lion, began now to rouse itself, and as the Passion-week grew on, designed this University to that honour of conformity with the image of our SAVIOUR, as to his sufferings. And first I must tell you, that if there were any difference among them betwixt legal and illegal, valid and null, this rallying of the Visitors, after so long an intermission, and that without so much as formality, without adjourning 'de die in diem' (as their Commission and the manner of all Courts requires) were sufficient according to their own principles, to pronounce all null which they had done since this last Session of theirs. But such niceties you will not expect they should consider; though that they, which live by no other Law but that of Ordinance, should despise even that by which they subsist, is a degree somewhat of unkindness and ingratitude in them, as such as the Jews would not be guilty of, but at the time when they were crucifying of CHRIST would not yet enter into the Pretorium, least they should be defiled by the Heathen Soldiers there, and so be made incapable by Moses his Law of receiving the Passover approaching.

March 20, Monday. The Commissioners or Visitors sat in Merton College, and summoned certain Heads of Houses to appear the next day. Their meeting being broke up for that day, Mr. Rogers one of the Visitors went to Dr. Radcliffe at Brasenose to persuade him (as 'twas conceived) to resign his Principality, the which if he would do, he should enjoy some of his Lodgings quietly till he was recovered. Upon the same terms likewise it was said by Newhouse the Register, that Dr. Iles

(1) Ibid. p. 6.

might

might keep part of his Lodgings in Chriſt Church, he being at this time indiſpoſed.

March 21. All thoſe perſons that had been cited, appeared for the moſt part at Merton College before the Viſitors, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon. The chiefeſt of them was Dr. Joh. Pitt, Warden of Wadham Coll. to whom were propounded (1) theſe queſtions:

'1. Whether he did approve the Univerſity reaſons paſſed in Convocation June the firſt 1647.

2. Whether he approved the Anſwer of the Univerſity Delegates preſented to the Viſitors in the name of the Univerſity, Oct. 8, 1647.

3. Whether he be willing to undergo this Viſitation by the Commiſſioners authorized thereunto by the immediate power of Parliament.'

To which queſtions he gave the ſeveral Anſwers in effect as the Doctors did Nov. 5.

'4. What Orders have been made by the Delegates at any of their meetings ſince the firſt of June 1647.'

Anſwer. 'I am not certain.' Whereupon he had time to conſider of the matter, and on the other queſtions, till the 27 of the ſame month.

After Dr. Pitt was withdrawn, Mr. Henry Tozer, Subrector of Exeter College, was called in, to whom theſe following queſtions (2) were propoſed.

'1. What Leaſes have been let by you and other Fellows of Exeter College ſince the Surrender of Oxon?

2. Who, and how many have been admitted Scholars and Fellows of Exeter College ſince the beginning of this Viſitation?

3. Whether you have not ſet up the Common Prayer Book in the College ſince the uſe of it was prohibited, and you yourſelf had for a while laid it aſide?

4. Whether you did not check and revile Mr. John Matthews of Exeter College for not coming to common prayer?

5. Why you permit Mr. Degorie Polewheele, a ſcandalous perſon and a man of blood, to enjoy the profits of his place at Exeter College?

6. Why do you connive at the notorious miſcarriages of Rob. Tiege your Servitor?

(1) Ibid. p. 8. (2) Ibid. p. 9.

7. Why

7. Why Tho. Voyſey, Commoner, was expelled your Houſe?

8. Why you did not cenſure Mr. Arthur Bury (1) Fellow of your Houſe, for a ſcandalous and dangerous libel delivered by way of Oration in your hearing? (2)

9. Why you diſcouraged Nich. Braine an ingenious youth of tender conſcience, when he expreſſed his zeal againſt ſuperſtition? (3)

10. Why you did not puniſh John Bidgood and others for drinking of healths to the confuſion of Reformers? (4)

11. Why you contemned the Order of the Viſitors for proroguing of the Term, and permitted ingenious Youths (5) to be ſconc'd for obſerving the Order aforeſaid?

12. What ſums of Monies, for what and by whom, there hath been at any time expended by order of the Delegates ſince June 1647?'

All which queſtions being propoſed by one of the Viſitors (which they framed from the uncharitable information of John Martin, Rob. Hancock and others of Exeter College, that were Delegates appointed by the Viſitors) Mr. Tozer deſired time to give in his anſwer; which being granted, he withdrew. The ſame day the Viſitors received a Letter (6) from the Chancellor, dated at Ramſbury in Wiltſhire 20 March, wherein he told them, that he would be with them ſuddenly at Oxford to take poſſeſſion of his place of Chancellor, according to the deſire of the Lords in Parliament. In the mean time he deſires them to convent thoſe that lately bore the office of Pro-Vicechancellor, Proctor, and alſo the Delegates choſen June 1: that they forthwith deliver up in the Chancellor's name to the ſaid Viſitors the great Seal of his office, the Seal manuall, all the Inſignia of the Vicechancellor and Proctors, together with all the Keys, Books, Writings, &c. What therefore the ſaid Viſitors did in relation to the ſummoning of them, I find not. Sure I am they could not for the preſent obtain thoſe things before expreſſed.

March 23, Thurſday. It was ordered by the Commons aſſembled in Parliament, that the General Sir Thom. Fairfax be deſired to give ſuch aſſiſtance to the Viſitors and other perſons employed in the Reformation of

(1) Berry.

(2) This was a Declamation ſpoken in the public Hall, containing many reflections on the Viſitors and Rebels &c.

(3) He refuſed to come to Common Prayer, and ſpoke againſt Surplices.

(4) The health was a Cup of Devils to the confuſion of Reformers.

(5) Young puritanical Scholars.

(6) Ibid. in Reg. Viſit. p. 8.

the Univerſity, as ſhall be neceſſary for the better and more effectual carrying on that work. It was alſo then reſolved by the ſaid Commons, that no perſons which are to compound within the Articles of Oxford, ought to compound for offices of power or truſt or the profits that appertain to them.

An. { Dom. 1648 / 24 Car. I.

March 27, Monday. Mr. Tozer appeared according to appointment to give in his anſwer to the aforeſaid queſtions, which was this, — 'Thoſe queries that have been propoſed to me concern the diſcipline and government of the College, and I have formerly given in an anſwer in the name of the College, that they could not without perjury ſubmit to any other Viſitors than ſuch as their Statutes had appointed.' This being taken as a frivolous anſwer, and not at all pertinent to the Queries, Mr. Tozer was condemned as guilty of high contempt. At the ſame time Dr. Sheldon Warden of All Souls (who had been ſummoned on the 17 Mar.) was called in, to whom they propoſed ſeveral queſtions, whereof the firſt was:

'Sir, do you acknowledge our Authority?'

Anſwer. 'I cannot yet ſatisfy myſelf, that I ought to ſubmit to this Viſitation.'

After him Dr. Hen. Hammond was called in and had theſe queſtions propoſed to him.

1. 'Sir, do you acknowledge our Authority?

2. 'Were you not one of the Delegates of this Univerſity, and did not you help to frame and paſs thoſe reaſons preſented in Convocation June 1, againſt the power of Parliament to viſit?'

3. 'Did you as Subdean of Chriſt Church publiſh the Orders ſent by the Committee of Lords and Commons to remove ſome of that Society according to the ſaid Orders?'

Anſwer. 'I conceive that I am not obliged to give anſwer to theſe queſtions thus propoſed to me.'

It was reported that the reaſon of his giving this anſwer in thoſe wary reſtrained terms, was to make it impoſſible for them, proceeding (as he expected) according to their own principles, to charge any thing upon him. For this his anſwer, being made to thoſe 3 Queſtions propoſed together,

together, would be juſtified, if any part of any of them were ſuch, as to which he was not obliged to give anſwer.

March 30, Thurſday. It was reſolved by the Committee (they having then received a Letter from the Viſitors of their proceedings) that for an effectual remedy of the high contempt and denial of authority of Parliament, Dr. Sheldon be removed from being Warden of All Souls College, and that Mr. John Palmer be put in his place. Dr. Hammond be removed from his Prebendſhip of Chriſtchurch, and Oratorſhip of the Univerſity, and Mr. Edward Corbet one of the Viſitors be put in the ſaid places. That Dr. John Wall be alſo removed from his Prebendſhip of Ch. Church, and Mr. Corniſh one of the Miniſters before mentioned be put in his place. That Dr. Rob. Payne another Prebend be removed, and Mr. John Mills a Civilian and one of the Viſitors ſucceed him. That Mr. Edw. Pocock lately of Corp. Ch. Coll. be Prebend of the ſaid Church, and Hebrew Profeſſor of the ſaid Univerſity in the place of Dr. Joh. Morris, deceaſed; which the rather was done, 1. Becauſe Mr. Selden one of the Committee did plead eagerly for him; and, 2dly. Becauſe the King had conferred it upon him, but ſoon after ejected.

Now whereas the Lords and Commons did declare and adjudge the Deanry of Ch. Church to be void of Dr. Fell by an Ordinance bearing date 2 March 1647, the Viſitors this day did iſſue forth an order (1) requiring all that have the overſight or poſſeſſion of the Lodgings or Cuſtody of the Goods of the ſaid Dr. in Ch. Church, to remove them forthwith that Mr. Reynolds might preſently take poſſeſſion, to execute the place and office both of Dean and Vicechancellor. Which Order, though ſtuck up upon his door, yet it was not obeyed, for Mrs. Fell with her family and goods abode there ſtill notwithſtanding. The ſame day Mr. Joh. Webberley, Subrector of Lincoln College, was ſuſpended (2) from his Office (afterwards alſo expelled) by the ſaid Viſitors. The reaſon, becauſe (as they ſaid) he 'did out of an inſolent contempt of the immediate authority of Parliament preſume to affront and abuſe them at two ſeveral Seſſions, and pleaded that he was to be excuſed for his boldneſs, becauſe he did conceive himſelf to be a leading example to all the reſt of the Graduates and Fellows of Houſes in the Univerſity.' The ſame day alſo and the day before, ſeveral complaints coming before them 'that divers Graduates and other Members of the Univerſity were guilty of Noctivagation, intem-

(1) Reg. Viſit. p. 10. (2) Ibid. p. 11.

perance, perturbation of the peace and breach of Articles in ſeveral reſpects, eſpecially in offering intolerable affronts and abuſes to the Soldiers of the Garriſon, did (1) declare an high reſentment of the ſaid Crimes, and aſſured all the Members of the Univerſity and privileged perſons, that they were reſolved to proceed according to the truſt repoſed in them againſt ſuch that ſhould be guilty of the ſaid abuſes according to the quality and degree of their demerits.' That being done, they publiſhed their (2) 'Declaration to incite all ſuch, who might claim benefit by the Articles of the Surrender of Oxford to come in and bring their ſeveral pleas and pretenſions to the Viſitors againſt the 6th day of April.' The ſame day they finding that divers Members of the Univerſity did by ſtudied delays ſeek advantages and endeavour to retard their great work of reformation, did think fit to give all manner of perſons time till the 8 day of the next Month to bring in their ſeveral pleas ſubſcribed with their own hands to be received by any one Viſitor upon the place and afterwards to be conſidered by 5 or more of them. This they did becauſe, 1. They obſerved that divers did plead that they did no way contribute or aſſiſt towards the raiſing of an Army againſt the Parliament, and that they gave no manner of aid or aſſiſtance to any Army after it was raiſed againſt the Parliament. 2. They conſidered that others affirmed that they took up arms no where elſe but in Oxford, done by the expreſs command during the time it was a Garriſon, and thereupon deſired the benefit of the Sixteenth of thoſe Articles agreed on for the Surrender of Oxon.

March 31, Friday. The Committee ordered that none of thoſe that had been, or ſhould be convicted for reſiſting or denying the power and authority of Parliament in the Viſitation of the Univerſity, ſhould be admitted to vote or give voice in the Convocation or Congregation of the ſaid Univerſity. The ſame day Fairfax the General (being now at London) ſent an expreſs order to Lieutenant Colonel Kelſay that he ſend for ſome Companies of his Regiment to Oxon to be aiding and aſſiſting the Commiſſioners or Viſitors their ſetting, againſt all ſuch ill-affected perſons (as he ſtiles them) that ſhould oppoſe their proceedings and the putting in execution of the Ordinances of Parliament there. Upon the receipt of which more Soldiers came to Oxford, which made the Viſitors more bold and peremptory. The ſame day the Commiſſioners ſat in Chriſtchurch

(1) Ibid. (2) Ibid. p. 12.

Hall,

Hall, where they ſummoned before them Dr. Hammond the Sub-dean, and required him to convent the Canons and Students before them. This he refuſing to do, they then cauſed a citation requiring all to appear before them on the Monday following.

April 1, Saturday and Eaſter Eve, the Viſitors having about noon received by the Letter Carrier divers votes for the ejecting of the aforeſaid perſons March 30, haſtned to Chriſt Church Hall with a full guard of Muſqueteers; where being placed, ſent their Mandatary and Soldier for Dr. Hammond to come to them upon utmoſt peril, to hear himſelf pronounced neither Prebend or Orator before Eaſter, that ſo if it were poſſible, he might want charity to fit him for the next day's duty. But the Doctor had better learned and taught the duties of the 5 of Matthew, than to be in the power of ſuch provokers. After that they ſent for the reſt, but none appeared except Dr. Wall, who afterwards made ſome civil motions towards compliance, and was as civilly treated, gaining his place, after he had for ſome time loſt it. Theſe things being done, the ſaid Viſitors cauſed another Order to be ſtuck up in the Hall, citing all Prebends, Students, and Members of the ſaid Houſe to appear before them in the Dean's Lodgings on Monday next between the hours of 9 and 11 in the morning. (1)

April 3, Monday, at 8 of the clock in the Morn. Sir Nath. Brent, Mr. Henry Wilkinſon, Mr. Cheynell, Mr. Harrys, &c. Viſitors, went to Chriſtchurch with an intent to enter the Dean's Lodgings to receive the Members of that Houſe according to order. But they finding them ſhut and none within who would open them, ſent for Andrew Burrough Provoſt Marſhal of the Garriſon of Oxford and a Guard of Muſqueteers and others, who, being come with hammers and ſledges, break open the ſaid doors, wherein finding Mrs. Fell and her Children, ſaid 'that they came in a fair way to her and deſired her to quit her houſe'—But ſhe refuſing, they ſet a guard of Soldiers in the Rooms into which they had entred, wherein remaining for ſome time, endeavoured (as 'tis ſaid) to weary her out with noiſe, rudeneſs, ſmell of Tobacco, &c. But being not diſmayed with thoſe matters continued as a Captive in her own houſe till ſhe was carried forth, as in due time ſhall be ſhewed. The Viſitors ſat there till eleven o'clock expecting that the Members would appear

(1) [Ibid.]

according

according to Order, but they refuſing except two or three (which were informers) (1) they departed to Merton College. The ſame day was the ejectment of Dr. Sheldon, Warden of All Souls, by the Committee, affixed on his door, and the voting into his place Mr. John Palmer, Bachelaur of Phyſic and a Member of the Houſe of Commons. But all theſe proceedings have been yet but 'umbratiles pugnæ,' the real fury of the impreſſion is reſerved for nobler hands.

Apr. 4. The ſaid Viſitors, with their Marſhal, Soldiers, and Mandatary, went to the Lodgings of Dr. Newlin Preſident of Corp. Ch. Coll. one of the Pro-Vicechancellors. The doors of which being faſt ſhut and none within to unlock them, brake them open, made a ſearch for the books, keys, ſeals, writings and all other Inſignia belonging to the Office of Vicechancellor, together with the Bedells Staves &c. but miſſing them, took away a caſe of piſtols and a ſword which they there found. The ſame day were two queſtions ſent to Dr. Saunders, Provoſt of Oriel Coll. viz.

1. 'Do you ſubmit to this preſent Viſitation? &c.'

2. 'Do you acknowledge the Earl of Pembroke to be Chancellor, and Mr. Reynolds Vicechancellor of this Univerſity? &c.'

Upon the receipt of this (with time allowed him to give in his anſwer) he went immediately out of the Town and did not appear.

Apr. 6, Thurſday, a paper was ſtuck up on the Schools-door and other public places, citing theſe perſons following to appear next day in Convocation between two and three in the afternoon, viz. (2) 1. All Members in the Univerſity that challenge power to vote in Convocation. 2. Dr. Potter late Preſident of Trinity College, and Dr. Newlin Preſident of Corp. Ch. Coll. both which lately exerciſed the Office of Pro-Vicechancellor. 3. Mr. Waring and Mr. Hunt, Proctors. 4. 'The Delegates choſen in the pretended Convocation' (ſo their words are) 'firſt of June 1647, to preſent ſome reaſons and ſcruples in the name of the Univerſity.' All which were ſummoned then to appear to make a ſolemn delivery of all 'the Inſignia of the Vicechancellor and Proctors, and of the Bedells Staves,' into the hands of the ſaid Viſitors.

Apr. 7. The Bell rung out for Convocation; which done, all the Viſitors that were then in Town entred into the Convocation Houſe,

(1) —— Godfrey, Edward Fettiplace. (2) Ibid. p. 13.

expecting

expecting all Members before mentioned to meet them there; but finding none but Dr. Hood Rector of Lincoln College (one that loved to ſerve the times purpoſely to ſave himſelf and his) who had a juſt vote, and about 10 Maſters (beſides many Bachelaurs, Undergraduates and others that had no right to be there) read ſeveral Orders and votes for the ejectment of the Vicechancellor, Pro-Vicechancellors, and Proctors, and for the delivery up of the Inſignia &c. which being done, Mr. Thomas Smith M. A. and one of the Clerks of Magd. College (at this time crazed through the iniquity of the times) ſtood up and aſked them with a loud voice in the Latin tongue, 'By what right they ſat there? and why none of the Univerſity would proteſt againſt all that they did?' To which they gave no anſwer, but whiſpered among themſelves 'that the man was diſtracted.'

Apr. 10. Great preparations made by the Viſitors for the Entertainment of the Earl of Pembroke, who was to come the next day to do their work.

April 11, Tueſday. The Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, the much deſired Chancellor of the Univerſity by certain perſons in Oxford, began his ſevere progreſs from Wiltſhire, attended by the Earl of Carnarvon his Grandchild, the Honorable James and John Herbert his Sons, Colonel Alexander Popham, Col. Edw. Popham, and divers Gentlemen of quality. He was invited to this ſervice by a ſpecial Order of the Houſe of Peers as 'tis before mentioned, he being then at Ramſbury in Wiltſhire. For it was evident to both Houſes that the ſaid Earl ever was from the firſt Election and ſtill is Chancellor of the Univerſity, and that he had been unjuſtly hindred from the exerciſe of his power and authority in that Univerſity by force of arms while Oxford was a Garriſon, and 'by the unworthy uſurpation' (ſo they word it) 'of the Marquis of Hertford and his impudent Deputy Dr. Fell.'

The Viſitors of the Univerſity went forth to meet the Chancellor as far as Abendon. Sir Nathaniel Brent, Dr. Joh. Wilkinſon of Magd. Hall, Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Corbet rode in a Coach together; Mr. Rogers and the other Viſitors, ſome Heads of Houſes, the Proctors elected by Parliament, a few country Parſons who had brought their ſons for Fellowſhips, and divers Scholars that were ſeekers after preferment, rode on hackney horſes. When the whole Company met at Abendon, there were above an hundred horſe that drew themſelves up in two diviſions as wings to Pembroke's

Pembroke's Coach, in the ſpacious Market-place there. The Mayor of that place attended by his Brethren came in their gowns to the Coach ſide and preſented the Chancellor with a cup of wine. That done they came towards Oxford, and in their march the Country people fearing it was an army, ſome rode, others ran from the neighbouring Towns, to enquire who and what they were and whither going.

The Quarter Seſſions being that day held at Oxford, certain Juſtices of the County, either of the Committee thereof, or Commiſſioners of the Univerſity, (namely Sir Will. Cobb, Mr. Will. Tipping, Mr. Joh. Cartwright &c.) rode forth to meet the Chancellor and preſently after the Governor of the Garriſon with his Major. At the ſame time Mr. Smyth of Magdalen College before mentioned would needs have borrowed an Aſs to ride in next before the Chancellor: but his companions diſſuading him, ſaying 'it was a mad trick,' he replied, 'he knew there would be many aſſes beſides his.'

The Deputy Governor of the Garriſon, got in readineſs ſeveral hundreds of his Soldiers to attend the Chancellor, who being no ſooner entred, but they marched on each ſide of the Street with colours flying and drums beating, with the Company that attended him in the middle. As they paſſed the Streets, there was no reſpect given to them by the great number of Spectators, either by wagging their caps or bending their bodies; yet the bells of ſeveral pariſhes rung by the means of Nixon the Mayor, a well-affected perſon to theſe times, and others. Nothing but curſes and frowns were heard and ſeen; and 'tis verily thought, that had not theſe Reformers been guarded with Soldiers, the Scholars and others would have pelted them with ſtones and dirt.

There was a waggiſh Gentleman that did intend to ſpeak a ſpeech in the South Street at Chriſt Church gate againſt Pembroke College, where all ſuch well-affected Scholars that could not get horſes, ſtood in their gowns ready to entertain the Chancellor with cheerful acclamations: but a fierce ſhower then falling hindred that ſolemnity, and ſo they went towards Quatervois. The Speech however take, as it accidentally came into my hands.

" My Lord,

You are ſurrounded, and leſt you ſhould be tired with civilities between Chriſt Church and Pembroke, I ſhall be plain and brief. Sir, without preface

preface or ceremony you are welcome to us, the genius of the place ſalutes you Chancellor, the ſevereſt muſes ſmooth their brow, and all the Graces begin to ſmile. Muſes and Graces cry, 'Welcome Pembroke.' Hark how your College ſounds; the Scholars learn of the buildings to eccho forth your praiſe and welcome. Hark how it rings again. Thrice welcome noble Chancellor, welcome Pembroke."

Upon the ſounding forth of grateful acclamations on both ſides of the ſtreet by the well-affected, another wagg was prepared to ſpeak as followeth, but the curſed ſhower and Soldiers hindred him. The Contents run thus:

" My Lord,

I am as your honour is in haſte, and therefore ſhall not be ſo uncivil as to detain you longer with civilities. I perceive the Youths begin to kindle though all in love, yet love and joy when youths are overjoyed are rude and boiſterous. See how their caps begin to fly, and ſeriouſly but that they mean to run bare-headed whilſt you are here, they would even throw away their very Heads and Leggs. See, yonder is an arm for joy thrown out of joint, that legg is even diſplaced, 'twill ſcarce ere find the way back to the body: but we muſt change our phraſe and garb, and now give way to them whoſe prudence and gravity hath called them to preſent buſineſſes of higher concernment to your ſaddeſt thoughts."

From Quatervois, they went down the High Street and ſo by Oriel, to Merton College, with the rabble of the City after them, by which time the ſhower ceaſed. Coming near to the Gate of the ſaid College, Mr. Cheynell one of the Viſitors came towards him in his gown, and ſaluting the Chancellor (being then on horſeback) in the name of the reſt of the Viſitors, entertained his honour with an Engliſh ſpeech, running thus:

" Moſt honoured Chancellor,

I am engaged to let your honour know, what is become of all your fair Inſignia, the antient Ornaments of your proper place. Keys, Seals, and Books are all ſignificant ſigns of Honour, and much deſired for to adorn the great ſolemnity of this happy day: and yet I am aſſured by all my ſaddeſt thoughts, that your moſt welcome honour needs no other Key than your

own Integrity to let you into our boſoms; yet it is confeſſed that there are other keys, and keys of power: See here my Lord is a key (1) of civil power to let you in to keep the Chancellor's Court and give your vote in Convocation, and here is a Seal to ſtamp thoſe votes which your honour, and all that have not voted themſelves out of Convocation think fit to paſs. My Lord, the Viſitors and Senior (2) Doctor of this learned place eſteem this Seal their greateſt Treaſure, and do conceive it will be ſafeſt in your honour's hand, becauſe they know you will diſpoſe of it according to the inſtructions of Parliament for this famous Univerſity's greateſt good. It is confeſſed my Lord that ſome of our Bedells Staves are 'ſtained with double guilt, the reſt look pale for fear:' but be they as they are, they are but ſtaves, and ſome have at preſent borrowed them for crutches for to ſupport their own declining ſtate, or feeble cauſe: but enough of that, for I muſt haſten. Sir, in the next place I am deſired in the name of piety and learning to return you public and ſolemn thanks for all your noble favours to this great Seminary of Learning and Religion both.

My Lord, your honour hath paſſing well obſerved, that no Univerſity can ever flouriſh, which is not governed by wholeſome Statutes and impartial laws: and truly, Sir, we muſt acknowledge that your honour hath ſent us the beſt Statute books, (3) even the royal Statutes of the mighty God in the original Languages, and other moſt learned tongues. This City and the Country may admire the glorious outſide of your precious book, but Scholars know the treaſure lies within. Sir, you have taught even men of higheſt notions, and deepeſt judgment to confeſs, that true Religion is a learned thing. Scholars look here, here (4) is the quinteſſence and marrow of all Arts and Sciences, the rules of higheſt prudence and divine morality. Here's a caſket full of Jewells, here's an heaven full of Stars, here's a book full of God. Sir, we adore the infallible Majeſty of the Holy Ghoſt ſpeaking in cloven tongues, as it were of fire in the holy Scriptures: but truly, Sir, we love to ſpeak plain Engliſh to Engliſh men. And therefore, as it becometh an Univerſity of learned Proteſtants, we return the ſelf ſame Scriptures back again to your honour in the mother

(1) He preſents him with the Key of the Convocation Houſe, and a counterfeit Seal.

(2) Dr. John Wilkinſon.

(3) [See on the next day Mr. Corbet's Speech.]

(4) He preſents him with a fair gilt Bible in the name of the Univerſity.

tongue.

tongue. Sir, we embrace theſe Scriptures as the neceſſary, pure, plain, perfect, all-ſufficient, only rule of faith and manners, and in the profeſſion, practice, and maintenance of this ſaving faith we'll live and die with you."

When this ſpeech was ended, the Chancellor rode into the public vault or entry leading into Merton College, for the reception of whom Mr. Ralph Button Proctor elected and Fellow of that Houſe, ſpoke a ſpeech to him in Latin, the beginning of which is this:

'Faveas quæſumus (honoratiſſime Cancellarie) Genti noſtræ jam denuo togatæ &c.'

This being done alſo the Chancellor retired to the Warden's Lodgings of that College, and thoſe young ſeeking Scholars that came on horſeback with him to the Gate, rid back through the High Street, where they were hiſſed and hooted at. The rout or rabble of the City alſo, went back with open mouths, ſaying openly that they had often ſeen Sir Cranion or the Fly at Whitſuntide fetched in by the Cooks of Oxford from St. Barthelmew's hoſpital with much more grace and ſolemnity. His Lordſhip being ſettled came Nixon the Mayor of the City and his Brethren to ſalute him: but before they entred the common gate of the College, they ſent to the Warden and Fellows to deſire leave that their Officers, namely the Serjeants and Macebearer may enter before him into the College, with his Inſignia erected; which being granted they were received with great kindneſs by the Chancellor, to whom after a ſpeech had been ſpoken by the Recorder, they preſented to him a gift in the name of the City.

Apr. 12, Wedneſday. In the morn. the Chancellor, Viſitors, certain Soldiers, and a great rabble of people went to Chriſt Church, where forthwith entring Dr. Fell's Lodgings (he being yet in ſafe cuſtody at London) the Chancellor deſired Mrs. Fell to quit her Quarters, telling her that 'in ſo doing ſhe would do God and her Country good ſervice:' but ſhe refuſing that kind propoſal, had very ill language firſt given to her by him, and then ſhe was carried into the Quadrangle in a chair by Soldiers. Her children alſo were carried out upon boards, as 'twas reported, and certain Gentlewomen that were then in the Lodgings in Chairs; of which one, without the leaſt ſign of diſcontent, ſaid that 'though ſhe was then carried away in a chair, ſhe doubted not to come thither hereafter upon

her own legs again,' which accordingly fell out. They being thus left in the Quadrangle, they were conducted by Dr. Morley, Payne, Hammond, &c. out of the great gates to Quatervois, and thence to an Apothecaries houſe againſt All Souls College, where for ſome time they remained. The Lodgings being cleared, and Mr. Reynolds his ſervants left in poſſeſſion, the Chancellor and Viſitors go to the Common Hall, and ſending for the Buttery Book, daſhed out the name of Dr. Fell the Dean and entred Mr. Reynolds into his place; the name of Dr. Hammond Sub-dean, and in his place Mr. Corbet; Dr. Gardiner, and in his place Mr. Rogers; Dr. Payne, and in his place Mr. John Mills, Judge Advocate to the Army, lately Student of Chriſt Church; Dr. Wall, and in his place Mr. Corniſh; Dr. Iles, and in his place Mr. Hen. Wilkinſon Senior; Dr. Morley, and in his place Mr. Langley Maſter of Pembroke College; Mr. Pococke was then entred into Dr. Morris his place: but as for Dr. Rob. Sanderſon, his name was not then blotted out, but reſpited by occaſion of his not being in town at the ſending the laſt Summons for him. After theſe things were done John Langley Taylor, the Viſitors Mandatary and nominated lately to one of the Yeomen Bedells places, called a Convocation in every College Quadrangle (without the Silver Staff in his hand, as the manner always was) to be ſolemnized at two of the clock in the afternoon. The form which is in Latin (not at all underſtood by him) he read, whereas before it was always delivered by his Predeceſſors memoriter, and inſtead of 'per fidem, per fidem, per fidem,' which is the concluſion of the Summons, he ſaid 'provided, provided, provided,' which occaſioned great laughter among the Scholars.

In the afternoon about two of the clock the Chancellor, Earl of Carnarvon, divers of noble quality, together with Knights Gentlemen, Doctors, and Maſters of Arts, and Graduates (chiefly of Pembroke College, Magd. Hall, and New Inn, who were now expectants) went from Merton College to the Schools. There marched before them five men in Gowns, who by ordinance of Parliament were made Bedells, but none of them with a Silver Staff in his hand, they being hidden or conveyed away by their predeceſſors. After the company went divers freſh-men, ſerving-men, and the rabble of the City, to hear and ſee thoſe things that they were altogether ſtrangers to. When they came to the Proſcholium (which is at the Eaſt end of the Divinity School) the Chancellor was entertained with a Latin

a Latin Speech (1) by Mr. Corbet before mentioned, which being too large to be now ſet down I ſhall only give you the beginning:

'Honoratiſſime Cancellarie, ne mirum videatur ſi munus hoc oratorium, et aura Academica, parum jam ſpirent Oratoris, parum Academiæ, &c.'

In the ſaid ſpeech he gave the Chancellor many thanks for his readineſs to protect the Univerſity, and for that token of his magnificent reſpect towards the ſame by his rare preſent of Bibles in the original Language and other learned Tongues, in which kind his Brother William ſometime Chancellor of the Univerſity, was his precedent, who gave unto the public Library an ineſtimable treaſure of Books and Greek MSS; as if by inſtinct it was natural to the Pembrochian family to deſerve ſo highly of this famous Univerſity. This ended the Chancellor proceeds into the Convocation Houſe, where after he had with great ſtate delighted himſelf with the ſtructure thereof, he took his place, and being ſettled deſired Sir Nath. Brent that he would declare the cauſe of the Convocation, which accordingly he did to this effect, he then ſtanding on the right hand of the Chancellor, 'Cauſa hujus Convocationis eſt ut Negotia ad publicum bonum Univerſitatis tractarentur et diſcuterentur.'

At this Convocation were no conſiderable perſons of the Univerſity but Dr. Rich. Zouch Principal of St. Albans Hall, Dr. Herbert Pelham LL. D. and Mr. Rob. Williamſon Senior Fellows of Magdalen College, and Mr. John Rous Keeper of the Bodleian Library: yet the Houſe was full of Under-Graduates, Serving-men, and Apprentices, who went in and out and ſate in the Maſters ſeats at their pleaſure, without being contradicted.

The company being ſettled William Newhouſe the Viſitors Scribe was commanded to publiſh the Ordinance of the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament for Mr. Reynolds to be Collegiate Dean of Ch. Church, to be created Dr. of D. and to be Vicechancellor of the Univerſity. And becauſe the Ordinance was in Engliſh, leave was granted in the Houſe that the Acts of Convocation ſhould be in the ſame Language as returnable to both Houſes. There was likewiſe publiſhed an Ordinance for the admitting Mr. Croſs junior of Lincoln College to the office of Senior Proctor, and Mr. Button of Merton College Junior Proctor. After Dr.

(1) Reg. T p. 11.

Reynolds

Reynolds had taken his oath to this purpoſe, 'You ſhall engage yourſelf to obſerve the Statutes, Liberties, and Privileges and Cuſtoms rightly eſtabliſhed of this Univerſity, in a way ſubordinate to the Authority and Power of Parliament, as far as you are thereunto called by the place and Office whereunto you are now admitted:' he took his ſeat. Then the Proctors likewiſe taking an Oath to the ſame purpoſe, took their places. Theſe being done, Dr. Reynolds made a polite and accurate Oration, beginning thus:

'Nobiliſſime Cancellarie, clariſſimi Academici, Viri, Patres et Fratres in Chriſto dilectiſſimi, ſi mihi res meæ ex voto cederent, &c. ——'

Therein he ſpake very modeſtly of himſelf, and how difficult it was for a man that had ſequeſtred himſelf from ſecular employments to be called to government, eſpecially to ſit at the ſtern in theſe rough and troubleſome times, but ſince he had ſubjected himſelf to thoſe that have authority to command him, he did deſire that good example and counſel might prevail more in this reformation than ſeverity and puniſhments. Mr. Croſs alſo the Senior Proctor made a Speech to the Chancellor and the reſt in the Houſe, wherein he did excuſe himſelf from all ambition in ſeeking after that Office. The Houſe being now furniſhed with neceſſary Officers, the Viſitors thought it would be for the honor of the Univerſity; that ſome honorable Perſons would adorn the Degrees of the Univerſity, in the number of which were Charles the young Earl of Caernarvon, Mr. James and John Herbert, Sir Will. Cobbe, Mr. Will. Tipping, Mr. John Cartwright, created Maſters of Arts, ſolemnly preſented by Sir Nath. Brent, and afterwards admitted by Dr. Reynolds the Vicechancellor. At the ſame time were divers Doctors of Divinity created, as Mr. Harrys, Mr. Corbet, Viſitors &c. preſented by Dr. Joh. Wilkinſon Principal of Magd. Hall, and admitted by the Vicechancellor. Mr. Palmer alſo the new made Warden of All Souls was (there being no Dr. of Phyſic in the Convocation Houſe) preſented by Sir Nath. Brent, and admitted by the Vicechancellor Doctor of Phyſic. Mr. Cheynell was alſo then made Bach. of Divinity, which Degree ſhould have been conferred upon him an. 1641; but he was kept back from it, becauſe he had preached againſt the King's Edict. He deſired then that foraſmuch as he had done his Exerciſe for that Degree 7 years ago, he might not loſe his Seniority, which was likewiſe granted. At the ſame time Mr.

Langley

Langley and Mr. Corniſh, new Preb. of Ch. Church, and Mr. John Wilkins of Magdalen Hall were preſented Bachelaurs of Divinity by the ſaid Dr. Wilkinſon, and admitted by the Vicechancellor.

After theſe Degrees were accepted and collated, it was moved in the Houſe, (1) that there were words in the Patent of the Marquis of Hertford (made Chancellor whilſt his Majeſty was at Oxford) which did tend to the high diſparagement of the preſent Chancellor.' Whereupon the Regiſter of Convocation, (2) wherein that Patent was inſerted, was called for, and being laid open the words were publickly read—'Eo quod Phillippus Comes Pembrochiæ et Montogomeriæ nuper Cancellarius noſter, ut ibidem exprimitur, hoſtibus et adverſus ſe inſurgentibus, ſeſe aſſociavit et ſuppetias tulit, clavum gubernaculi ſui apud nos penitus deſeruit ſeque omnis omnino Officii et poteſtatis ſub domino Rege incapacem reddidit——' This read, was by conſent of the Houſe preſently daſhed out with a pen. Sir Nathaniel Brent afterwards ſtood up and declared to the company that by Ordinance of Parliament, there were named to be Squire Bedells John Blagrave (A. M.) for Divinity, Rich. Campion for Arts and Phyſic, and Bernard Hore for Law: for Yeoman Bedells alſo, Anthony Fido for Divinity, and Joh. Langley for Arts and Phyſic. The Chancellor did then openly affirm that he did account it a great happineſs to him that he had ſo worthy and able a Deputy as Dr. Reynolds was, and thereupon delivered into his hands a Seal, and gave him authority to uſe it and fix to any inſtrument which ſhould be offered him, ſo far forth as of right and in juſtice he might do. As for the Bedells Staves, there were none now to be found, neither could they get them without trouble, till above two years after. The Goods alſo belonging to the Vicechancellor they could not obtain till about the latter end of 1650. After which the Vicechancellor concluded the Convocation and ſo they conducted the Chancellor to Merton College.

The ſame day there was a paper ſtuck up in Magdalen College Hall, requiring all the Members of the ſaid College to appear in their hall at 9 of the clock in the morning the next day before the Viſitors. This courſe it ſeems they obſerved, that when they went to give poſſeſſion to any Head of Houſe, they ſent a Summons to all Members of the ſaid Houſe to make their

(1) [Ibid. p. 12.]

(2) Reg. S b, 25, in f. 42.

appearance

appearance in their Common Hall, to be witneſſes as 'twere of what they did.

April 13, Thurſday. In the morn. about 9 of the clock, the Chancellor, Viſitors, and a ſtrong guard of Muſqueteers went to Magdalen College, and entring into the Common Hall in expectation of finding the Members according to ſummons, not one but Mr. John Dale junior was found there. No ſooner they were ſettled, but up comes Mr. Thom. Smyth before mentioned (one of the Members of the ſaid Houſe) and very boldly aſked the Chancellor 'By what Authority he ſat there?' The Chancellor upon this ſeemed to be ſo much troubled that he could not attend the buſineſs in hand; at length Mr. Cheynell perceiving it, told him, 'My Lord, be not troubled, for that man' (pointing to Smyth) 'is mad.' But Mr. Smyth overhearing ſaid, 'Sir, I would have you to know that I am not ſo mad as you &c.' which being heard by the freſhmen and rabble cauſed great laughter among them, becauſe they well knew that Cheynell was an hot-headed crazed perſon.

Then they call for the Buttery book, daſh out Dr. Oliver's name, and put in Dr. Joh. Wilkinſon Principal of Magdalen Hall. That being done they go to the Preſident's Lodgings (he himſelf being then in the College progreſs which by Oath and Statute he is to perform) and finding the doors ſhut and none that would open them, brake them down with Smiths ſledges and hammers, and gave poſſeſſion to the ſaid Dr. Wilkinſon. They found Dr. Oliver's man in them, who, for not unlocking the doors while they were in knocking, ſent him forthwith to priſon with a file of Muſqueteers.

In the afternoon they go to All Souls College, and finding none of the Fellows in the Hall there, were much troubled. At length they ſent for Dr. Sheldon the Warden (then walking in his garden) who appearing before them, did with great moderation of mind aſk them 'by what authority they ſummoned him?' Upon which the Authority was ſhewn and read. Dr. Sheldon told him that it concerned not him at all, for it was dated March the 8, and gave the Chancellor and Viſitors power to give poſſeſſion to thoſe which were then voted into the places of ſuch that had been removed by them. Alſo that he was not ſo much as then queſtioned, nor voted out of his place till March 30 &c. This puzzled the Chancellor and Viſitors very much, nor was there any anſwer for the preſent given. At length the Chancellor aſks Mr. Prynne, who ſtood by him, what

what he could ſay to the matter, Mr. Prynne anſwers nothing; whereupon the Doctor leaves them and goes into his Garden again, into which he could enter without going through his Lodgings. They conſult almoſt an hour, and Mr. Prynne confeſſed 'that they had no power by their Commiſſion to do it, but the Parliament muſt not be baffled, and that they might do many things ex Officio agreeable to the mind of the Parliament, though not in their Commiſſion.' Well, to it again they go, ſend for the Buttery book, daſh out Dr. Sheldon's name, and enter that of Dr. Palmer in its place. Which done they ſent to Dr. Sheldon to deliver up the Keys of his Lodgings; he refuſes, they break them open and give Dr. Palmer poſſeſſion, write an Order (1) (directed to the Provoſt Marſhal of the Garriſon of Oxon or his Deputy) for Dr. Sheldon's commitment to priſon for refuſing to ſubmit to the Authority of the Viſitors, or as they worded it for his contempt. The Doctor read it, and finding therein baſe and aggravative Language againſt him, deſired the Chancellor to read it, telling him that his Lordſhip was pleaſed two or three times to ſay that his anſwer and carriage was very civil, and deſired to know whether that Language was fit to be given to one that had ſo demeaned himſelf. The Chancellor ſaid 'they were hard words,' and when 'twas told him that the Lawyers drew it (Prynn and Cheynell were the men) the Chancellor anſwered 'whoſoever drew it, it had very hard Language in it.' In the carriage and debate of the buſineſs the Chancellor aſked the Doctor pardon three or four times, and told him openly that 'what he had done in breaking open doors he knew not; let the Lawyers look to that.' Dr. Sheldon was ſent forthwith to James Cheſterman's houſe againſt the Croſs Inn with a guard of Muſqueteers, followed by a great company of Scholars, and bleſt by the people as he paſſed the Streets, and there was kept in ſafe cuſtody till further pleaſure. 'Tis ſaid by ſome that when Dr. Sheldon made his firſt appearance in the Common Hall the Chancellor ſhould ſay to him among other diſcourſe—'Dr Sheldon, you are a good Scholar and a civil man, but yet methinks in one thing you overlooked yourſelf, which is this:—When you come home from the country you have the great gates ſet open to receive you; but now you have made me and this worſhipful retinew creep in at the wicket. Doctor, I am no Scholar, nor have I Logick, but let me tell you for ſenſe and reaſon, I know

(1) Reg. Viſit. p. 15.

it as well as any of you all, and for civility I think I have reaſon to know it &c.' Other diſcourſes alſo there were between them, as particularly that Dr. Sheldon's father or grandfather was a ſervant in the Pembrokian family, and ſuch like impertinent ſtuff, to which the Doctor gave quick anſwers. All that I ſhall further obſerve of what was done now in All Souls is this, that Dr. Palmer being entred without taking any Oath to be true to the College or to govern by Statute, was direct perjury for any Fellow to acknowledge, or ſubmit to him, as it was in all other Colleges where the new Heads were now placed.

From All Souls they, with a great rabble after them, go to Wadham College; where they act the ſame things, daſh out Dr. Pitt's name (he being, as I conceive then abſent) and enter into his place Mr. John Wilkins of Magdalen Hall, lately Chaplain to the Prince Elector, and forthwith give him poſſeſſion.

From thence they go to Trinity and enter into the place of Dr. Potter, old Mr. Harrys of Hanwell, and then breaking open the Preſident's doors (he himſelf having for fear receded) gave him poſſeſſion.

From thence to St. John's College, where, no ſooner entring the Quadrangle, but Dr. Baylie drew up to the Chancellor and gave him a compliment, yet with ſuch reſoluteneſs (for the Doctor came up to his very noſe) that he being ſomewhat daunted at it, drew a little back. After ſome words had paſſed between them, he and the Viſitors took him with them into the Common Hall to hear his doom. Where being ſettled the Chancellor profeſſed that he conceived two things were demanded of him: the firſt, that he ſhould ſubmit to the preſent Viſitation of the Univerſity and his College by the Viſitors. The ſecond, that upon ſight of their paper (meaning the Order of Parliament and Committee) he ſhould remove from the College. To the firſt he anſwered, that his corporal Oath taken to the Univerſity and College, would not ſuffer him to yield ſubmiſſion without perjury &c. To the ſecond, that it enjoined him to admit his own ruin, and he truſted that they would not think it reaſonable that he did not lend an arm or a knife to cut his own throat &c. He told them alſo that he conceived the honorable Houſes of Parliament had never either ſeen or heard the anſwer which he had formerly in writing given to the Viſitors. His reaſon this, for that he had humbly preſented in that paper eight ſeveral clauſes of Statute, which bound him by a corporal Oath, and the Fellows of that College, to admit of no other

Viſitor

Viſitor under pain of perjury and expulſion from the College for ever &c. The which if they had ſeen and conſidered well upon the matter, they, nor the Committee would have paſſed their votes for ejection &c. He added alſo, that in the anſwer returned by him to the Viſitors, he had humbly beſought them ſo far to mediate with the Parliament in behalf of himſelf and his College, as that he and they might be referred for ſtrict examination upon any accuſation commenced againſt them, unto any Court of juſtice in the Kingdom, or by any other ways moſt ſtrictly ſifted and adjudged, ſave only by this way that now is uſed. To be ſhort, after the Doctor had enlarged his diſcourſe concerning himſelf and the Society of having the liberty of Chriſtians and free-born Subjects granted in Magna Charta and the like, to which the Viſitors made anſwers, but laughed at for the moſt part by the large Auditory, they went to the Preſident's Lodgings to give Mr. Cheynell poſſeſſion; and being met in the Hall there by the Doctor's wife and children, Sir Nath. Brent drew towards her while the Doctor talked with the Chancellor, and moved her to accept of a fortnight for removal of her, her children (who had then agues) and goods. She anſwered that 'leſs than a month would not ſuffice.' The Chancellor overhearing the diſcourſe, interpoſed, and after ſome words ſpoken to Mrs. Baylie, profeſſed to the Doctor that he was willing to yield him any favour, and would conſider with the Viſitors what might be done for him. The Doctor civilly acknowledged his Lordſhip's proneneſs to favour him, but in this particular he renounced favour and profeſſed he only expected the contrary &c. At length after Mr. Cheynell was pronounced in poſſeſſion, a month's time was granted to the Doctor for his removal.

One thing more I ſhall add, which is this: when they were eager in their diſcourſe in the Common Hall of the College, Sir N. Brent ſaid to the Doctor, 'If my Lord of Canterbury had ſent down the Commiſſion to viſit, would you not have obeyed?' The Doctor anſwered quick and ſhort, 'No, I would not.' Maſter Prynne thereupon ſaid, 'What if the King ſhould viſit your College, would you not then?' His reply was modeſt, for he ſaid, 'I know the King will not.' In diſcourſing further of theſe matters, it fell out that when the Doctor was ſtrongly aſſerting ſomething, ſaid, (as I have been informed) 'In good faith'—Upon which Sir Will. Cobbe, one of the Viſitors, (a preciſe puling Knight) having ruminated a conſiderable time on thoſe words, cried out at laſt, 'Blaſphemy, horrid

Blaſphemy! &c.' This made a general ſilence, until the Doctor ſpake to Sir William, and deſired to know, what it was that cauſed him to amuſe the company.

Cobb. 'Doctor, you have blaſphemed.'

Doct. 'In what?'

Cobb. 'In ſwearing by your Faith.'

Doct. 'I do not remember that I did uſe thoſe words: but admit I did, where I pray lays the blaſphemy?'

Cobb. 'In this, for that you have ſworn by that which is none of your own, that is your faith.'

Doct. 'How? by your good leave, Sir William, my faith is mine own; and if you mean to be ſaved, you muſt get you a faith of your own, it will be a hard matter for you to live by the faith of another.'

Cobb. 'Yea, your faith is none of your own, it is the gift of God.'

Doct. 'It is ſo much the more mine own, for what freer than gift: indeed Sir William you are here quite beſides the cuſhion.'

Cobb. 'I confeſs I am no Doctor.'

Doct. 'True, nor Phyſician.'

The Reader alſo is further to take notice, that in this conteſt, Dr. Baylie made mention of his conſcience; but the Chancellor took him up, and told him that 'the Parliament muſt be judge of his conſcience.'

From thence, it being almoſt night, they went to Braſenoſe, where after they had read ſeveral orders in the Hall for Dr. Radcliff to turn out, and Mr. Greenwood to ſucceed in the Principality, Mr. Cheynell, a perſon very forward and buſy in theſe matters, entred his name in the buttery book after the ſame method as they had done for other Heads of Colleges, thus:

'We the Chancellor, Viſitors and Proctors of this Univerſity, according to an Order of the Lords and Commons aſſembled, do inveſt Daniel Greenwood Bach. of Div. (elected Principal of Braſenoſe by the Committee of Lords and Commons for the reformation of Oxford) with all ſingular the rights, privileges, and emoluments, which do of right belong to the Principal of the College aforeſaid. In witneſs whereof we ſubſcribe our names this 13 Apr. 1648.

Pembroke and Montgomery Cancell.

Will. Prynne
Fr. Cheynell
Rob. Harris
Will. Cobbe
Na. Brent
Joshua Crosse Proctor.

All

All which being done, they take poſſeſſion of the Principal's Lodgings, Dr. Radcliffe being then very ſick. Thence they returned to Merton Coll. in triumph, with great praiſe forſooth, but greater ſpoil. The ſame day about dinner time the Viſitors made an Order (1) that no Member of Magdalen Coll. whatſoever he be ſhould enjoy any benefit of their reſpective places until they had given ſatisfaction to the Viſitors, for what I know not.

Ap. 14, Friday. In the morning they went to Chriſt Church again, and put in their new Dean and new Canons into the Buttery book, having before been torn out by the Scholars of that Houſe. While they were in the action a guard of Muſqueteers kept the Hall door, and one of the Scholars (ſon of Jeffry Palmer, late Advocate to K. Ch. II) deſiring to come in, was denied by the Soldiers, 'Why' (ſaith he then) 'are you aſhamed that any ſhould ſee what you do?' for which words they laid hold on him and committed him to priſon. Soon after the Chancellor took his leave of the Viſitors and went towards London, being conducted to the Town's end by the Soldiers and ſuch that were now called 'the well-affected.'

In the afternoon was a Convocation (2) held, wherein were created two Doctors of Divinity, of which Mr. Rogers one of the Viſitors was one: three Doctors of Phyſick and three incorporated: one Doctor of the Civil Law: three Bachelaurs of Divinity: two Bachelaurs of Phyſick: one Bachelaur of Law: 37 Maſters of Arts, (of whom Tho. Kelſy Deputy Governor of the Garriſon, ſometime a Button Maker in Birchin Lane, London, was one) and four incorporated. Seventeen of the ſaid Maſters were of Magdalen Hall and New Inn, and four of Pembroke College, moſt of which had lately come from Cambridge, and entred themſelves in thoſe Houſes in hopes of preferment. The perſon that was created Doctor of the Civil Law, his name was Samuel Anely, ſometime Mr. Tho. Loughe's Scholar of Queen's College. When he was reſident in that Houſe (it being 8 years ſince he left it) he never drank any beer, but water only, and with much ado got to be Bachelaur of Arts, notwithſtanding he that preſented took an hard Oath for him. After this he falls in with the times, preaches long and loud, and at length got a living called Cliffe in Kent (which belonged to an honeſt man turned out thence) worth 300^{li} per Ann. 'Tis a peculiar and hath a great juriſdiction

(1) [Reg. Viſit. p. 15.] (2) Reg. T. p. 16.

belonging

belonging to the incumbent, who is alſo to keep his Court ſeveral times in a year relating to Teſtaments, Marriages, &c. Being ſettled (I ſay) in that Living and wanting Law to manage the ſaid Courts, was now created Doctor, though his contemporaries and all of Queen's College that were now there, know very well that he knew nothing of the Law. Nay, ſome of the graveſt there have ſaid it divers times, that if this S. Aneley could tell what 'Pandectæ' ſignify, he ſhould freely have their votes to go out Doctor of Law. But for his money and favour of thoſe in authority he had that Degree conferred on him, and ſo did divers others in ſeveral Faculties that knew little or nothing of Learning, to the great diſgrace of the Univerſity. But before I leave him I muſt tell you that on the 26 of July following he preached a Sermon before the Parliament, wherein he perſuaded them to do juſtice upon the King and not to treat with him any more, yet highly extolled and affirmed the obligation of the Covenant. Hereupon it was ordered by the Parliament that thanks ſhould be given to him and that his Sermon ſhould be forthwith printed.

Ap. 15, Saturday. A (1) paper was ſtuck upon the Gates of all Colleges and Halls, prohibiting the uſe of Common Prayer and eſtabliſhing the uſe of the Directory, which hitherto was ſlackly performed. But this Order was not at preſent regarded, till the new Saints were ſettled, and if I miſtake not 'twas not read in Jeſus Coll. Chapel till about the beginning of October this year.

In the afternoon was another (2) Convocation wherein were created one Doctor of Phyſick, 14 Maſters, and 23 Bachelaurs of Arts, moſt of which number were lately come from Cambridge.

Ap. 17, Monday. The Viſitors commanded a mad woman to be whipt for calling them 'Roundheads and Rebels.' Mr. Tho. Smith alſo of Magd. Coll. and Mr. Webberley of Lincoln were committed to Bridewell for ſpeaking boldly to and uttering raſh words againſt them, and eſpecially for that Webberley did preſume to take his Commons in the Hall, after they had ſuſpended him from his office of Subrector, and the emoluments of his place. An (3) Order was alſo ſtuck up commanding all Treaſurers, Burſars, and others whom it concerned, that within three days after this they bring into the Heads of their reſpective Colleges, all rents, rentalls, ſeals, books of accompts &c. This day the Commiſſioners ſummoned before them the Subrector of Exeter Coll. (Mr. Tozer) and

(1) Reg. Viſit. p. 15. (2) Reg. T, ut ſupra, p. 17. (3) Reg. Viſit. ut ſupra, p. 16.

required

required him to admit one Pet. Fiot a Jerſey Man into the Fellowſhip of Mr. John Poingdexter, pretended to be void by his long abſence from the Coll. But he refuſing to do it, the Commiſſioners ſent their Mandatary for the Buttery Book, into which afterwards Sir Nath. Brent, with the conſent of the Commiſſioners, expunged the name of Poingdexter and entred Fiot, commanding the Subrector to give him poſſeſſion of a chamber and all emoluments belonging to his place: but he refuſed ſo to do. Cheynell and Wilkinſon alſo went to London to make a report of the late proceedings done in Oxford, and making a horrible clamour to the Committee againſt the Univerſity, they firſt confirm what the Viſitors had done beyond their Commiſſion (as in Dr. Sheldon's caſe they had); 2dly, gave them new power, and 3dly, they got it ordered (1) by both Houſes of liament on

'Apr. 21, Friday, that in regard of the late contempt of Fellows, Officers, and Members of the Colleges and Halls in Oxford to the Authority of Parliament, it was ordered by the Lords and Commons that the Viſitors do ſend a new Summons for all ſuch Fellows, Officers, &c. and if they do not appear, or appearing ſhall not ſubmit to the authority of Parliament in this Viſitation, that then the Viſitors ſhall have power to ſuſpend for the preſent and to certify the ſame to the Committee, who, upon certificate thereof, ſhall have power to remove and deprive them of their places in their reſpective Colleges and Halls, and to expel them from the Univerſity. And upon certificate thereof to the Committee and Heads of Houſes in their reſpective Colleges and Halls, with the Viſitors ſhall put others in their places. That the Burſars and Treaſurers alſo ſhall retain and keep ſuch monies as they have received without making any dividend untill they ſhall receive order from the Committee. That all Tenants and ſuch others as are to pay any money or other duties to any College in the Univerſity ſhall pay the ſame to the Heads of Houſes appointed by the authority of Parliament reſpectively, or to thoſe whom they ſhall appoint and to no other &c.' Theſe Orders about Burſars and Tenants were printed and ſtuck up in ſeveral publick places in Oxford 25 Apr.

At the ſame time Dr. Wall putting up a petition to the Committee, wherein he proteſted that through error of Judgment he had put his hand to the anſwer of the Dean and Prebendaries, but now upon better

(1) [Journ. of the Houſe of Lords, vol. x, p. 216.]

information

information ſubmitteth to the Authority of Parliament in this Viſitation, they ordered that it be referred to the Viſitors to find out ſome way to accommodate him in the Univerſity. They then ordered alſo that the ſaid Viſitors be deſired to recommend Mr. Cheynell to the Convocation to be Reader of the Margaret Lecture, and that Sir Rob. Harley be deſired to deliver the books belonging to the Univerſity of Oxford formerly delivered to him by the Vicechancellor by Indenture.

Apr. 27, Tueſday. The Viſitors after taking of breath ſat again at Merton College, there being then preſent only Dr. Reynolds, Dr. Joh. Wilkinſon the new Preſident of Magdalen College, Dr. Rogers, Mr. Hen. Wilkinſon Sen. and John his brother. The firſt thing they did was the publiſhing of an (1) Order requiring all Treaſurers and Burſars to bring to them all Regiſters, Rentalls, Books of Accompts, Corn-Books, Seals, &c. between 8 and 9 of the clock next morning. The next was the releaſing (2) of Mr. Webberley from priſon, his ſuſpenſion to continue ſtill notwithſtanding; the releaſement (3) alſo of Lewes Palmer an Undergraduate of Ch. Church, committed Ap. 14, for contemptuous ſpeeches againſt the Chancellor and Viſitors; but with this condition, that he acknowledge that the words he had ſpoken were raſh, and expreſs ſorrow that he had ſpoken any thing that gave offence. At that time alſo William Taylour, Mr. of Arts, and Will. Ray, Butlers of St. John's College, were called in before the Viſitors, and made their humble (4) ſubmiſſion before them, bringing with them teſtimony to free themſelves of contempt in not appearing upon former Summons; which being done they were diſcharged.

Apr. 28, Friday. The Burſars not coming in according to expectation of the Viſitors, they (5) ſent their Mandatary and Marſhall for them, not the new Bedells, for they feared much to go without Soldiers to guard them. Firſt they go to Magdalen College to look them out; they were not to be found. Then to Wadham College, to ſeek Mr. Walt. Blandford; he was not to be found: ſo to ſeveral other Colleges, but all in vain. In the mean time one of the Burſars of St. John's appeared, and gave in his anſwer, that 'he had not the books, keys, &c. of their College,' deſiring further time, which was granted till two of the clock in the afternoon. Then they in great anger ſent Orders to Mr. Anthony Chibnall and Mr. John

(1) Reg. Viſ. p. 17. (2) Ibid. p. 18. (3) Ibid. (4) Ibid. (5) Ibid. p. 19.

Harrys

Harrys, Burſars of Magdalen College citing them 'omnibus viis et modis' to appear before them at two in the afternoon. They were not to be found, therefore the Orders were left in the Buttery or elſe ſtuck up in the Common Hall.

In the afternoon the two Burſars of St. John's, with Mr. George Giſby the Senior Dean, appeared, and being aſked whether they had brought in their Books, Keys, &c. they anſwered No (Giſby then ſhewing himſelf very reſolute) and deſired further time to give in their anſwer, which was granted till Wedneſday 3 of May to be at the Vicechancellor's Lodgings in Merton College (ſo it was told them and ſo it was regiſtred (1) but the Viſitors meant Ch. Church). At the ſame time Mr. Rob. Kyng one of the Burſars of Braſenoſe Coll. appeared, between whom theſe Queſtions and Anſwers followed.

Viſit. 'Have you brought the Rentalls, Books &c. of your Coll. with you?'

Kyng. 'No.'

Viſit. 'Why have you not?'

Kyng. 'They are in the hands of the Senior Burſar, Mr. Joh. Houghton.'

Viſit. 'Where is he?

Kyng. 'In the Country.'

Viſit. 'Do you ſay true?'

Kyng. 'Yes, I ſpeak the truth &c.'

Whereupon the Viſitors diſmiſſed him for that time.

The ſame day the Viſitors (2) agreed upon an Order and courſe for preaching in the Univerſity, and that Letters ſhould be ſent to ſeveral Divines out of the Univerſity to acquaint them with the time when they were to preach.

May 1, Monday. This day the Viſitors, Mayor, and the chief of the well-affected of the Univerſity and City ſpent in zealous perſecuting the young people that followed May-Games, by breaking of Garlands, taking away Fiddles from Muſicians, diſperſing Morice Dancers, and by not ſuffering a green bough to be worn in a hat or ſtuck up at any door, eſteeming it a ſuperſtitious or rather an heatheniſh cuſtom.

(1) Ibid. (2) Ibid. p. 20.

May 2, Tueſday. An (1) Order was ſtuck up in Magdalen College Hall for the Fellows to appear in the Preſident's Lodgings at two in the afternoon: under which Order were the names of 15 of them written that were then to appear. Dr. Herb. Pelham was the firſt, and he ſubmitted to their authority. The next was Mr. Edw. Drope, who deſired time, whereupon Mr. Hen. Wilkinſon read an Order ſhewing that no time was to be given; then Mr. Drope told them, (2) 'The queſtion is very high in its own nature' (for it was propoſed to him and the reſt whether they would ſubmit to the authority of Parliament in this Viſitation?) 'and I am not Lawyer enough and wiſe enough to anſwer to it ex tempore'—The reſt gave the like anſwer either dilatory or directly, denying their Authority, except Mr. Will. Hobbs, who upon ſecond thoughts ſubmitted. It was at the ſaid time further (3) ordered that ſince the matter and ſubſtance of the ſaid queſtion had been formerly propounded to the Doctors, and was grounded upon the anſwer of the Delegates of the Univerſity, and had been argued by the Counſel before the Committee &c. that therefore no further time ſhould be given for anſwer to the ſaid queſtion.

May 2, Wedneſday. An (4) Order was ſtuck up in Chriſt Church Hall for ſeveral Members thereof to appear before them in the Dean's Lodgings at two of the clock in the afternoon. Under which Order were the names of thoſe Maſters, Students, and others that were to appear, being about 24 in number. Nine came, of which but one did directly ſubmit. The ſame afternoon Mr. Giſby of St. John's went to the place appointed at Merton College to give in his anſwer, but the Viſitors being miſtaken in their Order, as is before mentioned, he returned home without going to them at Ch. Church.

May 4, Thurſday. The Viſitors ſent their Mandatary with an Order (5) to ſummon certain Maſter Students of Ch. Church who had not yet appeared, to give in their anſwers that day. But they hearing of his coming by the Butler, (who was appointed to go with him up the Hall) they roſe ſuddenly from the table where they were at dinner giving then out certain ſcornful words againſt the Viſitors. At the ſame time there was a poſitive (6) command ſent to Dr. Jaſper Mayne, but he did not appear

(1) Ibid. p. 21. (2) Ibid. (5) Ibid. p. 25. (6) Ibid. p. 24.
(3) Ibid. p. 22. (4) Ibid. p. 23.

as

as I can yet find. The ſame day the Members of Magdalen Hall (1) appeared, and each ſubmitted under this form, 'I ſubmit to the Authority of Parliament in this Viſitation.' The number was 49, viz. 10 Maſters, 8 Bachelaurs, and the reſt Undergraduates. After they had done, the Members of New Inn, in number 40, or thereabouts, were called in and every one (2) ſubmitted.

In the afternoon the Fellows of All Souls according to a Summons (3) received in the morn. gave in their anſwers, (4) but none then did poſitively ſubmit but one. Mr. John Preſtwich gave in his anſwer out of Job, Chap. xxvii, Ver. 3, 4, 5: 'All the while my breath is in me &c.' After they were gone an (5) Order was ſent to the Printers and Stationers of the Univerſity not to print, publiſh, ſell, deliver or diſperſe any unlicenced, libellous, infamous, ſcurrilous, or abuſive Pamphlets, which do defame the name or perſons of any. For a little before and at this time were many that came out, wherein the Chancellor, Viſitors, and others, were jeered and abuſed in a very high manner. The titles and beginnings of them, ſo many that have come to my hands, you ſhall have as they follow:

1. 'MERCURIUS ACADEMICUS, communicating the intelligence and affairs of Oxford to the reſt of the paſſive party throughout the Kingdom. From Monday in Eaſter Week to Saturday the 15 of April 1648.' The beginning is, 'If looſers have leave to ſpeak, Academicus needs no Apology, &c.' written by Dr. Tho. Swadlin of St. John's: printed in one ſheet.

2. 'PEGASUS, or the Flying horſe from Oxford, bringing the proceedings of the Viſitors, and other Bedlamites there, by the command of the Earl of Mongomery.' The beginning is, 'Tueſday, April 11, the long-legged piece of Impertinency (which they miſcall Chancellor was to be brought with ſtate into Oxford &c.' It contains only two Letters, the firſt dated at Oxon April the 18, written by Mr. Tho. Barlow of Queen's Coll. the other the 17, and ſubſcribed by Baſilius Philomuſus—printed at Mongomery, heretofore called Oxford.

3. 'The third and fourth part of PEGASUS: taught by BANKS his Ghoſt to dance in the Dorick Moode, to the tune of LACRYMÆ. In

(1) Ibid. p. 27, 28. (2) Ibid. p. 29, 30. (5) Ibid. p. 26.
(3) Ibid. p. 26. (4) Ibid. p. 33, 34.

two Letters from Oxford, July 1, 1648.' The beginning is, 'Sir, I have afforded you ſome time of breathing for awhile &c.' In one ſheet, and ſubſcribed by 'Baſilius Philomuſus,' but written (as 'tis ſaid) by Mr. Tho. Pierce of Magd. College.

4. '*News from Pembroke and Mongomery*, or Oxford Mancheſter'd (1) by Michael Oldſworth and his Lord, who ſwore he was Chancellor of Oxford, and proved it in a ſpeech made to the new Viſitors in their new Convocation 12 Apr. 1648, &c.' The beginning is, 'Mr. Viſitors, I am glad to ſee this day, I hope it will never end, for I am your Chancellor: ſome ſay I am not your Chancellor, but 'damme they lie, for my brother was ſo before me, and none but raſcals would rob me of my birth right. They think Marqueſs of Hertford is Chancellor of Oxford, becauſe (forſooth) the Univerſity chooſe him; 'sdeath I ſit here by Ordinance of Parliament, and judge ye Gentlemen, whether he or I look like a Chancellor: I'll prove he is a party, for he himſelf is a Scholar, he has Greek and Latin, but all the world knows I can ſcarce write or read, 'damme this writing and reading hath cauſed all this blood &c.' printed at Mongomery in one ſheet 1648: and written by Mr. John Birkenhead of All Souls, who lately had written the better part of the Mercurii Aulici.

5. '*An Owle at Athens*, or a tru relation of the entrance of the Earl of Pembroke into Oxford &c.' The beginning is

'Nay black-coates, now look to't, you muſt away,
Zownes, men, my Lord is come to Town to-day &c.'

printed in one ſheet, but by whom written I know not.

6. '*Tragi-Comœdia Oxonienſis*.' Beginning is

'Devictas aquilas, geminamque in clade ruinam,
Subverſamque aciem, querulæ ſuſpiria Muſæ &c.'

printed in one ſheet in Latin, and written by Adam Littleton of Ch. Church, now D. D.

7. '*Halyfax Law tranſlated to Oxford:* or the new Viſitors juſtice diſplayed in a Letter to a Friend &c.' The beginning is, 'Your laſt Letters (Gentle Sir) ſhew me that you keep cloſe to your old wont &c.' printed in one ſheet 1648.

(1) Alluding to Cambridge undone by the Earl of Mancheſter.

8. '✠

8. '✠ *Lord have mercy upon us,* or the Viſitation at Oxford.' Beginning is, 'Sir, the Scene is Oxford, and now ſound Trumpets, my Lord enters &c.'

9. '*Midſummer Moone:* or Lunacy rampant, being a character of Maſter Cheynell, the Arch Viſitor of Oxford, and Mongrell Preſident of St. John Bapt. College. With a Survey of the Three Renagado-Fellowes, Web, Inkerſell, and Lownds.' Beginning is, 'Cheynell is Bedlam ſeven ſtories high &c.' printed in one ſheet ann. 1648, penned by Thom. Winnard B. of A. of St. John's College, as the report then ran.

10. 'Ruſtica Academiæ Oxonienſis nuper reformatæ Deſcriptio, una cum Comitiis ibidem an. 1648 habitis &c.' Beginning is

'Rumore nuper eſt delatum,
Dum agebamus ruri,
Oxonium irè *reformatum*
Ab iis qui dicti *puri*.'

printed twice in one ſheet 1648: made by Dr. John Allibond, Rector of Bradwell in Glouceſterſhire, ſometime of Magd. Coll.

Others alſo there were, making the Viſitors and their party very ridiculous, but theſe I have not ſeen.

May 5, Friday. In the morn. 26 Members of Trinity Coll. gave in their (1) Anſwers to the Viſitors ſitting in Merton College, of which 13 did then ſubmit. A young Scholar (Reſtwood I think his name was) pupil to Mr. Joh. Lydall of that Houſe, being aſked whether he would ſubmit to the Authority of Parliament, anſwered 'Yes with all my heart if you'll ſubmit to the King.' Dr. John Wilkinſon thereupon, aſked whoſe Scholar he was, and told him his Tutor might have taught him better manners. After them appeared 19 Members of Pembroke Coll. all which did poſitively (2) ſubmit except Franc. Brickenden Bac. of Arts, who deſiring time to give in his anſwer, was complained of by the Vicegerent of his Coll. for behaving himſelf contemptuouſly towards him; for which he was then (3) ſuſpended untill he gave ſatisfaction for his offence. They being diſpatched, 31 Members of Magdalen Coll. who had not yet appeared, gave in their (4) anſwers, but not one of them did then directly ſubmit, but gave either abſolute or dilatory Anſwers. At

(1) Ibid. in Reg. Viſit. p. 30, 31.
(2) Ibid. p. 31.
(3) Ibid. p. 32.
(4) Ibid. p. 35, 36, 37.

the

the ſame time the Viſitors iſſued out an (1) Order to commit Mr. Joh. Dale, Senior, and Mr. John Duncomb Steward of Magdalen College, to priſon for collecting divers rents due to the ſaid College in an unſtatutable way, as was pretended. The [Provoſt] Marſhall of the Garriſon went to ſeek them, but whether they were found I know not. This day alſo the Soldiers of the Garriſon, ſet on by ſome of the well-affected of the City (ſuch that had no good thoughts for the Univerſity, and ſought all manner of ways to ſet them and the Soldiers at difference) ſpent in ſearching all the Colleges for Arms, under pretence of ſome plot in hand, or elſe to prevent them from ſetting on any Soldier that ſhould be commanded by the Viſitors to execute their Orders. Muſkets, Pikes, &c. paſſed not only for Arms, but alſo Bows and Arrows, Croſs-bows, Daggers, ordinary riding Swords, nay large knives at ſome places. They carried a ſledge, crows and chiſſels with them, and where they had not ſpeedy entrance broke open all doors firſt and then trunks, preſſes, &c. At Wadham College, thoſe that had the keys of the Treaſury (for they are divers and ſo conſequently in ſeveral hands) being out of the way, the Soldiers go to work with their ſledge, but that did little or nothing becauſe the door was ſtrong and had ſeveral locks to it. Then to it they go with their chiſſels, and though three of the Fellows offered their oath that there were no arms, yet they cut a hole in the door to put a boy in, who finding none, they pulled him out again.

May 7, Sunday. Dr. Rogers preached at St. Mary's, and in his prayer deſired 'that God would open the King's eyes to lay to heart all the blood that he had ſpilt &c. that he would proſper the Parliament and their bleſſed proceedings &c.' This Doctor was a perſon of reverence to look upon, yet of no parts, only had a plain way of preaching to pleaſe women and ignorant people; an old Puritan and eaſily perſuaded to ſay or do any thing to pleaſe thoſe of his own profeſſion.

May 8, in the morning (2) appeared 35 Members of St. John's College according to former Summons, of which number but 3 did then directly ſubmit. In the afternoon 52 (3) of New College, of which but one did poſitively ſubmit, yet ſome that did not, continued in their places by friends and cringing to the Committee.

(1) Ib. 32. (2) Ib. p. 41, 42, 43. (3) Ib. p. 45, 46.

May

May 9, Tueſday. Exeter and Corp. Ch. College appeared (1): of the firſt 10 of 24, and of the other one of 25 ſubmitted. After them appeared 10 of Oriel, who though they did not directly ſubmit, yet the greater part of them kept their places by the ſame means that others did. They deſired firſt [further time] then an explication of the word 'ſubmit,' but neither were granted.

May 10. Braſenoſe (2) appeared according to Summons Yeſterday, and but two of 18 did directly ſubmit, yet ſome continued afterwards in their places. In the afternoon 54 of Chriſt Church (ſuch that had not formerly (3) appeared) preſented themſelves before the Viſitors, of which not above 4 did punctually ſubmit. Mr. Rich. Howe excepted againſt the words of the Summons, being ſummoned not by the name of Students but Scholars; Mr. Cheynell thereupon aſked him, 'are not you a Scholar?' Howe anſwered 'yea and ſo are all Freſhmen,' adding this 'would not you Dr. Wilkinſon and you Dr. Rogers take it ill to be called Scholars?' There was no more ſaid, only ſome ſmiled, and the rather let him ſo paſs, becauſe the Univerſity never took thoſe Doctors to be any Scholars, only perſons of Beard and reverence. Robert Hampton, whoſe father was Governor of Uxbridge for the Parliament, gave in as Member of Ch. Church this anſwer, 'Charles by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, is the only Viſitor of this Univerſity—ergo I cannot ſubmit to your Viſitation.' (4) Which anſwer he gave in under his own hand, though not regiſtred (5) altogether in the ſame words. Robert Whitehall, a time ſerving and pot poet of that Houſe (6) gave in this 'As I am ſummoned a Student of Chriſt Church, my name itſelf ſpeaks for me, that I can acknowledge no Viſitation but K. Charles. Or thus, as others have ſince made it

'My name's Whitehall, God bleſs the Poet,
If I ſubmit, the King ſhall know it.'

Which perſon was ſoon after ejected, but by cringing and flatteries made to Rich. Ingoldeſby the Regicide, the Committee for the reformation of

(1) Ibid. p. 53, 54, 55. (2) Ib. p. 62, &c.
(3) Ib. p. 65, &c.
(4) Or thus—'Whereas the power of the Viſitation of this College is only in the power of King Charles, by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, I dare not ſubmit to any Viſitation unleſs by appointment.']
(5) In p. 67. (6) Ib. p. 65.

the

the Univerſity put him into the Society of Merton Coll. an. 1650, where he yet remains (and ſo he will to his dying day.)

Another Member, ſon to a Parliamentarian Officer, wrote down this, wherein he reflected upon their puritanical terms in diſcourſe as 'yea' and 'nay,' and 'yea verily.'—'I will not ſubmit to this Viſitation, yea verily I will not ſubmit to this Viſitation.

Jo. Carrick.'

Mr. George Smith alſo being aſked for his anſwer, returned 'Do you command or intreat? If you command, I acknowledge no authority you have to do it, and then will not anſwer at all; if you entreat I ſhall anſwer &c.' Another of the ſame houſe gave this anſwer, 'The King is the only Viſitor to be ſubmitted to, you are neither the King nor deputed by his authority, ergo not to be ſubmitted to.'

May 11, Holy Thurſday. The Members of Queen's College (1) appeared to the number of 41, or thereabouts; of Lincoln (2) Coll. alſo 25. Nich. Pitt, a Commoner of Queen's Coll. gave in then this (3) anſwer—'To the Summons of the pretended Viſitors of this Univerſity, my anſwer is negative, that I will not, neither can without abuſing my King, and therein mine own conſcience, ſubmit to you as Viſitors, whom his Majeſty hath juſtly proclaimed his enemies, and thus ſtands the conſcience of Nicholas Pitt:' notwithſtanding which anſwer he was ſuffered (being but a Commoner) to keep in that College, howbeit afterwards for debauchery was expelled thence, and Baliol Coll. received him. The Reader muſt take notice that though ſeveral of the Fellows of Queen's Coll. did not now ſubmit, yet through friends, made to the Committee and others, they kept their places, cringed to the times and men that were uppermoſt; and at length after the reſtoration of K. Ch. II did by unjuſt means poſſeſs themſelves of very good ſpiritual preferments.

May 12, Friday. Mr. Anthony Chibnall Bach. of Div. Fellow and Burſar of Magdalen Coll. having refuſed to appear, was brought before the Viſitors, between whom paſſed theſe queſtions and anſwers. (4)

Viſitors. 'Do you ſubmit to this Viſitation?'

Chibnall. 'I cannot ſubmit to the preſent Viſitors that now ſit, becauſe they are all Clergymen, which is contrary to a Statute of this preſent Parliament, that ſuch people ſhould not meddle in civil affairs.'

(1) Ibid. p. 71, &c. (2) Ib. p. 84, &c. (3) Ib. p. 76. (4) Ibid. p. 78.

Viſit.

Visit. 'Do you submit to the present government of this University?'

Chib. 'I desire time to answer.'

Visit. 'Do you, or will you submit to Dr. Wilkinson President of Magdalen College?'

Chib. 'I cannot submit to him because he was not elected, admitted, or sworn according to the Statutes of the College.'

Visit. 'Will you deliver up those things to Dr. Wilkinson which were required by warrant of the 17 of April last?'

Chib. 'I cannot deliver those things mentioned in the Order, because I am prohibited by the Statutes of the College.'

This being the sum of the conference, the Visitors did immediately before Chibnall left the room, make an (1) Order partly running thus:

'To the Provost Marshal of the Garrison of Oxford:

Whereas Anthony Chibnall being suspended from his Fellowship and Bursarship of Magdalen College, by an Order of the Chancellor and Visitors in April last, doth refuse to deliver up the Keys and Books according to our Commission &c. and refuseth also to submit to the present government and visitation of the University, these are therefore to authorize you to take into your custody the said Mr. Chibnall, and to detain him in your hands untill he give satisfaction to the Visitors, or the Visitors give further order.'

He remained in prison till 10 of Oct. following, and then upon a bond of 200li he was released conditionally he make his appearance when he should be summoned by the Visitors.

The same (2) day appeared the Members of Merton College in number 33, of which 16 or thereabouts (servants and all) did directly submit, the others answered dilatory. After they were withdrawn came in 13 of Wadham Coll. of which but two did in plain terms submit. These things being all or mostly done in the Warden's lodgings in Merton College, the Visitors ordered (3) that Mr. Wilkinson should make a report of the proceedings of the said Visitors from the 21 Apr. to this 12 May to the Committee at Westminster, and that he desire the said Committee to resolve him in all doubtful cases, whether the persons (whose several conditional and uncertain answers, which by the Visitors were referred to

(1) Ibid. (2) Ibid. p. 80. (3) Ibid. p. 83.

particular heads) were guilty of non-ſubmiſſion to the power of Parliament. Immediately after he accordingly went to London and gave in the names of all thoſe under heads that had

1. Submitted to the K. and Parliament.

2. Deferred their ſubmiſſion upon ſeveral reaſons and deſired time as being yet unſatisfied.

3. Not ſubmitted, or dared not, or could not, or would not, or ought not, becauſe of perjury and Statutes and conſcience.

4. Referred to the Delegates anſwer, and Univerſity reaſons and anſwers of Colleges &c.

5. Pretended ignorance &c. or would not ſubmit becauſe the Viſitors were Divines.

All which anſwers being peruſed by the Committee, they reſolved (1) May 15, 'That all thoſe that had given in anſwers under the ſame heads did not ſubmit;' who being in number 334 were by them the ſaid Committee then expelled from their reſpective Colleges and the Univerſity. Afterwards the Viſitors taking the ſaid anſwers into conſideration (for to them it was with a clauſe referred as they ſhould think fit) did not expell them all, but moſt by parcels, as anon ſhall be ſhewed.

May 16, Tueſday. Mr. Duncombe before mentioned, Steward of Magdalen Coll. appeared before the Viſitors and had divers queſtions (2) propoſed to him concerning his keeping of Courts, receiving of money and letting of Copyholds ſince the 13 Apr. laſt, contrary to Order. To all which he gave ſatisfactory anſwers, but becauſe he ſubmitted not, was ſoon after turned out of his place and one Latimer Croſs, ſometime Manciple of Magd. Hall, lately created Mr. of Arts, brother to the Proctor, was put into his place. This day alſo came an Order from the Committee made the day before, wherein they reſolved, that thoſe perſons certified by the Viſitors, not to have ſubmitted to the authority of Parliament in the Viſitation, ſhould be deprived and removed of and from their places in their reſpective Colleges and Halls, and expelled from the Univerſity of Oxford. That it be referred alſo to the Viſitors to cauſe the ſaid Order to be put in execution, and to deſire the Soldiers at Oxford to aſſiſt them therein if there ſhould be occaſion.

(1) Ibid. p. 122, &c. (2) Ib. p. 89.

May

May 17, Wedneſday. The reſt of the Members of Magdalen College (in number 19) that had not yet given in their anſwers appeared, of which not above 5 did directly ſubmit (1).

May 18. Seventeen of Jeſus College (2) appeared, and like true Welſhmen gave very reſolute anſwers. One of them named Joh. Hughes gave this anſwer: 'Seeing that I have not ſo large a conſcience as to entertain every crudity of doctrine, be it known unto you, that I will not (were it to ſave my life) nor can as a Member of this Univerſity, or as a Student of Jeſus College, acknowledge this preſent Parliament, much leſs ſubmit thereunto, nor to your pretended authority, as derived from them.' At the ſame time (whether for this anſwer or no, I know not) he was committed priſoner by the Viſitors (3) Order to the Provoſt Marſhal of the Garriſon of Oxford, and expelled the College and Univerſity 22 of the ſame month by Order from the Committee. After Jeſus men had withdrawn, 16 of Baliol College came (4) in, but not one except the Cook ſubmitted: however ſeveral afterwards kept their places, and cringed to the Viſitors. After them 8 of Univerſity College, of which 4 ſubmitted.

May 22, Monday. The Committee (5) removed Dr. Mancell from his Principality of Jeſus, and put into his place Mr. Michael Roberts of that College. They then alſo expelled (6) 45 from the Univerſity upon the report of Mr. Henry Wilkinſon, that they had not ſubmitted to the authority of Parliament in this Viſitation; moſt of which were afterwards expelled by the Viſitors.

May 26, Friday. The Viſitors ſate and (7) ordered, 1. That no Scholar or Member of the Univerſity, of what rank or degree ſoever, ſhould go out of the Univerſity without leave from Dr. Wilkinſon Preſident of Magdalen College, Pro-Vicechancellor, upon pain of expulſion. 2. That all Members of the Univerſity of what degree ſoever, do within 7 days upon pain of expulſion, bring in a direct anſwer unto this queſtion, 'whether you do ſubmit to the authority of Parliament in this Viſitation?' and deliver it in writing under his hand to the ſaid Dr. Wilkinſon. 3. That all Lecturers and Profeſſors come in and diſcharge their places, which they had not done for 3 terms laſt paſt. Which 3 Orders were

(1) Ibid. p. 91, 92. (2) Ib. p. 94. (5) Ib. p. 119. (6) Ib. p. 136.
(3) Ib. p. 93. (4) Ib. p. 96. (7) Ib. p 109, 110, 118, 192.

poſted up 27 of the ſaid month. 4. That Mr. Henry Tozer of Exeter Coll. Mr. Joh. Lee of Merton, and Mr. —— Walwyn, Fellow and late Burſar of St. John's be expelled, and the Soldiers to put this Order in execution in caſe obedience be not yielded to it. 5. That 7 Fellows of St. John's Coll. viz. Dr. John Edwards, Mr. George Giſby, Mr. —— Walwyn, Mr. Creed, &c. be expelled the College and Univerſity. 6. That 12 Members alſo of Magdalen College, viz. Mr. Abraham Foreman, Mr. Edward Drope &c. be expelled. 7. That Mr. Joh. Bowles or Boles of Pembroke Coll. be ſuſpended from all profits of his Fellowſhip. 8. That no Election of Fellow or Scholar be made in Trin. Coll. without conſent of Dr. Harrys the Preſident and Viſitors.

May 27, Saturday. Whereas divers Doctors and others in the Univerſity were repreſented to the Committee that they did ſtill continue their contempt to the authority of Parliament (notwithſtanding they were ſome of them convicted and caſt out of their places) it was this day (1) ordained by both Houſes of Parliament (conſidering that the continuance of the ſaid Members in the Univerſity might be of dangerous conſequence for moving of ſedition and tumults) that the Committee ſhall have power to ſend for in cuſtody, and to impriſon any ſuch perſons as ſhall be found under contempt of the authority of Parliament &c. That the Viſitors alſo ſhall have power to take away and deſtroy all ſuch Pictures, Images, Crucifixes, or Reliques which ſhould be adjudged by them to be ſuperſtitious or Idolatrous. The ſame day the Viſitors cauſed a paper to be ſtuck on Corp. Ch. College gate to depoſe Dr. Newlin from being Preſident, and to command the Vicepreſident to ſignify to the Houſe, that no obedience ſhould be for the future given to him, nor be acknowledged Preſident; but the paper was ſoon after torn down with indignation and ſcorn. This day alſo (2) appeared 17 Members of ſeveral Colleges that had not before come in, of which 9 did directly ſubmit. Dr. Saunders Provoſt of Oriel did then appear, (3) but ſubmitted not: however he kept his place till the time of his death, by friends in the Committee.

May 29, Monday, and the Prince's Birth day, the Clerks and Choriſters of New Coll. made a Bonefier on the Mount in the College Walks, after 9 of the clock at night. The Soldiers of the Garriſon ſeeing it, came towards the College, but the Gates being faſt ſhut receded. The next morning they came, took Mr. Rob. Bowman, Mr. Joh. Price, Fellows

(1) [Journ. of the H. of Lords, v. x. p. 286.] (2) Reg. Viſit. p. 112, &c. (3) Ibid. p. 116.

of

of that Houſe (the laſt lately a Major in the King's Army) and ſome more by violence to the Court of Guard, where they ſtayed till the Viſitors ordered their releaſe. The like the young Scholars of Trinity did on the Mount in their Grove after 9 at night: the Soldiers would have then forced open the Gate but could not.

May 30. The Committee taking into their conſideration that the continuance of Dr. Sheldon in priſon might be of dangerous conſequence in regard to the great reſort of perſons to him, as alſo to Dr. Hammond, ordered that they be removed to Wallingford Caſtle, and there to continue till further order.

June 1. Order came from the Committee that Dr. Sheldon and Dr. Hammond (who were ſtill under ſafe cuſtody in Oxford) ſhould be carried priſoners to Wallingford caſtle. The Governor there, Col. Arthur Evelin, hearing of it, ſent to Lieutenant Colonel Kelſy the Deputy Governor of Oxford, (1) that if they were to come as friends, he had no fit accommodation for ſuch perſons, if as Delinquents, his Caſtle ſhould not be made a priſon, nor would he receive them. So that Dr. Sheldon remained where he was, and Dr. Hammond in the Houſe (lately Mr. Tim. Carter's) over againſt the Chequer Inn in All Saints pariſh. At the ſame time a Purſevant hurried up Dr. Payne, late Prebend. and Treaſurer of Ch. Church, to London, and two more came then for Dr. Iles late Prebend. alſo, but he being very ſick could not go, yet they had each of them their fees, which was 6ˢ 8ᵈ per diem. The ſame day appeared about 24 Members of the Univerſity that had not yet given in their anſwers, of which about 8 directly ſubmitted. At the ſame time alſo an order was ſent to Dr. Radcliffe that he forthwith deliver up to Mr. Dan. Greenwood all the Keys of the Treaſury, the Corn Book, Leaſe Book, &c. But whether he did ſo (being now very ſick) I cannot tell, yet if I am not miſtaken there was a guard of Soldiers ſet at his door to hinder the conveying out of thoſe things, and that the ſaid guard was maintained at the charge of Dr. Radcliffe.

June 2, Friday. Mr. Cheynell went to take poſſeſſion of the Preſident's Lodgings of St. John's College, but being faſt locked up, they were violently broken open for his uſe in the preſence of 4 of the Viſitors and Senior Proctor. At the ſame time the ſaid Viſitors met in the Common Hall of that Coll. to enquire into the ſtate of that College.

(1) Colonel Rich. Ingoldeſby was Governor, but ſeldom or never preſent.

June

June 4, Sunday. Mr. Hen. Tozer was fetcht out of Carfax, alias St. Martin's Church, by a guard of Soldiers ſent from Kelſey the Governor, and commanded to come there no more, nor exerciſe his miniſtry in that place. The reaſon why they did ſo, was becauſe (as they told him) 'that he ſeduced the people.'

June 6, Tueſday. Mr. Cheynell being in poſſeſſion of his place, made Mr. Francis Webb of St. John's College Vice-preſident, though a perſon very ſcandalous as by the generality accounted. The ſame day Dr. Jo. Edwards Wood-Burſar, and Mr. George Giſby, Fellows of St. John's, were ſeized on by Order (1) from the Viſitors, dated yeſterday and directed to the Provoſt Marſhal. They had liberty to chooſe their priſon, (any houſe in the Town where they would be reſtrained) whereupon they choſe the houſe of Joſeph Godwyn, Stationer, at the upper end of Cat Street, where they had two Soldiers to wait upon them, they being at the charge of their diet and fees. They offered the beſt bail in Oxford, but was refuſed. Their Chambers were alſo ſealed up and a guard ſet upon them, ſo as they could not ſo much as get a band or ſhift for themſelves. The ſame day the expulſion of the aforeſaid Members of St. John's was put in execution, notwithſtanding ſeveral of them were at London.

After this divers Orders (2) were made by the ſaid Viſitors, among which were theſe, viz. 1. That all, who did not clearly and without any condition or reſervation ſubmit, ſhould be returned to the Committee as guilty of not ſubmitting to the authority of Parliament. 2. That Mr. Hen. Wilkinſon make a return of all anſwers which have been preſented to the Viſitors ſince his laſt return. 3. That all that lay claim to any place in the Univerſity or any College, repair to the Univerſity within 15 days to perform their duty and undergo this preſent Viſitation. At the ſame time 16 other Members of ſeveral Colleges (3) appeared, of which about 8 ſubmitted. Which being done, a third ſummons was ſent to Dr. Stringer, Warden of New College, 'omnibus viis et modis' to appear.

June 14, Wedneſday. Dr. Rob. Sanderſon was (4) removed from his places of Prebendary of Ch. Church and Regius Profeſſor of Divinity of the Univerſity, by the Committee before mentioned; into whoſe place the Viſitors put Mr. Rob. Croſſe of Lincoln College. The ſame day alſo 21

(1) Ibid. p. 137. (2) Ib. p. 142. (3) Ib. p. 140, 141. (4) Ib. p. 146.

Members

Members of ſeveral Colleges were expelled by the ſaid Committee, and afterwards for the moſt part by the Viſitors.

June 23. Certain Scholars of Magdalen Hall and New Inn of the Preſbyterian faction, doing Exerciſe in the public Schools, ſome of the Cavalier Scholars aſked placet, and ſo taking the Queſtions diſputed, one in Latin, and another in Greek, and ſo baffled, and miſerably expoſed the poor Saints. Whereupon this Order being made by Hen. Glover of C. C. Coll. was the next day diſperſed about the Univerſity and ſtuck on St. Mary's door.

'Per Viſitatores 24 Junii an. 1648, biennio ab urbe tradita.

Quandoquidem multæ et graves querelæ nobis a Scholaribus Novi Hoſpitii et Aulæ Magdalenenſis allatæ ſunt, quod Scholares illi publicè in Scholis diſputantes a malignis quibuſdam perturbabantur, et opponebantur odioſis et Græcis argumentis, quæ illi ne intelligerant quidem nedum refutarent. Nos hujus Academiæ Viſitatores, vitioſus Cancellarius, inſipidiſſimi Procuratores, indoctiſs. Doctores, reliquique Magiſtri legentes et non intelligentes in domo noſtræ conjurationis congregati, ordinamus et ſtatuimus, quod nemo de futuro, ſub pœna Expulſionis audebit in Scholis publicis prædictis, Latinè aut Græcè diſputare, ſed Anglicè tantum ut intelligant ſancti. Et ne ſic quidem licebit cuiquam diſputare (Scholaribus A. Magdalenæ et N. Hoſpitii exceptis) niſi teſtimonio de moribus ſuis allato, aut a Dre. Wilkinſono (viro tam inſcitia ſingulari, quam hircina gravitate Venerando) aut Katherina uxore ejus prius petita veniâ, quibus ſigillatim (raro enim, aut nunquam conjunguntur) poteſtatem delegamus audiendi et examinandi hujuſmodi querelas. Datum in domo conjurationis noſtræ 24 Junii, anno Uſurpationis noſtræ primo, et (quod dolemus) ultimo.'

June 24, St. John Bapt. day, a great and ſolemn time commonly at St. John's, where the Society uſed to have a Sermon, Sacrament, and Gaudies. Mr. Cheynell the New Preſident, though he was not for Sermon or Sacrament, yet he was for the Gaudies, had a Dinner at the College charges, invited the Governor, Viſitors, and divers of the well-affected of the Garriſon, eating up the bread of other people in another man's lodgings. Beheld as damn'd and deviliſh by the Royal party, but honeſt and good by the well-affected, who now made it their endeavour to live upon the ſpoils of others &c.

June 25, Sunday. One that was formerly of Wadham preached twice at Carfax Church. In the afternoon he prayed for the King, but it was rather

rather a groſs ſlander of, than Prayer for him. His words were, 'that God would pardon him for the Blood he had ſhed,' comparing him with Manaſſah.

June 27, Tueſday. Dr. Edwards and Mr. Giſbie were ſent for before the Viſitors, ſitting this day at Magdalen College in the Preſident's lodgings; Mr. Cheynell being preſent would needs have the Keys and Books belonging to the former, and the Accompts from the other; but Mr. Giſbie told him, that if he were Preſident legally choſen and eſtabliſhed, yet he was not bound to give him any accompt by Statute till his year was up. Dr. Edwards complained that they had impriſoned them, commanded two Soldiers to be their Jailors, and put them to the expence to keep them. And though no crime was laid to their charge, yet all bail was refuſed, which as he conceived 'they had no law of God or man to juſtify it.' He told them withal 'that they ſhould with more patience endure it, becauſe that the wiſeſt and moſt gallant men of the Kingdom had no better uſage.' After which and other diſcourſes they were ſent to their priſon again, where, as I conceive, they continued ſeveral months after. The ſame day the Viſitors ordered that the Bellman of the Univerſity ſhould not go about in ſuch manner as was heretofore uſed at the Funeral of any Member of the Univerſity. This was purpoſely to prevent the ſolemnity that was to be performed at Dr. Radcliffe's funeral, lately dead. For it muſt be known, that it hath been the cuſtom time out of mind, that when any Head of Houſe, Doctor, or Maſter of conſiderable degree was to be buried, the Univerſity Bellman was to put on the Gown and formalities of the perſon defunct, and with his Bell go into every College and Hall and there make open proclamation (after two tings with his bell) That foraſmuch as God had been pleaſed to take out of the world ſuch a perſon, he was to give notice to all perſons of the Univerſity, that on ſuch a day, and at ſuch an hour he was ſolemnly to be buried &c. But the Viſitors it ſeems did not only forbid this, but the Bellman's going before the Corpſe from the Houſe or Coll. to the Church or Chappel.

June 29, Thurſday. Dr. Radcliffe, Principal of Braſenoſe College, having been dead 3 days, the Society (taking no notice that the Viſitors had entred Mr. Greenwood Principal) put up a citation on the Chappel door (as by Statute they were required) to ſummon the Fellows to election. The Viſitors thereupon ſend for Mr. Thom. Sixſmith and two more Fellows

Fellows of that Houſe to command them to ſurceaſe and ſubmit to their new Principal Mr. Greenwood; but they gave them fair words, went home, and within four days after choſe among themſelves, in a Fellow's Chamber, at the Weſt end of the old Library, Mr. Thom. Yate one of their Society.

The ſame day they ſent for Mr. Tozer of Exeter Coll. and (1) forbad him to meddle with any Election of Scholars (which by Statute was to be the next day) and to diſenable him in that and other matters, turned him out of his Fellowſhip and then ſent him to priſon becauſe he would not deliver up to them the College Books and Keys, which without perjury he could not do, nor had they any title to pretend to them, no new Head being put in there.

Concerning this matter I find a farther account (2) elſewhere running thus,—" The ſame day, viz. June 29, the Subrector of Exeter College refuſing to deliver up the Keys and the Books was impriſoned by the Governour, who ſent a guard of Muſqueteers to his Chamber door, where they continued to prevent the fetching out of any of the ſaid Books &c. And another guard was ſet at the Chappel door, where they continued till the Election day was paſt, to prevent the Election, in which time they took out of the Chappel all the Common Prayer Books which were there and cut the Common Prayer out of ſuch Bibles and Teſtaments as they found there &c." But two days after Mr. Tozer was releaſed from priſon, conditionally that the Keys and Books which he had refuſed to give up, ſhould not be conveyed out of the College.

Theſe things being done, they ſent for the Fellows of Wadham to forbid an Election which they were (by Statute) to have the next day.

At the ſame time was an (3) Order paſſed, whereby the Viſitors expelled ſixty and odd Members of the Univerſity, wherein 'tis expreſſed that if any therein mentioned refuſe to obey and remove, the Soldiery of the Garriſon are by order of Lords and Commons deſired to cauſe the ſaid order to be put in execution.

June 30. The ſaid Order was ſtuck up on St. Mary's door, wherein I find theſe names.

(1) Ibid. p. 151, &c.
(2) Among certain Papers that I had from Sheldon Archb. of Cant.
(3) Reg. Viſit. p. 150.

Chriſtchurch.

Rich. Howe, reſtored 1660.
Walter Dayrell, reſt. 1660. Soon after Archdeacon and Prebend. of Winton.
Ralph Tounſon, M. A. reſt. 1660.
Joh. Carrick, ſubmitted the ſame year, and was permitted to live as a Commoner in the Houſe.
GilesWaryng, A. B.
Tho.Terrent, complied ſo far, that being ſickly, the Dean allowed him a Chamber and ſome maintenance. He died 2 April, 1660, and was buried in the Cathedral.
Rich. Alleſtrie, made Canon 1660.

Magdalen Coll.

Abrah. Forman, B. of D. reſt. 1660.
Lancelot Law
Edw. Drope, B. D.
Hugh Holden B. D. } reſt. 1660.
Joh. Taylor
Tho. Peirce M. A.
Nath. Giles Bac. Fell.
Edw. Exton Bac. Fell.
Hen. Yerbury Bac. Fell. } reſt. 1660.
Andr. Searle M. A. Demy
Joh. Duncombe, Steward
Tho. Horne, Choriſter
Jam. Browne, M. A. Demy
Steph. Boughton, Clerk
George Alexander, Demy, reſt. 1660.
Tho. Clutterbook, Fellow
John Drake, Choriſter
Joh. Slade, Sen. Cook
—— Nicolſon (M. A. Clerk)

Oriel Coll.

Joh. Duncombe M. A. reſt. 1660.

Exeter Coll.

Hen. Tozer, not expelled
Joh. Bridgood, reſtor. } Fell.

Joh.

Joh. Berry (1) B. A. Probat.
Joh. Barbone, Schol. M. A.
Will. Webber, Rob. Teige } Batlers or Sojorn.

St. John's Coll.

Edm. Tileſley M. A. Fell.
Tho. Winyard B. A. reſt. 1660.

Baliol Coll.

Rob. Fielding M. A. Fell.
Tho. Clement, Schol. A. B.

Corp. Ch. Coll.

George Stratford, Tho. Sanderſon, Tim. Shute } Fellows
Gamaliel Clarkſon, B. A. Schol.

All Souls Coll.

Hen. Barker, Joh. Middleton, Hugh Boham, Rich. Fiſher } Chap.

Pembroke Coll.

Joh. Boles or Bowlds, reſt. 1660.

Lincoln Coll.

Joh. Webberley B. D. Fellow

Jeſus Coll.

Philip Flower, Fellow

Trinity Coll.

Matthew Skinner
Anton. Ettrick, Commoner
Will. Radford
Bern. Banger, B. A.

(1) Arth. Bury.

Joh. Pownall, B. A.
—— Box
—— Eſcot, Commoner

Merton Coll.

Franc. Broad, M. A.
Joh. Lee, M. A.
Will. Owen, M. A.

Wadham Coll.

Lionell Pyne

Braſenoſe Coll.

Byrom Eaton
Ralph Rauſon, reſt. 1660
Rich. Eaude

New Coll.

Joh. Lucas
Joh. Gardiner, reſtored 1660
Will. Barker
Rich. Roulandſon, B. A. reſt. 1660

July 5, Wedneſday. The Viſitors being full of Candidates (moſtly come from Cambridge upon Cheynell's invitation) looking and ſeeking after Fellowſhips and Scholarſhips, they (1) reſolved that Dr. Joſhua Hoyle the deſigned Maſter of Univerſity College, Dr. Edm. Stanton of Corp. Ch. Coll. Mr. Greenwood of Braſenoſe, Mr. Joh. Wilkins of Wadham, Mr. Hen. Langley, H. Corniſh, Dr. Joh. Palmer, Mr. Croſs and Button Proctors, Mr. Hancock and Clifford of Exeter Coll. with others ſhould be deſired to be a Committee for the examination of ſuch perſons, or any three of them, ſo that one Head of a Houſe and one of the Proctors be preſent. The ſame day a Serjeant of a Foot Company with a Drum and guard of Muſqueteers with him, made proclamation (after a call had been beaten by the Drummer) and publiſhed an Order of the Deputy Governor, at every College, running thus:

'Whereas I have received Orders from his Excellency the Lord Fairfax to cauſe all orders of Parliament for the reformation of this place to be put

(1) Ibid. p. 153, &c.

in

in execution, and have in order thereunto received a ſpecial Order from the Committee of Lords and Commons for the reformation of this Univerſity, for the expulſion of divers Gentlemen, whoſe names have been publickly affixed, that they might have notice to provide for their removal, and ſince that time divers affronts have been offered to the Soldiery of this Garriſon, as fyering at the Guard, and cauſing alarums in the City, and not knowing of what evil conſequence it may be to ſuffer ſuch diſaffected perſons in the Garriſon, I am conſtrained to haſten the execution of the Orders aforeſaid, and do therefore hereby require all and every of the Gentlemen, whoſe names have been publickly affixed, to depart from this Garriſon this very day, and in caſe any ſhall refuſe to remove, I ſhall after this day take him for a Spie and deal with him accordingly.

Given under my hand at Oxon this 5 of July 1648,

THO. KEYLSEY.'

The ſame day Mr. John Proctor of Exeter College was ſuſpended from all power and profits of his Fellowſhip for his contempt of the Authority of Parliament in not appearing before the Viſitors upon ſufficient Summons as they pretended. Which being no ſooner done, but the Viſitors ſent an Order to the ſaid College, whereby they did appoint and conſtitute Mr. Arthur Clifford Subrector, Mr. Martin Burſar, and Mr. Handcock Dean, all which had before ſubmitted to their Authority, and had, except the former, cauſed all this trouble by their uncharitable information made daily almoſt to the Viſitors concerning the perſons and affairs of their Houſe. See before under March 21, 1647.

July 8, Act Saturday (if an Act had been ſolemnized). The Viſitors, by an (1) Order made yeſterday (ſtuck on St. Mary's door this day) expelled 73 perſons from the Univerſity, only for not ſubmitting to them as Viſitors. Which with former and after expulſions were done only by Dr. Joh. Wilkinſon, Dr. Reynolds Vicechanc. Dr. Rogers Principal of New Inn, Mr. Cheynell, and Mr. Hen. Wilkinſon Sen. all Divines and Members of the Univerſity, who proceeded to the doing of this and many ſuch former Acts, without the concurrence of any of the Lay-Gentlemen joined in Commiſſion with them, who foreſeeing the deſtructive way that they intended, had all forſaken them long before. The names of thoſe thus expelled are theſe:

(1) Ibid. p. 156, 157.

New

New College.

Joh. Beesley
Rob. Baynham
Joh. Dummer
Joh. Price
} restored 1660.
Rich. Holloway
Ambr. Blake
Gilb. Coles
Hen. Hobbs
Joh. Marshall, rest. 1660.
Tho. Gillyngham
Rob. Bowman, rest. 1660.
Christop. Turpyn
Gilb. Withers
Hen. Complyn
Anton. Robinson
Tho. Alexander
Hen. Aylworth

Christ Church.

Pet. Staninough, M. A.
Joh. Dolben, made Canon of his House, 1660.
Tho. Hyll
Joh. Hilman
George Smith, rest. 1660.
Rich. Hyll
Sam. Jackson
} rest. 1660.
Christop. Lowder
Rob. Whitehall, complied soon after and obtained a Fellowship in Mert. Coll.

Brasenose Coll.

Will. Burges

Magd. Coll.

Walt. Stonehouse, B. A. Demy
Joh. Nourse, B. A. Demy
} rest. 1660.
Joh. Worthington, M. A. Demy
—— Coppinger, Demy

Edw.

Edw. Philipps, B. A. Clerk
Rich. Bartlet, Clerk
Hen. Jones, Probat. Fell. reſt. 1660, afterwards LL. D. and Chanc. of Briſtow.
Franc. Drope, Demy, reſt. 1660.
Will. Collis, B. A. Demy
Ralph á Deane, B. A. Demy
Humph. Simſon, Choriſter
Will. Durſton, B. A. Clerk

Univerſity Coll.

Obadiah Walker, M. A. reſt. 1660
Hen. Watkins, M. A. Fell.
Tho. Silveſter, Exhibitioner, ſoon after reſtored upon his compliance.

Queen's Coll.

Nich. Pitt, Commoner, kept in afterwards for a time.
Chriſtop. Muſgrave, Commoner
Franc. Gibſon, B. A.
Joh. Pierſon, Fellow
James Buchanan

St. John's Coll.

Dav. Hitchins, B. A.
Edw. Slatier
Steph. Pemble
Henry Oſbaſton
} Fellows
Will. Taylour, B. A. Butler, reſt. 1660.

Oriel Coll.

Rich. Saunders, afterwards complying was reſtored to his Fellowſhip 1652.
Sharington Sheldon, complying alſo was reſtored to his Fellowſhip 1650.
Philipp Bouche, reſt. 1660.
Hen. Chamberlayne

Jeſus College.

Tho. Wilkines
Joh. Hughes, Commoner
Will. Price
George Evans, Commoner

James

James Penrie
Theodorett Baſſet

Corp. C. Coll.

Tho. Drurie, M. A. Fell.
Joh. Betts, B. A. Schol.
George Halſted, John Kind, James Jackſon } M. A. and Fell.
Joh. Clerke, B. A. Schol.
Tho. Teacle, Schol.
James Metford, Schol. reſt. 1660
Will. Stampe, Schol.
Joh. Stapleton, Commoner
Hen. Glover, Schol.

On Tueſday following, a Drum with a guard of Muſqueteers were ſent to every College, where (after a call had been beaten by the Drummer) the like Order as before, ſubſcribed by the Deputy Governor, was read. The moſt part obeyed, but ſome undergoing the brunt, were impriſoned, while others abſconded for ſeveral weeks.

July 10. A Guard of Soldiers was ſent to Braſenoſe College, where they ſtayed all that day at the Chappel and Hall door to prevent the Election of a new Principal. Wherefore the Fellows deferred their Election till the 13 of the ſaid Month, and then in a Fellow's Chamber choſe Mr. Yate, as before is told you.

July 11, Tueſday. Dr. Reynolds with the Viſitors went to Univerſity College, and gave Dr. Hoyle poſſeſſion of that College, called for the book and entered him Maſter in Dr. Walker's place. The ſame day they went to C. C. Coll. daſhed out Dr. Newlin's name from the Buttery-book, and put in that of Dr. Stanton, formerly voted into the place: but their backs were no ſooner turned but his name was blotted out with a pen by Will. Fulman, and then torn out by Tim. Parker, Scholars of that Houſe. At the ſame time (if I miſtake not) they brake open the Treaſury, but found nothing.

July 13, 14, &c. According to a Summons from the Viſitors, requiring all Members that had not yet given in their anſwers, appeared (1)

(1) Reg. Viſit. ut ſupra, p. 170, &c.

an

an 100 and odd, of which but few, except Servants of Colleges and Halls, ſubmitted. As for thoſe that were turned out in the remaining part of this month and after, were but few, only three of Corp. Ch. Coll. as I can yet find. For from this, till the beginning of October, the Viſitors did but little in their reformation. The reaſons were, 1. Becauſe they were getting in their Tithes, and could not attend the public, for 'Charity begins at home.' 2. Becauſe there were inſurrections of the King's party in Surry, Kent, Eſſex, Colcheſter, &c. and the Scots alſo entred England pretendedly for the King, which frighted them ſo much, that ſome that were left here, were conſulting to hide and ſecure their goods.

July 22, were expelled by the Viſitors from C. C. C. theſe three perſons, namely, Timothy Parker Schol. Will. Fulman Schol. and Tho. Jennings Bachelaur of Arts and Scholar, the two laſt of which were reſtored an. 1660. (1)

It muſt be now remembred that in the ſaid month of July divers Scholars, privileged perſons and citizens, who had lately borne arms, and had done ſpecial ſervice for the King, did enter themſelves into a combination againſt the garriſon of Oxon, to the end that they (as other plotters of their party were now acting in other Towns) might relieve Colcheſter; wherein were beſieged by the Lord Fairfax and his army thoſe generous Gentlemen of Eſſex and Kent, who for about two months had been in arms to vindicate their captive King and liberties of their Country. And that the ſaid plotters or diſcontented Cavaliers might bring their deſigns to paſs, they firſt of all ordered that at the day appointed (which was a Sunday) they ſhould ſeize on all the Soldiers either in Churches or Conventicles at their devotions. 2. On the Guard and Magazine at New College. 3. On the Viſitors and others of the well affected, from whom they had received ſeveral inſolencies and wrongs. Alſo that this plot might the better go forward and take effect, Mr. Franc. Croft, one of the Chaplains of Merton College (afterwards a Phyſician at Stratford on Avon in Warwickſhire) gave the Oath of ſecreſy to every perſon that had entred into the combination, which he afterwards (as I have been informed) entred into a pocket-book. But theſe perſons having ſome falſe, or rather drunken

(1) ['*W. Fulman* was created M. A. and made Fellow of his Houſe; where continuing ſeveral years a ſevere Student in various ſorts of learning was, upon the death of Mr. Rich. Samwais, preſented by the Preſident and Fellows of his Coll. to the Rectory of Meyſey Hampton, near Fairford, in Glouceſterſhire, where he finiſhed his courſe in 1688. He was a moſt zealous ſon of the Church of England, and a grand enemy to Popery and Fanaticiſm. He was a moſt excellent Thelogiſt, admirably well verſed in eccleſiaſtical and profane Hiſtory and Chronology, and had a great inſight in Engliſh Hiſtory and Antiquities.' Ath. Oxon. 1ſt. edit. v. 11, c. 624.]

brethren among them, who diſcourſed of their deſign in their cups; all their plot was diſcovered about the latter end of the ſaid month of July.

Hereupon ſome were ſeized on and impriſoned, others did hide themſelves for a time and change their lodgings, and another party preſently fled from the City. Thoſe Scholars alſo that had been baniſhed from Oxon, but yet lived near to it, removed their quarters further off. Among thoſe that were taken in Oxon were William Cerney, commonly called Snapper, an inferior Servant of Lincoln College, William Collier, a Servant of Pembroke College, Thomas Curteis one of the Univerſity Muſicians, and Edward Adams a Barber. The firſt ſtood in the Pillory, had his Ears clipt by Will. Hilliard one of the Univerſity Muſicians, who had a hand alſo in the plot, and was whipt at the Cart's tail. The ſecond was impriſoned at New College in one of the Chaplains Chambers under the Hall, who (after he had been tortured by burning his hands, that were tied behind him, with lighted match, purpoſely to gain a confeſſion of thoſe that were engaged in the plot) made his eſcape through the window and over the high embattled wall adjoining, and ſo ſaved the hangman a labour. The other two, after ſome time of impriſonment, did by command caſt lots, which of them ſhould be hanged: but the lot falling to Adams, he was on the 4 Sept. conducted by Soldiers to the Inn called the Catherine Wheel, by Magdalen Pariſh Church, (having been the place where many of the combination met to conſult about their affairs) there to be hanged on the ſign-poſt. Curteis was the perſon to do the office of hangman; and when all things were made ready, and Adams had mounted on a ladder (from whence he made ſome confeſſion to the people, and then many entreaties for his life) was at length called down by Major Mills (who performed the office of Governor in the abſence of Kelſey) and for a time reprieved, and at length pardoned, upon the earneſt deſires of Sir Nathaniel Brent, he being put upon it by the continual ſolicitations made to him and his Lady, by their Cook, brother to the ſaid Adams.

Towards the latter end of Sept. the Clergy-Viſitors, and none elſe except Mills, poſted to Oxford, bringing with them all ſuch new Heads voted in, as had not yet taken poſſeſſion, together with a great rabble of new faces, ſcraped out of Cambridge and the Country, whom they intended to put into ſeveral Colleges as a new plantation of Saints. The reaſons of this their haſte were, 1. Becauſe a Treaty began with the King in the Iſle of Wight Sept. 18, which was to continue 40 days, and ſo they

they made haſte to ſettle themſelves in the poſſeſſion of what was voted them, to put out men of a contrary opinion, and thruſt into their places their own confidents, thinking that they ſhould be ſecured by the treaty and be confirmed by the King's ratification of it, if it ſucceeded. 2. Becauſe Michaelmas, a great rent-day appearing, they meant to be in a capacity to receive that money.

Aug. 1, Tueſday. But while the Viſitors did little at Oxford, the Committee did much, of which there are ſome particulars. 1. They ordered that the Soldiery in Oxford be deſired to cauſe their orders to be executed for the removing of thoſe that were expelled 5 miles from the Univerſity. 2. That thoſe places that are void, may be filled by the Viſitors in thoſe Houſes where there are not Electors enough, ſo that they ſubmit to the authority of Parliament. 3. That thoſe perſons that were preſent or in the Univerſity ſince they were ſummoned and did not appear, are under contempt. 4. That thoſe that were in London and in places not far diſtant from Oxford, and did not appear, are under the like contempt.

At that time Mr. Hen. Wilkinſon made a report to the Committee at London of theſe (1) particulars following, viz. 1. That ſome whom they have ejected, after they were actually removed, have returned again to Oxford, and that others do ſtay near about the Town, to the danger of the place, and that if remedy be not taken, they could not well go forward. 2. That ſome general Order be deſired about places which are void otherwiſe than by ejection. As alſo about new Elections which have been made ſince the Parliament's inhibition. 3. That Money, Plate, Seals, Evidences, Regiſters, Rentalls, Books of Accompts, and other like things, which concern the ſtate of the ſeveral Colleges, are conveyed away contrary to Oaths and Statutes. 4. That it was the deſire of the Viſitors and Delegates of the Univerſity that they might have the Inſignia, viz. Bedells Staves and Seals manuall belonging to the Chancellor's Office. 5. That it was their deſire that the names of ſuch who have not yet appeared upon the ſummons of the Viſitors, be preſented to them in this manner. That ſeveral Orders and Summons have been made by the Viſitors, viz.

1. May 26. That all Scholars, Officers, and Members of this Univerſity, of what rank, degree, or quality ſoever, then preſent in the Univerſity, ſhould within ſeven days, upon pain of expulſion, bring in a direct

(1) Ibid. p. 198 a, p. 198 b.

anſwer to the queſtion 'whether they do ſubmit to the authority of Parliament in this Viſitation?'

2. June 6. That all who lay claim to any Fellowſhip, place of power, truſt, or advantage in the Univerſity of Oxon, or in any College or Hall therein reſpectively, do within 15 days repair to the Univerſity to perform their duty and undergo the preſent Viſitation.

3. July 12. That all that have not appeared upon ſeveral former Summons, ſhould appear on Friday next following, being the 14 day, or their names ſhould be forthwith returned to the Committee of Lords and Commons as refuſing to appear. And that notwithſtanding theſe orders the perſons after named have not hitherto appeared before the Viſitors ſince the Order made by both the honorable Houſes of Apr. 21, 1648.

6. That he then certified the Committee of a Roll or Schedule that he had, containing the names of nine ſcore Members of the Univerſity, of whom divers were then abſent beyond the ſeas, that others had been abſent in the kingdom, ſome in parts remote, others in London and in other places not far diſtant; and that others have been preſent in the Univerſity ſince the Summons, but did not appear.

All which particulars they then took into their conſideration; and the Rolls being peruſed by, and afterwards debated among them, they ordered (1) that every one of thoſe nine ſcore ſhould be removed from, and deprived of their places. So that the ſaid Order being forthwith ſent to Oxon, the Viſitors afterwards did for the moſt part put it in execution, not preſently, but at ſeveral times, as friends and candidates came in. At the ſame time Dr. Hen. Stringer (whoſe anſwer to the Viſitors was, 'That as I belong to New College, I concur in anſwer with the Society of that Houſe') was by the ſaid Committee expelled, and on the 14 of September following was turned out of his Greek Lectureſhip in the Univerſity.

Aug. 17. By virtue of an Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for the reformation of this Univerſity, as alſo by an Order directed to Tho. Kelſey Deputy Governour of the Garriſon of Oxon, from the Lord Fairfax, General of the Parliament's Forces, to aſſiſt the Viſitors and ſee all orders of Parliament, in relation to the regulating of the Univerſity, put in execution; all Scholars that were expelled for non-ſubmiſſion to the Authority of Parliament, were required to depart the Garriſon 5 miles, and not to come within that compaſs without ſpecial licence from the Vicechancellor and reſt of the Viſitors. Which Order was to

(1) Ibid. p. 198, 199.

be

be obſerved within 4 days after the date thereof, notwithſtanding any former licence to the contrary.

Sept. 13, Wedneſday. Dr. Joh. Wall was eſtabliſhed in his Canonſhip of Chriſtchurch by the Committee.

Sept. 14. It was ordered (1) by the ſaid Committee, that the Heads of Houſes and Prebendaries of Ch. Church, lately diſplaced, ſhould remove from the Univerſity: upon which all removed except Dr. Sheldon, as yet in reſtraint, and Dr. Iſles, that was now indiſpoſed.

Oct. 2, Monday. It was (2) ordered that all Elections ſince July 2, an. 1647, according to an Order of the Committee, be void and of no effect. The ſame day were expelled theſe:

Corp. Ch. Coll.

Elias Wrench
Abrah. Speeding
Thomas Sutton
Joſeph Barker } Fellows
Robert Newlin, Steward, for non-appearance
Joh. Hill, Senior Cook
Hen. Price, Junior Cook, reſtored 1660
Joh. Parne, Butler
Tho. Seymour, Manciple
Tho. Bowden, Porter } reſt. 1660.

All Souls College.

Joh. Birkenhead, M. of A. from his Fellowſhip and Moral Philoſ. Lecture
Tim. Baldwyn, kept his place afterwards by application made to Tho. Kelſey, Dep. Governour, as T. Barlow of Q. Coll. and Joh. Houghton of Braſenoſe did.
Tho. Dayrell
Tho. Smith
Nath. Napier
Franc. Newman
Tho. Georges
Thom. Crofts, reſtored 1660, and ſoon after became Dean of Norwich.
Francis Hungerford
Franc. Talbot
William Dayrell

(1) Ibid. p. 203. (2) Ibid. p. 208.

Will.

Will. Baſſet, Dr. of LL.
Edw. Norton
Tho. Culpepper
John Holingworth, Butler, reſt. 1660. (1)

Wadham College.

—— Atkyns. Fell.
Nich. Strangways, M. A. Fell. reſt. 1660.
John Michaelſon, B. A. } Scholars
—— Huiſh, B. A. }

Chriſt Church.

Joh. King, Auditor, for non-appearance

New College.

Joh. Holloway, Steward.

Oct. 3. The Elections of certain Scholars and Choriſters of C. C. Coll. were nulled by the Viſitors, and ſo conſequently they deprived of their places. Their names were, Norton Bold, reſtor. an. 1660, Rich Warr, and Tho. Johnſon, both which came in again ſoon after. John Fountaine and William Tonſtall, ſubmitted afterwards. The Choriſters were Dan. Horne and Lawrence. One — Holloway, alſo newly choſen Clerk, was deprived at the ſame time of his place. On the ſaid day it was 'ordered (2) that the revenues of the ſeveral Lectures, due ſince the vacancy of them, be employed to buy Bedells ſtaves for the Univerſity, and the remainder to go unto the ſatisfying the Regiſtrar and other Officers attending the Viſitors.' This as to the Staves was not done; for if I am not miſtaken, they got 4 or 5 about two years after. Alſo that on the 18 Sept. the Viſitors ordered (3) that each Coll. ſhould lend a certain ſum of money to purchaſe them.

Oct. 12, Thurſday, were ſeveral Orders publiſhed, among which were, 1. That no non-ſubmitters (4) have any voice in any Election, whether it be in College, Hall, or Univerſity. 2. That they be no Tutors, or have any Office belonging to a Scholar. 3. That Dr. Triſtram Sugge and ſeveral others of Wadham and Corp. Ch. Coll. (to the number of 10) be expelled, which Order was ſtuck up in the ſaid Colleges, as others about this time were in other Colleges, whereas before they were ſtuck up on St. Mary's Church door.

(1) Oliver Lloyd was ejected. (2) Ibid. p. 208. (3) Ibid. p. 273. (4) Ibid. p. 214, &c.

At

At the ſame time or thereabouts, ſeveral of the Servants of All Souls College were expelled for their ſaucy (ſo they termed it) anſwer to the Viſitors, given in by them May the 5 laſt. The queſtion then propoſed to them was this: 'Will you ſubmit to the Authority of Parliament in this Viſitation?' Anſwer (1) 'We whoſe names are here underwritten, being deſirous not to be miſunderſtood in a matter we underſtand not, ſhall ſubmit to the Authority of Parliament in this Viſitation ſo far forth as our former Oathes will permit.' Soon after ſome of the Fellows of the ſaid College went to their new Warden Dr. Palmer. He urgeth them to ſubmit, they urge the impoſſibility, having ſworn to maintain the King's juſt rights and preheminencies, of which to viſit the Univerſity was one. He replyed, he wondred they ſhould ſtand ſo much upon Obedience to the King, who had taken upon him (in promiſing to grant the preamble to the firſt Bill propoſed to him, if all things elſe were agreed on) all the blood ſpilt in England this war.

Oct. 13. An Order iſſued out for the annulling of all Elections in Colleges or the Univerſity, mentioned before in Oct. 2.

Oct. 16, Tueſday. Dr. Joſhua Hoyle, lately made Regius Profeſſor of Divinity, entred this day upon his place, made a very miſerable trite ſpeech, as by his auditory was judged, took no notice at all of the King, but told the Aſſembly he was called to that employment by the Parliament, which he took for a divine call, not acknowledging his place from the King: which made ſome then preſent to ſay among themſelves that he was not Regius Profeſſor. He ſaid nothing of Dr. Saunderſon (whoſe place he uſurped) but commended Dr. Holland and Dr. Prideaux much, and wiſhed that he had but half his ſpirit (as Eliſha wiſhed for Elijah's): but it appeared not to ſome of the Auditory (the Sons of the Prophets) by any thing he ſaid then or ſince, that he had one quarter of it. The ſame day Monſieur du Moulin entred upon the Hiſtory Lecture, made a ſpeech, commended the Parliament, Vice-Chancellor, Viſitors &c. and told his Auditory many impertinent ſtories out of Æſop's Fables, and when with miſerable ſtuff he had tired his hearers and himſelf, ended.

Oct. 17. Eight Fellows of St. John's Coll. and 12 Fellows, two Demys, and four Servants of Magdalen Coll. were expelled. Their names follow.

(1) Ibid. p. 34.

Joh.

St. John's College.

Joh. Edwards, D. of Phyſ.
George Wild, LL. D.
Charles Milward, M. A.
John Jennings, LL. B.
Rob. Jennings, LL. B. reſt. 1660.
Peter Mewes, LL. B. reſt. 1660.
Arth. Buckridge, LL. B. reſt. 1660.
James Aſton

Magdalen College.

—— Clay, M. A.
Joh. Langton
Edm. Diggle, reſtor. 1660.
Joh. Harrys
Joh. Floud, M. A.
Edw. Rogers, reſt. 1660.
Joh. Dale, Sen.
Joh. Cletheroe, M. A. reſt. 1660.
George Wake, M. A.
afterward 31 Oct. 48, ſubmitted
H. Hunt
Joh. Drope, B. A.
Joh. Brice, Prob.
George Langton
} reſt. 1660.
Chriſt. Taylour, ſecond Butler, B. A, reſt. 1660.
Joh. Touchin, third Butler, B. A. reſt. 1660.
Will. Herne, ſecond Cook, reſt. 1660.
Emanuel Heath, Horſekeeper, reſt. 1660.

Oct. 19, or thereabouts, theſe perſons following were expelled:

Braſenoſe College.

Rob. Kynge
Ralph Byrome
—— Roberts
Tho. Church, reſt. 1660.

Univerſity

University Coll.

Tho. Radcliffe, M. A. Fell.
Abraham Woodhead, reſt. 1660 } for non appearance

Rob. Yonge
Rich. Goldwell } Schol. for non appearance
Rich. Hanſon

Oct. 20. Dr. Hoyle read again on the Goſpel of St. John, Chap. i. Verſe 1. His Lecture was ſtrangely confuſed and illogical, and nothing therein like a conſequence, as ſuch as theſe to prove Chriſt eternal. 1. He was a principio ergo eternal. 2. He was λογος and therefore eternal. 3. He was not only a patre, but de patre and ergo eternal. He was the Son of the Father, ergo of the ſame nature, and ergo eternal, for in all creatures, men, beaſts, birds, &c. generans et genitum are ejuſdem naturæ, and ſhall we deny that to God, which we affirm of the creature? Beſides which he had alſo much falſe Latin, which being ridiculous I ſhall paſs by. The ſame day, if I am not miſtaken, there were examinations performed by the new comers, ſhewing themſelves very ridiculous to the Auditory. One of them, among other Queſtions, aſked theſe 1. Pro quo gradu tu ſtas? 2. Rhetor et Orator quomodo differunt? pronouncing *ra* in Orator ſhort. 3. Quis fuit mater Romuli? &c. The ſame day were 4 Fellows and the Bible Clerk of Braſenoſe expelled.

Oct. 24. Dr. Sheldon was (1) releaſed from priſon in Oxford by the Committee, upon condition that he come not within 5 miles thereof, or into the Iſle of Wight, Mr. Richard Newdigate of Greys Inn, then undertaking before the ſaid Committee, for his appearance before them upon 14 days warning. Which Order being ſent down to the Viſitors, was confirmed by 26 Oct.

Oct. 26. Theſe perſons following were expelled by the Viſitors (2).

Baliol Coll.

Rich. Spurway, B. A. for non ſubmiſſion and marriage.

Joh. Evans
Row. Okeley } Schol. for non appearance.

Trinity Coll.

Joſias Howe, M. A.
—— Walker } for non appearance.

(1) Ib. in Reg. Viſit. p. 218. (2) Ib. p. 168.

Oct. 29, Sunday. A new face came up at St. Mary's by the Viſitors appointment. He was very tedious and impertinent, and in his prayers he prayed for the King, 'that God would open his eyes' (as the faſhion was among them to ſlander him before God and the people) 'and lay all the blood that was ſpilt to his heart, &c.' Another, named Thom. Borrace, preached for them at St. Martin's and All-Hallows. His uſual form of prayer for the King was, 'that if God took any pleaſure in him he would do ſo and ſo.' This perſon was created Bac. of Div. and took the Oath of allegiance according to Statute, but with this Salvo—'I take this Oath ſo far forth, as it doth not contradict the National Covenant.' To conclude, this month, divers beſides thoſe mentioned before, were expelled at ſeveral times, but the greateſt part was on the ſecond day.

Oct. 30. Whereas there had lately been ſome trouble in Jeſus Coll. about placing and ſettling the new comers there, it was this day (1) ordered by the Viſitors, that the Provoſt-Marſhal of the Garriſon attend the Fellows elected into the ſaid College to take poſſeſſion of their reſpective Chambers according to Seniority, which the next day was accordingly done, and ſeveral doors broke open.

Nov. 2, Thurſday, were theſe Students of Chriſt Church expelled, namely:

Jaſper Mayne, D. D. made Can. 1660.
Mart. Lleuellin
—— Byam
Edm. Underwood
Thom. Norgate
Ben. Love, A. B.
George Nicholas
—— Blaze
Adam Little
James Heath, known afterwards by a Chronicle that he publiſhed.

There were then alſo two Chaplains of the ſaid Houſe expelled, viz. Nathaniel Conopius, a Grecian, and Thom. Weaver the Poet. All whoſe names were not poſted up in the Hall or at St. Mary's, but daſhed out of the Book by the new Dean and Canons. And becauſe it was ſo

(1) Ib. p. 221.

and

and no otherwiſe, they took no notice of what had paſſed but went into the Hall and eat their commons for ſome days, till they were kept down from coming by force. As for Conopius (who before he became Chaplain of Ch. Ch. had been educated in Baliol College) returned afterwards into his own Country and about An. 1650, became Biſhop of Smyrna. Divers alſo were this and the next month expelled from other Colleges, by threes, by ſixes and eights, or more or leſs, as men came in to beg places. This day alſo an Order from the Viſitors came to Oriel College (where they had newly thruſt in 5 or 6 Fellows, the chief part being Bachelaurs of Arts) to make two of them Treaſurers to receive all the College revenues, and another Dean (which is the Provoſt's Deputy) ſo that the whole Government of that Houſe was put into the hands of thoſe that knew nothing of it, or the Government of any Houſe beſides, while the antient Fellows as Mr. Rouſe, Brookes, Say, &c. who underſtood the buſineſs well were paſſed by.

Nov. 4. There was a debate between the Vicechanc. Mayor, and ſome of the new Governors, in the Lodgings of Dr. Saunders, Provoſt of Oriel, where it was moved, 1. Whether the 5 of Nov. ſhould be obſerved? Why? it was commanded by Act of Parliament, and it was (it ſeems) the queſtion, whether an Act of Parliament ſhould be obeyed? well, becauſe the King and Parliament were preſerved from that Gunpowder treaſon, 'twas reſolved that the day ſhould be kept. 2. Whether there ſhould be Boneſiers and ringing of Bells? reſolved No, becauſe the 5 of Nov. was Sunday; but that ſolemnity was put off till Monday Nov. 6, and then ringing of Bells and Boneſiers were plentifully obſerved. Conſcientious Rebells! what care of the Sunday they take, who make no conſcience of Rebellion, &c.

Nov. 9. According to an Order (1) of the Viſitors Oct. 30, were expelled two the beſt Scholars of the Univerſity, namely, Dr. Pet. Turner, and Mr. Joh. Greaves, Fellows of Merton College, the former Geometry, the other Aſtronomy Profeſſor of the Univerſity. The ſame day alſo were expelled Mr. Joh. Horne and Mr. Humph. Lloyd, Fellows of Oriel; the laſt of which was, after the King's reſtoration, made Dean of St. Aſaph and at length Biſhop of Bangor.

(1) Ibid. p. 169, et alibi.

Nov. 12, Sunday. Mr. Hen. Wilkinſon Jun. the new Principal of Magdalen Hall (commonly now called Dean Harry) preached at St. Mary's, and in his application exhorted the Viſitors (who were enough violent of themſelves) to go on, and 'make a thorough reformation, not to leave any thing of Baal, not the ſtump of Dagon, that they leave neither root nor branch of the old ſtock, &c. that there could be no quiet while they ſtayed.'

Nov. 16. It was ordered (1) by the Committee that all thoſe that were preſent in Oxon while it was a Garriſon againſt the Parliament, and have abſented themſelves ſince it was reduced to the authority of the ſaid Parliament without any Statutable licence ſhall be removed from and deprived of their places. Which Order coming to the Viſitors, was the next year after put in execution. They then ordered alſo that the Viſitors tender the negative Oaths to the Maſters, Fellows, Scholars, and Officers of the reſpective Colleges and Halls and to return the names of thoſe that refuſe them. Alſo that thoſe that have ſubmitted ſince the 1 of Sept. and have not heretofore expreſſed ſome good affection to the Parliament, ſhall be received as ſubmitters.

Nov. 18. Mr. Hen. Wilkinſon, Sen. and Mr. Cheynell, being at London got at a packt Committee of 6 or 7 at the moſt, aſſembled in the Chamber of Mr. Francis Rouſe one of the number, theſe three Orders. 1. That they and the reſt of the Viſitors ſhould have power to preſs the Covenant and Negative Oath. 2. That ſubmiſſion ſince the 1 of Sept. laſt ſhould not be taken. 3. That all that appeared not upon ſummons (how far diſtant ſoever) ſhould be proceeded againſt as perſons in contempt &c. Theſe Orders, I ſay, thoſe two hotheaded, eager and violent perſons got to paſs, to the end that they might pleaſure thoſe, who had already given to, or promiſed them rewards and conſiderable gratuities for preferment ſake. Horrid Villany! ſo deteſtable it was to moſt perſons, that ſome of their Brethren, particularly Dr. Mills, cried ſhame upon them to one of the Royal party, and meeting Mr. Tho. Barlow of Queen's College in the Palace Yard at Weſtminſter within two or three days after the Orders were paſſed, 'told him of them, with great diſlike and deteſtation—' as by a Note under the ſaid Mr. (now Dr.) Barlow's hand (which I have ſeen) appeareth.

Nov. about the latter end, Information came from London to Dr.

(3) Ib. p. 224, 226.

Reynolds

Reynolds Dean of Ch. Church, and the new Prebends there, that the Ordinance for ſelling Dean and Chapters Lands was drawn up, and no Salvo made for the Lands of Ch. Church in Oxford. Upon this he and moſt of the Prebends make haſte to London to uſe all poſſible means to keep their Lands, but effected nothing, becauſe that 1. The Independent carried all before him. 2. That the Army came to London Dec. 2, and Wedneſday Dec. 6, had ſeized on many Members of the Houſe and impriſoned them, and laſtly that they the ſaid Dean and Prebends had taken the Covenant, in which they had ſworn to abrogate all Deans and Chapters, and therefore the Independent expoſtulated the caſe much with them, why there ſhould be a Salvo in the Ordinance, when there was no Salvo in the Covenant for Ch. Church. This cauſed great rejoicing in Oxford among the Royal party and thoſe that had been lately ejected, for that thoſe that had deprived the former Dean and Prebends of their livelihoods, ſhould now, by craft, be deprived themſelves. But ſoon after by great making of friends and cringing, Ch. Church was excepted.

Dec. the 9, Saturday. A Congregation was called, and Dr. Reynolds being abſent, Dr. Rogers ſat as Vicechancellor. Divers perſons were then to be preſented, but all it ſeems were put by, becauſe by Statute they were to take the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, to which Dr. Rogers would not give leave. So being deferred till Dr. Reynolds came home, he then permitted them to take thoſe Oaths and proceed, but in the next month (Jan. 23) he would not do ſo.

In the ſame month Latin prayers according to the Liturgy were taken away at Ch. Church, having continued there till the Nativity in ſpite of the Viſitors. Afterwards certain Divines of that Houſe, namely, Mr. Joh. Fell, Mr. Joh. Dolbin, Mr. Rich. Alleſtrey, &c. all lately expelled, ſet up the Common Prayer in the houſe of Mr. Th. Willis, a Phyſician, againſt Merton College Church (1) (being the ſame houſe where lately had been an Independent meeting) to which place admitting none but their confidents were Prayers and Surplices uſed on all Lord's Days, Holy Days, and their Vigils, as alſo the Sacrament according to the Church of England adminiſtred, continuing ſo till the Reſtoration of K. Ch. II.

Jan. about the middle, Mr. Bradſhaw the new Maſter of Baliol Coll. called for the Grace they ſaid publickly in the Hall, and being taken down

(1) Firſt in the lodgings of Mr. Willis in Canterbury quadrangle, and then in his houſe againſt Merton Coll.

(for

(for it uſed to hang up there, being paſted on a wooden table) he daſhed out the King and the Queen's name who always were prayed for in it, and commanded that from thenceforth no memory ſhould be made of them either in the Graces in the Hall or Prayers in the Chappel.

Thus have I given you the chief particulars of this Viſitation, collected moſtly from the Regiſter of the ſaid Viſitors. What remains farther to be ſaid of it, I ſhall in order inſert. But before I do it I muſt ſay this, that ſuch cruelty was there ſhewed, ſuch tyranny acted by the Clergy-Viſitors, and ſuch alterations made by them, that never the like (no not in thoſe various times from K. Henry VIII to Q. Elizabeth) was ever ſeen or heard of. Many good Wits were ejected, which for want of improvement in an Academical way, were ſoon after quite loſt and drowned. Others alſo loſt that learning they had by ſeeking after a bare livelihood, or by ſuffering extreme miſery either at home or in Foreign Countries, and all done for conſcience ſake and their King, now a Captive, and ready to receive the fatal blow from his ſubjects. But leaſt theſe their ſufferings ſhould ſtand unrecorded to poſterity, hundreds of Silver and Braſs Medals were made at the charges of ſome expelled, and diſperſed into divers Countries. On one ſide was the Effigies of an Altar and this wrote on it, 'P. M. Acad. Oxon. 1648;' and on the reverſe this, 'Deo, Eccleſiæ, Principi, Victima.' At the ſame time alſo, were the ſaid words weaved in black ribbon with ſilver and gold letters and commonly worn in hats by Scholars and others; but ſo diſtaſteful was it to Cheynell, that ſeeing a Scholar going out of St. Mary's door before him (after Sermon on a Sunday) with a bunch of it tied in his hat cock'd, did with great fury ſnatch the hat from his head, pull it thence with diſdain, tear or cut it in pieces and threw to the Scholar his hat again.

Before I go any farther, it will not be amiſs to leave behind me ſome character of the Viſitors (eſpecially thoſe of the Clergy) that acted in this unfortunate Viſitation. The firſt that I ſhall name ſhall be *Sir Nathaniel Brent*, Knt. who, as well deſcended by birth, ſo improved by education in foreign Countries, and one though not in Orders as I can yet learn, yet his riſing and ſubſiſtence was from the Clergy. Afterward by marrying with the Daughter of Dr. Rob. Abbot, Biſhop of Saliſbury, became Vicar-General of England, by the favour of Abbot, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, younger brother to the aforeſaid Robert, in which place he acted zealouſly for the Church, took ſpecial care in Dr. Laud's time of having

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the Ceremonies obſerved, the Table at the high Altar railed in &c. but yet at the change of the times, no man more ready to impeach Laud at his trial than he, whether to conform with the then times, or to revenge the grudges which had always been between him and the Abbots, let others judge. And whereas he had before expreſſed great devotion at his entrance into the houſe of God, he now was not only contented to take down the rich hangings at the high Altar in Merton Coll. Chappel (which he ſhould by right have preſerved in the College Treaſury for future uſe, if occaſion might be) but being ſo done, to hang his bed-chamber and bed with them; notoriouſly exclaimed againſt by the Prelatical Party becauſe dedicated to a pious uſe. Thoſe that have read his Dedicatory Epiſtle to K. James, ſet before the poſthumous work of Franc. Maſon, 'de Miniſterio Anglicano' (wherein he zealouſly deſired that King to protect and defend the Prelates and Miniſters of the Church of God, 'qui ab ipſis Apoſtolis, ſucceſſionibus haud interruptis, originem trahunt') could never imagine (if the premiſes could by them have been conſidered) ſo great variety in this perſon, as to turn with the weathercock, become an enemy to the Biſhops, take the Covenant and ſuch like. But ſome it ſeems that were his contemporaries in Merton College, could have told the world upon enquiry, that he was another Varro, who could tranſact buſineſs for Pompey in Spain, but quickly unload himſelf of the fidelity he vowed, ſo ſoon as he had intelligence that Cæſar was maſter of the field. Alſo to compare him to a Weathercock, whereof there is no other uſe but 'indicare regnantem.'

The ſecond is *Dr. John Wilkinſon*, generally accounted an illiterate, teſty, old creature, one that for forty years together had been the ſport of the boys, and conſtantly yoked with Dr. Kettle: a perſon more of beard than learning: and ſufficiently known never to have preached above once in 40 years, and having out-lived all the little learning he had, and his every thing but ſugar'd drink and poſſets, was thought fit to be Sir Nathaniel Brent's ſecond in being revenged on learning, not (as I am perſuaded) that he ſeeked after it, but rather put upon him, becauſe of taking advantage on his weakneſs in making him conſent to any thing, what Cheynell and Hen. Wilkinſon deſired.

The third is *Edward Reynolds*, a good Scholar, an excellent Preacher, and of a voluble tongue, but of an obſcure hoarſe voice. 'This is that ἀμφίβιον, which not long ſince hung in æquilibrio, and waited onlie for a graine

graine of ſucceſs to turne the ſcales. Loath he was to nauſeat his reputation by actions, ſo much repugnant to his profeſſion, till bayted with Cheynell's execrations of his deteſtable neutrality, and Pembroke his proffer of the Imperiall Chaire.' So thus being centred, he reſts in quiet for a time, and proteſted (if Epiſcopacy revive not) to remain immoveable, herein much reſembling the Lyon, which being found by the Hunters in a Cave, will rather die in the place than quit it, for ſhame that he was caught in ſo diſgraceful a refuge. But being outed of that pleaſing reſt at Ch. Ch. by a pretty contrived knack, was forced unpitied to return to his former Cures. This perſon by taking the Covenant, did profeſs himſelf an enemy to the Hierarchy of Biſhops, and was bound by Oath to endeavour to extirpate that holy function: now if any one ſhould at this time have told him, that before he ſaw another World, he ſhould not only be a Biſhop, but an Abbat too for 16 years together, he would have defied him and took it for a grand abuſe thrown upon him; but ſuch it ſeems was the viciſſitude of the man and times, that he not content with the Wardenſhip of Merton Coll. (after he had very peaceably left the Deanry of Chriſt Church the ſecond time) ſweetly ſwallowed without any regret the Biſhoprick of Norwich, together with the Abbatſhip of St. Benets in the Holme. Good God! this methinks is ſtrange, one of the chief ringleaders of the Preſbyterian faction turn Abbat in his old age! but 'tis no wonder, money and reformation go commonly hand in hand, and if a covetous and inſatiable wife thinks fit, preferments and Oaths, let them be what they will, muſt be taken, and ſo pride bolſtered up on a ruined conſcience. In this I muſt commend him that he hath been a benefactor (though not great) to Merton College that gave him all his Academical Education (for which in ſome manner the Society hath ſhewed themſelves grateful), and 'tis very probable that greater he would have been, if not hindred by his beloved Conſort.

The fourth is *Robert Harrys*, a grave and reverend perſon to behold, and much eſteemed by many for his familiar way of preaching; but if not belied, none more covetous and greedy after Livings and Preferments than he. He aſſured the Academians in his Viſitation Sermon 4 June 1647, that though he had ſeveral Livings, yet he had no profits of them, and ſo might eaſily be excuſed &c. ſee more of him in the following year.

The fifth is *Chriſtopher Rogers*, another piece of gravity alſo, but not half in him that the former had. An old Puritan and nothing of parts

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or ſoul, but to pleaſe by his puling, praying and preaching, ſimple women and children. Before the turn of the times he ſeldom appeared in St. Mary's pulpit, for fear, as I conceive, of expoſing himſelf to the Academians by his abſurd expreſſions, and when often, as one of the Miniſters appointed by the Parliament, no Scholars were his Auditors, but ſuch that were of the Puritanical faction, unleſs it was to laugh at him. One thing that I muſt mention, ſhewing the pitiful ſpirit of this man (which he perhaps thought a piece of humility) was his cringing to, and fawning on thoſe perſons, (after the reſtoration of K. Charles II) to whom he had been acceſſary in their expulſion, An. 1648; ſpecified moſtly in this particular, in his waiting on, and following Dr. Baylie to his College when he was admitted Vicechancellor 1661, and there in the Common Hall (the place where he among the reſt gave that Doctor his doom) to eat of his biſcuit and drink of his wine, and that in his ſcarlet gown and other Academical formalities as much as any of the Prelatical party.

The ſixth is *Francis Cheynell*, ſometime Fellow of Merton College; where by his perplexed ſtudies had diſturbed his head ſo much, that he was forced (as 'tis ſaid) to be kept up in the dark and whipt into his wits by the care of Bridget his mother at Saliſbury, who before had taken to her ſecond huſband Dr. Abbot, Biſhop of that place. A perſon he was of a bold and daring ſpirit, and very ready to have his hand in all the late Academical tragedies. He was moſtly Chairman at every Seſſion, and what he ſaid was taken for Canonical, and not to be contradicted by the Vicechancellor himſelf. He was looked upon to be elder Brother to Mich. Oldworth for a time, becauſe he led the Earl of Pembroke by the noſe ad placitum, and read an Orthography Lecture to his Lordſhip in Wadham College Hall. By the Preſbyterians he was accounted 'Malleus Hereticorum,' and for awhile diſgorged whole Anathemas againſt the Independent vermin (as he termed them) but for this he was neatly deprived of his Preſidentſhip of St. John's College.

The ſeventh is *Henry Wilkinſon*, Sen. commonly called long Harry, formerly ſilenced for preaching againſt the King's Declaration, which, (with Cheynell's being ſtopt from his Degree of Bac. of Div. for the like reaſon) was the chief cauſe (as 'tis thought) why they acted ſo highly againſt the Univerſity in their Viſitation. He was tall and meagre in body, ſo was Cheynell; bore in his face the exact cut of a preciſian, Cheynell the fiery face of a fury. Violent and little elſe but confuſion in

his preaching; Cheynell, though not ſo much, yet more in diſputing and diſcourſe: both extremely hated and abuſed by the Academians; who, not only affronted them in the Streets, but in their Chambers (over Merton Coll. Common Gate) by ever and anon breaking their windows in the night time. After he had left the Univerſity he became Miniſter of St. Faith's under Paul's, but being deſirous to get better preferment (for money it was that he ſought after) got to be put in the liſt of Viſitors, and much againſt the will of his father (who died in the latter end of the year 1647) acted violently in his truſt. He was Cheynell's ſtout ſecond in every combat, and could willingly diſpenſe with a Cap or a Congee to gain a Proſelyte, and affected treading ſoftly in his going through the public Streets 'to procure an opinion' (as the Academians imagined) 'of cordial integrity.'

To theſe may be added *Mr. Edward Corbet*, but he being ſeldom among them, becauſe probably of their violent proceedings, muſt be omitted: a modeſt man and good Scholar, commended for giving up the Oratorſhip and Canonry of Ch. Ch. belonging to it, but blamed for keeping the rich Rectory of Haſeley near Oxford, which of right, belonged (as 'twas ſaid) to one Dr. Thom. Some. However for thoſe going before, they were neither of public ſpirits, generoſity or candour, but ſo totally given to rake up pelf, as if they had never ſeen money before, or likely in few years after to ſee any again; but 'unde habet nemo quærat, ſed oportet habere.'

Thus you ſee by what way theſe Preſbyterians placed themſelves and their Religion, wives and children, kindred, ſervants, friends, acquaintance in the Univerſity, and how their party did it throughout all the Nation beſides, none is ignorant. Blood, ruin, deſolation, ſacrilege, theft, perjury, ambition, covetouſueſs, gluttony, malice, diſobedience to Government, fraud and hypocriſy, and what not, were the baſis and foundations on which they ſettled themſelves, imitating therein, though unknown to them, what was done in thoſe times between the 26 of Henry VIII and beginning of Queen Elizabeth.

An. { Dom. 1649 / 1 Car. II.

April 5. Reſolved (1) by the Viſitors 'that Colleges in this Univerſity ſhall be viſited, particularly to enquire of the Manners of all the

(1) Reg. Viſ. p. 239.

Members

Members thereof, in relation to the ſeveral Statutes that ought to be obſerved: And to enquire of whatſoever is contrary to the Reformation begun and intended by the Viſitors.'

April 10, Tueſday. The [next] matter I find memorable this year, is the Order of the Committee (1) made this day, that all Members of the Univerſity, and of Colleges and Halls that continued in Oxford while it was a Garriſon againſt the Parliament, and had abſented themſelves ſince the ſurrender without any Statutable licence, ſhould be removed from their places. Which Order being ſent to the Univerſity was put in execution about the middle of May following, making thereby many more places void, to the end that perſons of their own opinions might be preferred, and conſequently ſome gratuities given to the wives or relations of the Viſitors.

May 10, Thurſday. Upon conſiderations that great meetings and extraordinary expences in theſe times were not convenient, the Committee ordered (2) that the public Act of the Univerſity, and the public Commencement of Cambridge ſhould be put off for this year.

May 17, Thurſday. Thomas Lord Fairfax the General, and Oliver Cromwell Lieutenant General, with divers Commanders came to the Univerſity, to the end that they might ſee what reformation or alterations had been made, and be entertained by their creatures with ſuch ceremonies and ſolemnity as great perſons formerly had been. Fairfax and Cromwell lay in the Warden's Lodgings of All Souls Coll. upon the invitation of Proctor Zanchy of that Houſe, lately, (and now as I think) an Officer in the Parliament's Army, the Warden himſelf being ſitting in the Houſe of Commons.

May 18. The Provicechancellor Dr. Rogers, with the Heads of Houſes, Dr. Joh. Wilkinſon, Dr. Langbaine, &c. and the Proctors, went to wait on the ſaid perſons. After reception, one of the new Fellows of All Souls College ſpake a ſpeech to them, which, though bad, yet good enough for Soldiers. That being done, Cromwell, who undertook to anſwer them, gave them ſmooth words, and told them, (the poor ſpirited Preſbyterians believing him) 'that they knew no Commonwealth could flouriſh without Learning, and that they, whatſoever the world ſaid to the contrary, meant to encourage it, and were ſo far from ſubſtracting any of their means, that they purpoſed to add more &c.'

(1) Ibid. p. 245. (2) Reg. Conv. T. p. 50.

May 19, Saturday. Fairfax, Cromwell, and the Commanders, dined at Magdalen College in the Common Hall, having been invited by the new Preſident in the name of the College, where they had good cheer and bad ſpeeches. After dinner they played at Bowls in the College Green, the Vicechancellor, who was now in the Univerſity being with them. After they had done there, they went to the Schools, at which time a Convocation being held, it was propoſed (1) by Zanchy the Proctor, to the Members of the Univerſity then preſent thus, 'Supplicatur Venerabili Convocationi Doctorum, Magiſtorum, Regentium et non Regentium, ut Exercituum a Parliamento conſcriptorum Generaliſſimus ejuſque Locumtenens honoratiſſimus ad Doctoratum in Jure Civili promoveantur. Cauſa eſt quod Clariſſimi Mecænates nobis ornamento fuerint, in quibus, ſpes omnis et ratio Studiorum reponitur.—Conceduntur iſta certantibus Votis et ardentibus Studiis.' In the mean time they being adorned with ſcarlet and ſuch formalities that belong to a Doctor of Civil Law, were conducted by the Bedells into the Convocation Houſe, where after Zanchy had delivered a ſhort ſpeech, preſented Fairfax, and afterwards Cromwell to the Aſſembly; which done, the Vicechancellor admitted them, with a ſhort ſpeech, to the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and then Fairfax ſat on the right, and Cromwell on the left hand of the Vicechancellor. After this the Bedells conducted up into the Convocation their chief officers, namely, Sir Hardreſs Waller, Colonel Thom. Harriſon, Col. Rich. Ingoldeſby Governor of Oxford, Col. John Hewſon, Col. John Okey, Adjutant General George Sedaſcue (2) Quarter-Maſter General Edw. Groſvenor, Scout Maſter General Owen Roe, Lieutenant Col. Will. Goffe, &c. and being all preſented by Zanchy in Maſters Gowns, were admitted Maſters of Arts. This done and other Supplicates for their retinue propoſed, Mr. Button the Orator concluded with an Oration, not without ſenſible flattery, and then the Vicechancellor diſſolved the Convocation. Thence, after they were diſmantled of their Academical formalities, they went to the public Library, where being received with a ſpeech (by Mr. Joh. Rous I think) were entertained with a ſumptuous banquet at the Univerſity charges.

May 20, Sunday. Mr. Hen. Wilkinſon, Principal of Magdalen Hall, and Mauditt, the Senior Proctor, preached at St. Mary's before them,

(1) Ibid. p. 45. (2) Major. See Merc. Publicus 1660, p. 253.

and

and though rank Preſbyterians, yet prayed hard, if not heartily, for the Army and their bleſſed proceedings.

May 21. The Generals left the City, after the chief Members of the Univerſity had taken their ſolemn farewell of them, leaving then (1) recommendations of ſeveral perſons for their Academical Degrees. The ſame day Mr. George Philips (afterwards Proctor) and James Bedford Bachelaur of Arts, two new Fellows of Queen's College, make a motion to the Society, that ſeeing the younger Fellows (of which ſort they were) had bad Chambers, that the outward Chappel of that College (which they ſaid was uſeleſs) might be converted into Chambers for them to lodge in: horrid villainy!

May 26. About this time Mr. Tho. Iles, ſon of the late Canon, and Mr. Rich. Gale, Students of Chriſt Church, (who had complied with the Viſitors when Pembroke their Chancellor was here and afterwards ſubmitted) were expelled, they having been voted out in Dec. laſt, but not put in execution till this time. The reaſon for this was, that they and the whole Table where they ſat in Ch. Church Hall, drank the King's health, ſtanding up and bare-headed, in the laſt Chriſtmas Holidays. For which act of Honour to their captive King (ſo dangerous a thing it was to be loyal) they were called in queſtion for it and examined. The reſt that ſat at the ſame Table and drank it, were (though they had not ſubmitted) not expelled at the ſame time, only put (2) out of Commons for a week and loſt half a week's allowance, but the former two being looked upon as notorious ſots and ill-livers were ejected. There were then ſome among them that had been before ejected, but taking no notice of it took their Commons notwithſtanding, till the Dean and Canons put them out about the 20 Jan. laſt year.

June 2, Saturday. Certain perſons were expelled at New College for not ſubmitting, though they had been perjured had they ſubmitted, being ſworn by their Statutes, not to ſubmit to any Viſitor who was a Member actually of the Univerſity at the time of Viſitation, and ſuch now were all or moſt of the preſent Viſitors. The names in the Regiſter ſtand thus:

Joh. Malard
Theod. Gulſon

(1) Ibid. p. 48. (2) Reg. Viſ. p. 231.

James

James Tichbourne, reſtored 1660.
Tim. Blincow
Joh. Newbury
Joh. Barton
Charles Trimnell, went afterward to Cambridge.
Edm. Ryves
—— Wolley
Tho. Foukes, reſt. 1660.
—— Jones
Rog. Heigham
Joh. Hungerford

June 18. Dr. Oliver Lloyd, Joh. Bagley, and Hen. Harrington, Fellows of All Souls Coll. were expelled.

June 23, Saturday. Fourteen more of New College were expelled by the New Warden's importunacy, that is to ſay, all the Chaplains that were left except Mr. Grebby and the Servants. The Viſitors that then ſate were not all Preſbyterian, but ſome Independent (1), that were lately by the Parliaments Authority added, as alſo to the Committee ſitting at Weſtminſter. Some of their names follow, viz.

Will. Bewe, Fellow, reſtored 1660.
Nich. Stanley, Fellow
Joh. Warriner
—— Read } Chaplains
Jerem. Okeley
Sim. Coleman, Organiſt
One of the Clerks, the Sexton, Under Butler, Manciple, Porter, Groom, Under-Cook, and Baſket-Bearer.

About which time the ſaid Warden made great havock of the College trees near Stanton St. John, in this County, and elſewhere, cutting down about 5000.

July 20, Friday. Complaints being now made by divers learned men of the defect that Engliſh Scholars labour under, both in their private and home Exerciſes, and in their public diſcourſes with Foreigners, by their

(1) Thom. Kelſey Deput. Governor, Sam. Dunch, Tho. Appletrey, &c.

ſpeaking

ſpeaking Engliſh in their reſpective Colleges and Halls, the Committee this day (1) ordered that the Viſitors ſhould ſee either the Latin or Greek be ſtrictly and conſtantly exerciſed and ſpoken in their familiar diſcourſe, and that no other Language be ſpoken by any Fellow, Scholar, or Student whatſoever. This Order being ſent down to the Viſitors, they cauſed a Copy thereof to be ſent to every College and Hall to be poſted up in their Refectories. So that by the Virtue of it every Member did then ſpeak Latin in times of Refection eſpecially, but the Order being ſoon after neglected, was re-enforced by another from the ſaid Committee dated Sept. 20 following.

About the beginning of the ſaid Month, the Society of Magdalen College found in their Treaſury upon ſearch and breaking up of Cheſts 1400li in old Gold, which had been view'd, ſum'd, and repoſed in an Iron Cheſt in the time of Dr. Humphrey ſometime Preſident, and a writing was in the Bag ſigned by the Viſitor, Preſident, and Officers of the College, to ſhew that there was ſuch a ſum of money therein, and that it had been then view'd and ſum'd by them &c. It was given and bequeathed by the FOUNDER, 'pro litibus et placitis defendendis,' (as in the Statutes is expreſſed) 'etiam pro poſſeſſionibus ſi opus fuerit ampliоribus acquirendis, et pro repentinis (quod abſit) incendiis et ruinis Maneriorum &c.' but the new Fellows and old too, knowing no ſuch Statute, or at leaſt pretended to be ignorant of it, were ſo taken with the Gold, that they, (notwithſtanding the Preſident was unwilling) were reſolved to ſhare it. To this end, they agreed among themſelves that it ſhould be divided, though he continue in the negative, and to confirm this had ſet their hands to the agreement written in a paper. In the mean time they employ Mr. H. Wilkinſon the Viſitor, at this time Vice-Preſident of Magdalen College, by his own procurement, to perſuade the old man to be forſworn, and to conſent, againſt Statute, to divide it. Another ſpoke to Katherine his Wife, ſhewing that her huſband may die to-morrow, and then ſhe muſt loſe all; that ſhe was bound in prudence to provide for ſelf, and ſuch like. At laſt they bring him about 100li in gallant old Gold, which when he ſaw, 'Victus amore tui' his zeal for the Statutes and his conſcience of his Oath were overcome

'—— vidit hoc, viſumque cupit potiturque cupito.'

(1) Ibid. p. 258.

He

He no ſooner ſaw, than ſin'd, and ſo yielded to have the money divided, and ſo conſequently to be forſworn if he had taken an Oath to preſerve and keep the Statutes, which I doubt he had not. And after the Covenant which he had ſo ſweetly ſwallowed, he needed not to have ſtuck at any perjury

'—— quid non mortalia pectora cogit
Auri ſacra fames ——'

So generally diſtaſted was this raſh act, that the learned Selden, who was now living (rich as well in Eſtate as Learning) quitted at the hearing thereof all his intentions of Benefaction to Oxford or any place elſe, on ſuſpicion it would be diverted to private uſes. But the Preſident, ſome of the Fellows, and others who had a ſhare of it, did afterwards refund their reſpective parts (1).

About the ſame time (in the week before that of the Act, if one had been ſolemnized) a (2) Painter at Trinity College, pulling down ſome old boards and ſhelves, found two bags ſealed, and a paper in the mouth of each, which ſignified that there was an 100li in each Bag. They were covered with duſt about half an inch thick, yet Dr. Harrys, the new Preſident, and his wife (ſolely addicted to money and reformation) preſently owned them, and ſaid confidently that they were theirs, but 'oportet mendacem eſſe memorem.' For firſt he had not been there much above half an year, and the bags were ſo old and overcovered with duſt as if they had lain there 40 years. 2. His wife ſaid at firſt, they were left there by a friend, who deſired her to lay up two bags of an 100li a Bag, but ſhe refuſed to take any charge of them, yet he told her he would leave them, and ſo hid them in that place where the Painter found them. 3. But on better conſideration, Dr. Harrys ſaid that he himſelf laid them there, and 'twas money he had deſigned for his Daughters, and though no man believed, yet this he averred 'Verbo Sacerdotis.' This money being moſt probably left by Dr. Kettle, ſometime Preſident, (who died 1643) was claimed by his Executor, who, (or Mr. Fanſhaw Kettle for him) went to Dr. Harrys and deſired to ſee the bags, for he knew his Uncle's ſeal and hand writing, but the old Gentleman who had the money in poſſeſſion,

(1) Concerning this Gold ſee in Mr. Hickman's Juſtif. of the Fathers at the latter end.

(2) Wiſe.

would

would neither ſhew bag, or ſeal, or writing: A manifeſt argument that they were none of his; for firſt if the bags were of his ſealing and ſuperſcribing, why did he not ſhew them to convince people, or what need he to have feared to ſhew his own hand and ſeal? 2. If they were not of his ſealing, why did he ſwear they were his? All theſe paſſages do manifeſtly ſhew that the money was not his but another man's, as indeed all people did think ſo (it being now the common diſcourſe of Town and Country) and could not be convinced to the contrary; and doubtleſs if it had been his, Will. Durham, his kinſman, author of his life, would have made mention of, and vindicated the Doctor in it, as in other matters of ſmaller account he hath done.

In the next week following, Dr. Reynolds Vicechancellor, and the two Proctors, whoſe hands alſo itched after money, would needs have broken open Bodley's Cheſt, but being diſſuaded by Mr. John Rous, who had lately a Key thereof, and had told and aſſured them that nothing was therein, they forbore. The next day alſo came to the ſaid Mr. Rous, Wallis, one of the new Savilian Profeſſors (ſcarce warm in his place), and Mr. Button Canon of Chriſt Church, for the Key of Sir Hen. Savile's Cheſt, but after they knew he had it not, and that there was no money in it, they did not break it open, though they ſaid they would and came for that purpoſe. Theſe things I am the more punctual to relate, for that the world might know that theſe perſons minded more and ſought after the bread and money of other perſons, than reformation, which they ought according to Ordinance to have done.

Aug. 8, Wedneſday. Whereas from the time of the Viſitation to this, all things were in a confuſion, and every one did what he thought fit, an (1) Order was this day made by the Viſitors, that all Heads ſhould govern by the Statutes of their Colleges, and where they want Statutes, the Societies ſhould make Decrees to govern by.

In the beginning of September a mutiny was raiſed among the Soldiers of the Garriſon, that were under the command of Colonel Ingoldeſby the Governor, and on the 7 day having made a party, publiſhed their repreſentation in behalf of themſelves and all the Nation, directed to the Soldiers of the Army. Their pretence was 'to free the Nation from the intollerable burden of Exciſe, which eats into the very bones of the poor

(1) Reg. Viſit. p. 270.

people of this Nation; and alſo from that inſufferable cutthroat Tythe, which is the fifth part of the Nation's wealth &c. That alſo the new-accuſtomed way of trying cauſes by corrupt Lawyers, who make a trade of the peoples ignorance be taken away. That the Law be tranſlated into our native Tongue that ſo it may be underſtood. That there may be liberty granted to thoſe, who can, to plead their own cauſe, or to employ any other friend, who will not for gain deſtroy the nation, as many have been by long dependence &c.' But before theſe Soldiers (called by the name of Levellers) could increaſe themſelves to a conſiderable party, were by the care of the Officers and Ingoldeſby himſelf, with Lambert, lately come to the City, diſperſed; whereupon ſome fled, and others were taken, of which two were ſhot to death in Broken-Hays, and the reſt diſbanded. It put the Reformers into a great fright, and were ſo ſenſible afterwards of a delivery, [that a Delegacy (1) met Sept. 18, at the Vicechancellor's; 'who calling into conſideration that ſpecial ſervice which divers Officers of Warre had effected in quieting the tumultuous Souldiers in this Garriſon voted] a civill Viſit [and thankfulneſs to be tendred unto them] by the Vicechancellor, Proctors, and divers of the Heads of Houſes, and that Major Generall Lambert and Colonel Ingoldeſby ſhould be preſented ſeverally with Gloves in the name of the Univerſity.'

Sept. 18. Many young men lately expelled for not ſubmitting, petitioned the Committee to be reſtored, and the rather for this reaſon, that they did not underſtand the meaning of it. Whereupon the Viſitors, ſuppoſing it would breed confuſion, ſent a ſolemn (2) letter to the Committee to deſire 'that what ſhould for the future be preſented to them by diſcontented perſons ſhould have little credit with them without the approbation of the Viſitors'—So that whereas many did really think to be reſtored, were repulſed, and few found anſwer to their deſires. See more in the year following. At the ſame time alſo the Vicechancellor was deſired (3) to ſet up his Court in the Univerſity upon the beginning of the next Term, and to ſit every Friday as formerly hath been accuſtomed, but this was not done to the purpoſe till 1650.

The ſame day the Committee made a (4) Modell for the perfecting and compleating the Reformation of the Univerſity, wherein they ordered '1. That all ill-affected and ſcandalous perſons, whether of the old or

(1) Reg. T. p. 72. (2) Ibid. (3) Reg. Viſ. p. 273. (4) Ibid. p. 274.

new

new plantation be removed. 2. That becauſe Statutes as well as perſons, are a grand ſubject of Reformation, that the Fellows of all Colleges, who came in by a Parliamentary power, be appointed to conſult with their reſpective Heads for removing (1) ſuch Statutes and Conſtitutions as are either impious, ſuperſtitious, or inconvenient, and ſubſtitute ſuch as may promote piety and learning. 3. That the Delegates the laſt year appointed, do the like by their Statutes, and then preſent them to the Viſitors to be confirmed by them. 4. That the motion of the Lord General to the Parliament concerning an Expoſitorie Lecture to be continued by Dr. Reynolds, Mr. Joſeph Carill, and Mr. Tho. Goodwyn may be put in ſpeedy execution. 5. That leſt men ſhould degenerate and make their means their end, and through retirement become Drones, no man ſhould enjoy his Fellowſhip beyond Doctors ſtanding, or one year after his commencement, unleſs they be ſuch as are Profeſſors or public Lecturers.'

This Modell was for the moſt part put in execution, eſpecially the firſt head, according as information came in, from thoſe, who made it their employment to collogue with the Viſitors, and betray their Fellows. As for the two laſt heads they were not (as I conceive) executed, or for the preſent time took place.

The ſame day, viz. 18 Sept. divers of the Fellows of Merton College, namely Mr. Joh. French, Mr. Rog. Brent, Mr. Robert Sayer, and Mr. Rich. Lydall, were not only put (2) out of Commons for a week's time, but ſharply checkt by the Viſitors. The reaſon for it was, that when there was a Gaudy in the Common Hall of that Houſe 6 Nov. laſt (for the 5 day fell on a Sunday and therefore put off) they according to the manner, with a Tertiavit drank the King's health ſtanding bare; told to the Viſitors to the worſt advantage by Will. Hill, (3) Bible Clerk, and Thom. Franke, Bachelaur-Fellow of that Houſe. And well it was that they could eſcape with that puniſhment for the preſent, for not long after, by other unworthy information from thoſe perſons, the three former were expelled by the Viſitors for malignancy, ſcandalous behaviour, drunkenneſs &c. which they were pleaſed to alledge againſt them.

Oct. 18. It was ordered that the Votes of the Houſe of Commons, concerning the engagement made the 11 of the ſaid month incluſive, ſhould

(1) Vide Reg. T. p. 73. (2) Ibid. p. 272. (3) The ſame perſon who pretended to be in that plot which George Philips, Thom. Tongue, &c. were engaged in, but betrayed by the ſaid Hill, an. 1662.

be ſent down to the Viſitors of the Univerſity of Oxford, and that they ſhould take care that the ſame be put in execution according to the directions of the Houſe (that is that they ſee that the Members thereof ſubſcribe to it) and that they certify both ſuch as ſubſcribe and ſuch as do not, and ſo accordingly make their returns; that they give ſummons to thoſe that are abſent, to ſubſcribe the ſame according to the time limited in the ſaid Votes.

'Nov. 9. Whereas it was (1) ordered by the Parliament upon the 11 of Oct. laſt, that the Committees for regulating the Univerſities, do cauſe all the Heads, Fellows, Graduats, and Officers of the ſeveral Colleges and Halls in both or either of the Univerſities reſpectively to ſubſcribe this engagement:

I do declare and promiſe that I will be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England, as the ſame is now eſtabliſhed without a King or Houſe of Lords:

We the Viſitors of this Univerſity of Oxford, having received an Order from the Committee for regulating the Univerſity, requiring you to obſerve the directions of Parliament, do tranſmit the ſaid Order and Engagement to you, that you may make your return accordingly.

To all and every of the Heads of the ſeveral Colleges and Halls in this Univerſity or their Deputies.'

This Order being ſent to every College, divers obſervations were made upon it, as firſt that it required nothing of the Academians, nor enjoined them the doing of any matter expreſt in it. 2. That it was only tranſmitted to them, 'that they might' (if they would, if not, enjoin it not) 'make their returns, &c.' 3. That it did not intimate to whom the returns were to be made (to the Committee above, or to themſelves) and ſo that it ſignified nothing. 4. That therein were not mentioned the particular directions, according to which (by Order of the Houſe) ſubſcriptions are required, and ſo conſequently the Academians knew not how to make returns. The truth is, they did not care to ſubſcribe themſelves, and therefore would not be very forward to require the Academians. Yet ſo tender was Reynolds the Vicechancellor, that being very unwilling to take it, did work ſo far with the Delegates of the Univerſity (for to them it

(1) Reg. Viſ. p. 290.

was

was referred to conſider of it) that they in a meeting the 17 Decemb. in the Lodgings of him, the ſaid Vicechancellor, ordered this. (1)

'The Subſcription to the late Engagement is to be returned by the firſt of January. Wherefore it is thought very expedient to have a Petition drawn up wherein the ſenſe of the Engagement might be declared, ſo that no offence might be given to ſuch conſciences as ſhould ſcruple at it The Petition is commended to the care of Mr. Wilkins of Wadham, Mr. Langley of Pembroke Coll. &c.'

The next day there was a Convocation ſolemnized and therein this Petition read.

'To the Right Honourable the Committee for Regulating the Univerſities:

The humble Petition of the Univerſity of Oxford.

That whereas by an Order from the Honorable Committee dated Oct. 18, 1649, tranſmitted by the Viſitors to the ſeveral Houſes, the Heads, Fellows, Graduats, and Officers of the ſeveral Colleges and Halls reſpectively are required to ſubſcribe the Engagement.

And whereas very many of the Univerſity who are men of known piety, and ſuch as have given evidence of their fidelity to the Parliament, by their conſtant actings and many ſufferings for them, do out of principles purely conſcientious ſcruple the ſubſcribing of it: And yet both they and the body of this Univerſity do declare and promiſe that they will live quietly and peaceably in their places and callings under the preſent Government: And as they have done hitherto, ſo ſtill ſhall ſubmit thereunto in all lawful things. Therefore we humbly pray that this Declaration and promiſe of the Univerſity may be accepted of inſtead of ſubſcription.'

This being read, the Delegates named certain perſons to preſent it to the Committee. But it being known that certain conſiderable perſons would rather leave their places than ſubſcribe, it was therefore ordered that it ſhould be tendered. Soon after the Viſitors, patch'd up with Independents, went from College to College (having before cited the Members to appear) and in the Common Hall of each place gave the ſaid Engagement to their reſpective Members, eſpecially ſuch that were Foundation men, and all (as I think) to whom it was offered, took it. Dr. Reynolds, Dean, and Dr. Mills and Dr. Pocock, Canons of Chriſt Church, refuſing

(1) Reg. T. p. 84, 86.

it,

it, were ejected in the year 1651, which are all the effects that I know of this Engagement, only that it moved a few quiet perſons (the ſmall and ſad remains of the Univerſity) to make deſire to be freed from it, as they being comprized within the 2d Article, for the ſurrender of the Garriſon, but what anſwer they found I know not.

Jan. 22. 'Whereas it hath been made appear before us that Mr. Wood, Fellow of Merton College, is guilty of diverſe miſcarriages and miſdemeanors particularly laid open before us; we therefore Order that the ſaid Mr. Wood ſhall be ſuſpended from his Commons, and all other profits of the Houſe for one week, and alſo ſuſpended from being Tutour in the Coll. untill further Order.

By the Viſitors,

Ra. Austen, Reg. Com.

Jan. 23, died *Philip Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Chancellor of the Univerſity, whoſe place laying void till Jan. 1 following, was then choſen by an unanimous conſent *Oliver Cromwell*, General of the Engliſh Army. This Philip being a proper young man, when K. James came to the Crown, was careſſed by him for his comely face, but that ſoon after fading, left little behind it ſo acceptable as to render him fit Society for any body but himſelf, and ſuch books (as is ſaid) that were in his time uſually dedicated to him, which might yet have prompted his underſtanding to a more candid proceeding, than he uſed the laſt year in this Univerſity, 'where he (1) exerciſed greater paſſion againſt Learning, that had by teaching books to ſpeak Engliſh, endeavoured to make him wiſe, than he did towards Ramſey the Scot, who by ſwitching him on the face at Croydon, rendred him ridiculous.' It was at a Horſe Race, where many, both Scotch and Engliſh met; the latter of which did upon this accident draw together with a reſolution to make it a national quarrel, but this our Philip not offering to ſtrike again, there was nothing ſpilt but the reputation of a Gentleman, in lieu of which, K. James forſooth, did by Letters Patent, bearing date 4 of June in the third year of his Reign, Dom. 1605, advance him to the dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the title of Lord Herbert of Shurland in the Iſle of Shepey in Kent, as alſo Earl of Montgomery; by which Titles being known till 1630, was

(1) Tradit. Memoyres of K. James, p. 72.

then

then upon the death of William his Brother (ſometime Chancellor of this Univerſity) who died iſſueleſs, called and entitled Earl of Pembroke. He was a perſon intollerably choleric and offenſive, and did not refrain while he was Lord Chamberlain to K. Ch. I, 'to break many wiſer heads than his own.' Mr. Tho. May, the Tranſlator of Lucan, and afterwards the Long Parliament's Hiſtorian, felt the weight of his Staff, which had not his Office, and the place, being the Banquetting Houſe, protected, it might have been a queſtion whether he would ever have ſtruck again. He was endowed alſo with ſuch an admirable gift in ſwearing, that I have heard it confidently averred that he excelled in it beyond any perſon in the Courts of K. James and K. Ch. I.

The differences between the Univerſity and City concerning the uſe of divers Liberties and Privileges, grew very high this year, and the rather for this reaſon, that the moſt knowing and ſubtle men in ſuch matters were lately ejected, which, with a threatning ruin now of the Univerſity, made the Citizens, in a manner, inſolent, not knowing, that the decay of the one, muſt neceſſarily draw on a decay of the other. Thoſe matters that the Citizens demanded (1) and ſtickled for, were, 1. That there ſhould be no more offering pence on S. Scholaſtica's day. 2. That Diſcommoning ſhould be taken off. 3. That the Annual Oath to the Univerſity, be no more urged to the Citizens. 4. That the Univerſity do not ſet up any trade within the City. 5. That the Citizens may have as free liberty to ſue privileged perſons in the City Court, as they have to ſue Citizens in the Chancellor's Court, &c.

The Academians upon theſe demands, invite the Citizens to a compliance, purpoſely that trouble and charges be avoided on both ſides. They prove averſe, put up a Petition to Parliament for an eaſement of their grievances, and take all the ways imaginable to bring their deſigns to paſs. Wherefore the Academians, though much behind hand in Treaſure, take up the Law for their defence, and after two years had been ſpent in pros and cons (for the controverſy began in Feb. 1648, and did not end till 1650) the Citizens cauſe fell to the ground. The particulars being many, I ſhall forbear now to mention them, only refer him that is curious

(1) Reg. T. p. 33, 34, 35, 36, &c.

in

in theſe matters, to the (1) Anſwer made to the Citizens Petition, by the dextrous pen of Dr. Langbaine, wherein I doubt not, but that he may find (if not extraordinarily biaſſed) the innocent cauſe of the Academians fully vindicated.

While theſe controverſies were in dependence this year, another hapned between Mr. Rob. Hancock of Exeter College, the Pro-Proctor, and John Keblewhite, Citizen of Oxford, and Under Sheriff of the County; for the latter being found guilty of Noctivagation by the former, made in his nightly-walks, was by him committed to priſon, and the rather becauſe he had given him ill-language, and noſed him with inſolency; but being ſoon after releaſed, the Pro-Proctor is ſerved by him with a Writ out of the Common Pleas, for falſe impriſonment. Hereupon he complains to the Delegates; they promiſe to uphold him in what he has done: conditionally he had done no more than what his Office required, which being certified to be ſo, and no otherwiſe, the matter is proſecuted, and Keblewhite at length complies.

1 March it was Ordered by the Viſitors, that no Fellows or Scholars of Colleges or Halls ſhould ſup on faſting nights in Taverns, Ale-houſes, or Victualling-houſes. Whereupon in moſt, or all Colleges, ſuppers were allowed on thoſe nights in their reſpective Refectories.

It is now to be obſerved that Reſearches and Experiments of Nature, being as yet, or not at all, but little practiſed in this Nation, eſpecially in this and ſome ages behind, it came into the minds of certain learned perſons at London to begin them An. 1645, not thinking at all that it would prove a foundation for a Society, but merely for diverſion ſake in an innocent and virtuous manner. The chief perſons were Mr. Joh. Wilkins then Chaplain to the Prince Palatine, Dr. Jonathan Goddard ſometime of Magdalen Hall, Dr. George Ent [afterwards Sir George] Dr. Franc. Gliſſon, Dr. Ch. Scarborough [afterwards Sir Charles] Dr. Chriſtop. Merrit, Mr. Joh. Wallis, and others (2). The place for the performance of their conferences and reſearches, were 'ſometimes at Dr. Goddard's Lodgings, and ſometimes at the Mitre in Wood-ſtreet, hard by,

(1) Printed at Oxon, 1649, in 4to. and there again 1678.

(2) Defence of the Royal Society by Dr. Wallis, p. 7, edit. 1678.

['Dr. Wallis's Account of his own Life.' See Hearne's Pref. to Pet. Langtoft's Chron. p. CLXI, &c.]

at

at a certain day and hour, under a certain penalty, and a weekly contribution for the charge of Experiments, with certain rules agreed upon amongſt them. 'Where, (to avoid diverſion to other diſcourſes, and for ſome other reaſons) they debarred all diſcourſes of Divinity, of State Affairs, and News, confining themſelves to Philoſophical Enquiries, and ſuch as related thereunto in Phyſic, Anatomy, Geometry, Aſtronomy, Navigation, Staticks, Mechanics and Natural Experiments,' beſides other matters, &c. Theſe meetings they removed ſoon after to the Bull-head in Cheapſide, and in Term time to Greſham Coll.

But now to come to my purpoſe; ſeveral of thoſe learned perſons, removing to Oxford, becauſe of preferments beſtowed upon them, namely Mr. Wilkins and Wallis, and ſoon after Dr. Goddard, which was between 1648 and 1650, they carried on the work, with the help of others, viz. Mr. Seth Ward Arabic Profeſſor (1), Mr. Will. Pettie of Braſenoſe (2), Mr. Ralph Bathurſt of Trinity (3), Mr. Tho. Willis, of Ch. Ch. &c. Their meetings were at Mr. Pettie's Lodgings in an Apothecary's houſe againſt All Souls; (4) and when he left Oxford, the meetings were tranſlated to Dr. Wilkins's Lodgings in Wadham College, where aſſociated them in their Experiments, (5) Mr. Rob. Boyle, Mr. Mathew Wren Son of Math. Biſhop of Ely, Mr. Peter Pett of All Souls and afterwards other young Scholars of the Univerſity, among which, were Mr. Ch. Wren, (6) Son of Dr. Chriſtopher Wren, ſometime Dean of Windſor. Which meeting continuing about 8 years without any great intermiſſions, (7) and frequented by many that pretended to virtue, gave occaſion, after the King's Reſtoration, for the foundation of a Society called the Royal Society in Greſham Coll. Lond. So that whereas the Hiſtorian of that Society, would have the riſe of it to be in Dr. Wilkins's Lodgings, (8) and ſo conſequently Wadham Coll. of which he was ſometime Fellow, is falſe.

Theſe perſons gave themſelves the name of Vertuoſi, and pretended to go beyond all others in the Univerſity for knowledge, which cauſing envy in many, ſome, eſpecially thoſe of the old ſtamp, that had been eminent for School and Polemical Divinity, and Diſputations and other polite parts of

(1) [*S. Ward* afterward Bp. of Saliſbury.]
(2) [Afterward Sir Will. Pettie, Knt.]
(3) [Afterward D. M. Preſ of Trin. C. and Dean of Wells.]
(4) John Clerk Apoth. at Buckley Hall.
(5) See Sprat's Hist. p. 55.
(6) [See more of him among the Savilian Prof. of Aſtronomy.]
(7) How they came to be diſperſed, v. Sprat's Hist. of the Royal Society, p. 57.
(8) Ibid p. 53.

Learning, look upon them very inconſiderably, and their Experiments as much below their profound Learning and the Profeſſors of them.

Undervalued by the Ariſtotelians, Galeniſts, profound diſputants and Schoolmen, who looked upon their operation as much below their philoſophy, and rather to be embraced by the Quacks Salvers and Apothecaries boys than by them.

Others afterwards frequented their Meetings, as Walt. Pope, George Caſtle, Tho. Sprat.

An. { Dom. 1650 / 2 Caroli II.

The places of all thoſe lately ejected are now for the moſt part ſupplied, chiefly by Cantabrigians, and now and then by poor Curates and Schoolmaſters from the Country; of whom ſome had been married and had buried their wives. And being ſettled, they were not wanting to carry themſelves irregular in divers reſpects, as breaking of Statutes (few or none being ſworn to obſerve them) inſolent towards their Seniors, eſpecially thoſe of the old ſtock that remained, ſaucy, impudent, domineering, factious, &c. And though ſome were good Scholars and well-bred perſons, yet the generality were not, but ignorant, rude, pragmatical, falſe, &c. They took their Degrees without any Order, went looſe in their apparel (looking upon gravity and formality as ridiculous) and ready to deny obedience to their ſuperiors. So that as the Committee and Viſitors had made it their endeavours hitherto to eject malignancy, ſcandal, &c. they now begin to reform reformation and to bring thoſe things into order which were lately interrupted. Among divers matters which they took into their conſideration (not that I ſhall mention their ſetling of free Elections according to Statute in every Society) was the conferring of Degrees upon ſeveral perſons againſt the Statutes and Cuſtoms of the Univerſity and the reſpective Colleges and Halls thereof, they having not time, and had not done exerciſe for ſuch Degrees. For remedy of this therefore it was (1) ordered by the Committee April 18, 'that from henceforth no Degree whatſoever ſhould be conferred on any, but according to the uſual and due Statutes and Cuſtoms of

(1) Reg. Convoc. T ut ſupra, p. 105: Et in Reg. Viſit. p. 311.

the

the ſaid Univerſity and the ſeveral Colleges and Halls therein.' And as for thoſe that had taken their Degrees irregularly ſince 21 of March laſt, ſhould neither enjoy profit or privilege of ſuch Degree till their time be compleated and Exerciſe performed. But this Committee being diſſolved ſoon after, thoſe that had the power delegated to them by Oliver Cromwell the Chancellor, as alſo the Delegates of the Univerſity, did follow their former courſe, by granting Terms to thoſe that wanted them, ſometimes 5 and 7, as alſo the abſence of them and more. And not only ſo but ordered (which was readily approved by Convocation) ſome Preachers in the Army who had ſcarce ſmelt an Academy to be created Maſters of Arts.

The next matter was, that all Scholars ſhould in their hair and habit conform (1) themſelves to the Statutes of the Univerſity, and alſo that they forbear 'all exceſs and vanity in powdering their hair, wearing knots of Ribands' on their Clothes and in their hats, 'walking in boots, ſpurs, and boot-hoſe-tops.' That none alſo keep hounds (2) or horſes (now a common practice, yet not uſual among Scholars heretofore) but follow thoſe ſtudies required by their reſpective Statutes. Theſe vanities being common, ſome Governors and many Preachers, who ought to have been examples, as to their garb and dreſs, were guilty of them, and went more like perſons of the Inns of Court or Play-houſes, rather than ſuch that were to deliver the Oracles of God. Inſtead of ſhort hair, collar-band with Caſſock, in a pulpit, you might have beheld long powdered hair, large bands and half ſhirts hanging out at their ſleeves, and they themſelves accounting nothing more ridiculous than ſtarcht formality or a prelatical cut. As for caps either ſquare or round, none were worn publicly, only in ſome Colleges at refection or Scholaſtical Exerciſe. Hoods alſo were uſed but by few in the ſolemn meetings of the Univerſity, and ſome years after this by none but the Proctors, for the Vicechancellor himſelf (Owen) never uſed one, and when he ſate in Convocations and Congregations had always his hat on, and that, many times cockt. Gowns alſo had now loſt their uſual faſhion, by others introduced by the Cantabrigians, eſpecially that belonging to a Bachelaur of Arts, the ſleeves of which were wider than thoſe of ſurplices, and ſo continued in faſhion

(1) Ibid. in Reg. Viſit. p. 311. [May 7, 1650.] (2) Ibid. p. 335.

not only till the Reſtoration of K. Ch. II, but the Vicechancellorſhip of Dr. John Fell.

The Scene being thus altered (for the worſe as the graver ſort apprehended it) it was now the endeavours of the Committee and Viſitors to conſult and ſettle a good Government in the Univerſity, and becauſe the laſt party could not begin without the leave of the former, the Committee cauſed a Copy (1) of divers orders to be ſent to Oxford, which had been lately made for the reformation of the Government of Cambridge, to the end that ſuch alterations and additions as ſhould be thought fit for this place, ſhould be conſulted by the Viſitors and referred to the Vicechancellor and others. What followed thereupon you ſhall have from a certain Act (2) of the Delegates of the Univerſity made in their meeting 12 June.

'Dr. Langbaine, Dr. Stanton, &c. and the Pro-Proctors are appointed Sub-delegates to conſider of the Cambridge paper (which was communicated to the Delegates by a friend) for the reformation and better ordering of the Univerſity in manners and diſcipline. The paper was adviſedly read and peruſed, divers collections were taken out by Dr. Langbaine, who was deſired to alter and fit the ſame for our preſent Government, with what convenient ſpeed he could.'

What followed this I cannot yet learn, neither the perſon or perſons that drew up the paper of Orders for Cambridge, or the friend that ſent the paper to Oxford.

July 22. Whereas the Chancellor's Court had been diſcontinued for two (if not more) years, was propoſed (3) by the Delegates to be ſet up, and a Commiſſary appointed to be judge thereof, notwithſtanding the vacancy of the Chancellorſhip. Which propoſal being confirmed (4) by the Viſitors, was referred to the Convocation, who 25 of the ſaid month approved (5) it by an unanimous conſent. The ſaid Delegates alſo (6) ſoon after did, for the ſatisfying of all juſt ſcruples, which might poſſibly be made by ſuch as were required to promiſe and obſerve the Statutes, Privileges and Cuſtoms of the Univerſity, declare ſeveral reaſons which follow (7).

'1. That no Statutes whatſoever which are any way contrary to the word of God or the Laws of the Land, are in themſelves binding. 2.

(1) Reg. T. p. 109, &c. (2) Ibid. p. 112. (6) Nov. 13. (7) Ibid. p. 122.
(3) Ibid. p. 114. (4) Ibid. p. 115. (5) Ibid.

That

That no perſon ſhall be thought to have violated a penal Statute, if he be willing to ſubmit himſelf to the penalty when it ſhall be required of him by the Magiſtrates of the Univerſity. 3. That no perſon by ſuch a promiſe is bound to the obſervance of any Statutes further than they ſhall come within his knowledge, ſo that his ignorance of them be not wilful and affected.'

Which reaſons being looked upon as very equitable, were confirmed by Convocation Jan. 1.

Jan. 2. The Order for ſpeaking of Latin in Colleges and Halls at times of refection eſpecially, being neglected, was this day reinforced by the Viſitors.

Jan. 16. Mr. Thom. Lockey, Student of Ch. Church, who ſome days before this had 'preached a very ſcandalous Sermon before the Univerſity' (ſo the men of theſe times were pleaſed to call it) was ſuſpended (1) by the Viſitors Order from preaching within the precincts of the Univerſity, and deprived of the office of Tutor &c.

The ſame day twelve Poſt Maſters of Merton College were removed (2) becauſe they had been elected into their places contrary to the Authority of Parliament, declared by an Order prohibiting Elections in Colleges. But ſoon after ſeveral of them were reſtored by the means of Sir Nath. Brent, which he made to the Committee.

Jan. 22. Two Fellows of Merton College were expelled, (3) namely, Mr. French the Regiſtrary of the Univerſity, and Mr. Brent, but the former then laying on his death bed, his expulſion was not for the preſent put in execution. Mr. Edward á Wood, Fellow of the ſame Houſe, was then alſo, for divers miſcarriages and miſdemeanors ſuſpended from his Commons and all other profits of his place for one week, and alſo ſuſpended from being Tutor in that Houſe until further Order (4). The miſdemeanors were, 1. entertaining of Strangers at his Chamber with more Wine than was thought convenient: 2. for drinking the King's health at Medley two years before, with ſome of his Contemporaries of Trinity College &c. Occaſioned by the uncharitable information made to the Viſitors by Tho. Franke, before mentioned, who now laid (as 'twere) upon the catch, to bring that College into diſtraction and trouble. Of this perſon, I muſt note, that after all his obſequious flatteries, falſe tales,

(1) Reg. Viſit. p. 339. (2) [Ibid.] (3) [Ibid. p. 345.] (4) [Ibid. p. 346.]

cringing

cringing to the Preſbyterians and Independents, and his being actually in Arms in the Univerſity troop, againſt K. Ch. II, at Worceſter fight; had the impudence at the King's Reſtoration to turn about, and by his money, to obtain the Rectory called Cranfield in Derbyſhire. But 'tis no wonder, ſeeing hundreds of his profeſſion did the like, and obtained too for their money (which the royal party wanted) Prebendſhips, Deanries, and Biſhopricks.

In this Month of January, and ſome time before (1) hapned a difference between the Committee ſitting at London, and the Viſitors at Oxford, occaſioned by putting in perſons into thoſe places, which the Viſitors had made void for their own creatures. So high it was, and ſo much reſented by the latter, that they had thoughts of flinging up their Commiſſion. And indeed, conſidering all things, the Viſitors (according to the apprehenſions of thoſe that knew how the matter ſtood) were abuſed; for thoſe ſcandalous perſons which they had ejected, the Committee would not only reſtore, but fill vacant places without their conſent with factious and vicious perſons. Among theſe (not that I ſhall mention the pot-poet of Ch. Ch. ejected by the Viſitors, but put into a Fellowſhip of Merton College by the Committee) were Hen. Eedes and Rob. Whitchcote, two Cambridge Bachelaurs, thruſt into Lincoln College by them; who, with Anthony Adlard, and George Hitchcocke, two other Cantabrigians, as bad as they, did almoſt ſubvert that Houſe, by a faction they bred, and (with an old and falſe Rector) foſter'd, which continuing till the Reſtoration of K. Ch. II was ended by the ejection of thoſe that were left. Pray be pleaſed to read theſe three Letters following, and you'll underſtand the full ſtate of the buſineſs.

'To the Right Honorable the Committee for Reformation of the Univerſity of Oxon.

May it pleaſe this Honorable Committee,

Wee cannot but with ſadneſs of heart take notice of ſome Orders from yourſelves which have proved (though wee preſume not intended by you) much to the prejudice of the Reformation of the Univerſityes, which have alſo cauſed much contempt and ſcorn to be caſt upon us the Viſitors, they being in oppoſition to orders made by us: So that if there be not a

(1) Ibid. p. 340, 341, 356, 357.

right

right underſtanding between us and yourſelves this work of Reformation will be much retarded, and wee ſhall be much diſcouraged: And although wee have been ſylent after Orders to this purpoſe, yet now wee are conſtrained to apply ourſelves unto this Committee hoping you will be pleaſed to do us right herein. You cannot but know what power and authority the Parliament hath been pleaſed to give us, whereby wee are enabled to fill the places of thoſe that have been removed, and alſo all void places where Colleges are not in a condition to make their own Elections, and that your Committee have from time to time declared that the power of putting in Fellows and Scholars lyeth wholly in this Committee of Viſitors and not the Committee of Parliament, who are a Committee of Appeal as yourſelves have formerly declared, and in particular did declare in the caſe of Dr. Hood Rector of Lincoln College. And wee are ignorant that ever the Parliament have in any particular altered our power, only in the caſe of non-ſubſcribing the Engagement. And therefore muſt make bold to claim it as our right till the Parliament ſhall think fit to alter it. And ſo it is that when wee had formerly removed divers Students out of Ch. Church College for their delinquency and other ſcandalous carriage, this honorable Committee was pleaſed upon their appeal to yourſelves (without enquiring into the grounds of our proceedings or giving notice thereof, that wee might have ſatisfied you of the juſtneſs of our doings therein) to reſtore them to their places and turn out thoſe that were put in by us: And in particular Mr. Severne, whom wee caſt out by direction from yourſelves, (who did alſo appear both malignant and ſcandalous) upon his bare appeal you reſtored him and removed Mr. (1) Maudit, which wee by your order put into his room. And likewiſe two Fellows of (2) Lincoln Coll. which for their ſcandalous behaviour were refuſed by the Committee of Viſitors to be put into that or any other College, and were yet afterwards by yourſelves put in, which are a burthen and grief at this day to the honeſt party of that Houſe. And now of late when wee had put in one Mr. Oſbourne, (3) (a man every way accompliſhed, both with learning and other accompliſhments fit for any preferment) into Dr. John Wainwright's place in All Souls College, which place was in our power to diſpoſe of, that College being not in a way to make their owne

(1) Mr. Ben. Maudit lately of Exeter Coll.
(2) H. Eedes and Rob. Whitchcote.
(3) Joh. Oſbourne, Nephew to W. Draper one of the Viſitors.

Elections,

Elections, it being that which hath been allowed to the Committee theſe three years and never yet denied us, yet notwithſtanding you have been pleaſed to vote our Order concerning Mr. Oſborne to be null, and to put Mr. —— Brice in his room, which doth ſtill put further diſcouragements upon us, and will render us ſo contemptible in the eyes of this Univerſity that we ſhall not be able to further the work of Reformation ſo happily begun. And except that power which the Parliament hath beſtowed upon us be maintained and each Committee act in their proper ſphere, wee muſt be forced for time to come to deſiſt this ſervice, to avoyd the ſcorn and contempt that is and will be put upon us. And therefore wee deſire that each Committee may rightly underſtand their own power, and act accordingly, whereby wee may be encouraged with chearfulneſs to go on in that ſervice. But if the Parliament think fit to take that power from us, which they have conferred upon us, wee ſhall be very well content to be ſpared from that troubleſome Employment which hath been ſo much to our charge and expence of time. But hoping that theſe things paſſed from this honorable Committee upon miſinformation and not with intent to put theſe diſcouragements upon us, as they have proved in the event, wee ſhall offer an expedient at preſent, that ſo Mr. Brice (who is a Gent. wee all reſpect and would be glad to accommodate him in any thing that may not be to the prejudice of others) may be put into a Fellowſhip in All Souls College, and that is in the place of one Mr. Jeremy [Taylor] of that Houſe who, as we are credibly informed by ſome Members of that Houſe, is married &c. Theſe things being granted wee ſhall be encouraged to go on in our Employment, and ſubſcribe ourſelves your humble ſervants,

Tho. Kelsey
Rob. Harrys
Christoph. Rogers
Tho. Appletree
Will. Draper.'

Jan. 17, 1650.

The anſwer of the Committee to the aforeſaid Letter, ſent to the Viſitors, follows:

'Gentlemen,

Your Letter of the 17 inſtant hath been read, and the contents thereof duely weighed and conſidered, as alſo their practice in ſupplying the places voyd

voyd in ſuch Colleges as have not been in a Statutable way to make Elections. And finding in their power nothing that in their judgment, doth contradict this continual practice of theirs, are of opinion upon the whole matter that the Order of this Committee of the 2d inſtant in the caſe of Mr. Brice, conſtituted Fellow of All Souls in the place of Dr. Wainwright (voyd by marriage in regard the ſaid Coll. was not in a capacity to make Elections) be ſubmitted to, and therefore have this day ordered the ſaid Brice to be readmitted accordingly. Nevertheleſs the Committee are willing to hear you if you think fit in any thing that ſhall concern this buſineſs. And whereas you aſſert that you are enabled to fill the voyd places, where the Colleges are not in a condition to make their own Elections (which power of yours hath not yet been made appear to this Committee) they do hereby give you notice that you have liberty to produce ſuch your power. In the mean time they hold it fit that their former Order made in the caſe of the ſaid Brice, be ſubmitted to by you, who are ſenſible of a ſeeming contempt put upon you by it, but do not take notice of the contempt that has been put upon this Committee and the Parliament by your late conteſting with the ſaid Order. This being all I have in command at preſent, I remain

Your affectionate frend and ſervant,

JAMES CHALONER.'

Weſtm. Jan 23, 1650.

The Viſitors reply follows:

'May it pleaſe this Honorable Committee,

Wee have duly weighed your anſwer of the 23 January laſt to our Letter, wherein you are pleaſed to require of us to make knowen our power concerning electing perſons into places in Colleges which are not in a condition of making their own Elections. And having examined our Commiſſion from the honourable Houſes of Parliament, with certain other Ordinances of Parliament likewiſe granted to us; wee humbly conceive upon the whole matter, that full power is given to us by our ſaid Commiſſion and other Ordinances of Parliament to elect Perſons into all voyd places in any Coll. or Hall in this Univerſity, untill the Houſes be fully ſetled to make their own Elections, not only where wee remove any perſon for crimes or offences, but alſo in all other caſes where their places are

voyd or voydable according to Statutes. And wee conceive this honourable Committee is a Committee of an higher nature, to hear and determine matters in caſe of appeal only by any perſon grieved with any ſentence given by us, as is clear by full and expreſs terms in the Ordinance of Parliament 1 May 1647: and as this honourable Committee was pleaſed to declare particularly in the caſe of Dr. Hood, Rector of Lincoln College, by which Ordinance of May 1, aforeſaid, it is provided (as may appear at large) that this honourable Committee, in caſe of appeal by any perſon grieved by any ſentence definitive given by us, will hear and determine every ſuch caſe ſo brought by appeal. Wherein it is further declared that the perſons named in the ſaid Ordinance for the ſtanding Committee, or any 5 of them ſhall ſit at ſuch times as they ſhall appoint to receive upon appeal as aforeſaid ſuch matters as ſhall be ſo brought and repreſented to them, and alſo to receive ſuch matters as ſhall be certified to them, and thereupon to proceed to determine. And likewiſe this honorable Committee was pleaſed to declare, 24 Sept. 1647, that the Commiſſioners appointed by the Ordinance of the 1 May 1647, for the viſiting, reforming, and regulating the Univerſity of Oxon, may enquire of, hear &c.' (ſee before under 24 Sept. 1647) 'And further it appears by an Ordinance of Parliament 21 April 1648 that the Viſitors of the Univerſity of Oxon (upon non-appearance or non-ſubmiſſion of the Members of the Univerſity) ſhall ſuſpend &c.' (ſee before under 21 April 1648.) 'It alſo appears by the Ordinance of 1 May 1647 that the Viſitors of the Univerſity of Oxon, or any 5 or more of them ſhall viſit the Univerſity and enquire of, hear, and determine &c.' (ſee before under 1 May 1647) 'It further appears alſo by our Commiſſion from the honourable Houſe of Parliament, that there is given to us &c.' ('Tis the ſame power granted, as in the Ordinance.)

By all which wee humbly conceive that it appears as well by clear and explicit terms, as by neceſſary conſequence and deduction from general words, that expulſions, elections, hearing and determining of matters for well ordering of the Univerſity, are wholly in our hands by the aforeſaid Ordinances and Commiſſion, and that ſuch things come before this honourable Committee by way of appeal only: all which power was left unto us, and exerciſed by us from the beginning of the Viſitation untill of late time without any contradiction. And this honourable Committee was then pleaſed upon the motion of any perſon to give them a letter of recommendation to us for the Election of ſuch perſon, and were never wont to elect any perſon, but left that wholly

to

to us. And we humbly conceive that it was a main inducement to the honourable Houſes of Parliament to give us ſo large a Commiſſion, in regard wee that are here reſident in the Univerſity cannot but know the ſtate and condition of the Colleges and fitneſs of perſons to be elected, rather than any that live remote from the place. And beſides what hath been ſaid, if we look back unto preſidents of former Viſitors wee doubt not to make it clearly appear that they have had the authority given them, and accordingly acted by it, which wee here ſpeak of in reſpect of Elections: And the very like caſe fell out not long ſince in Trinity College in Oxon, in the Election of a Fellow into that Houſe in the room of one married. The time of electing another being elapſed (and ſo out of the hands of the Preſident and Fellows) the Viſitors of the College did chooſe one into the place of the party married, which Election was firm and allowed. Now therefore our Commiſſion and Ordinances being expreſs, that wee have the like power and authority as any other Viſitor or Viſitors whatſoever formerly have had, wee humbly conceive that in electing Mr. Oſbourne into Dr. Wainwright's place in All Souls, wee did therein according to our Commiſſion, and hope that this honourable Committee will not make voyd that our Election ſo much to the prejudice of the young man, who is well deſerving, not only in reſpect of qualifications, but alſo in that he hath been very ſerviceable to the Parliament. And concerning Mr. Brice, he was not removed by us, as your letter ſeems to intimate (where it is ſaid that Mr. Brice ſhall be readmitted) ſo that this honourable Committee was miſinformed concerning us in that particular. Thus having repreſented our Commiſſion and Authority by which wee act in the Viſitation of this Univerſity, wee humbly leave the ſame to your Honours conſideration.

Feb. 4, 1650.'

For the concluſion of this year, it muſt not be forgotten, that the young Phyſicians of the Univerſity ſhewed their art and ſkill in reviving one Ann Green, hanged in the Caſtle Yard 14 Dec. for making away her Baſtard Child; and the young Poets alſo their fancies at the prodigy of it. The particulars of the action I ſhould here ſet down, but being already done by Mr. Rich. Watkins, Student of Ch. Church (now Rector of Whichford in Warwickſhire) in a little Pamphlet about that

time (1) publiſhed intituled 'News from the Dead,' I ſhall omit that which I once intended.

It muſt be noted alſo, that Independency increaſing very much in London, it was aimed at by the Grandees there that it ſhould take rooting and increaſe in the Univerſity, and ſo conſequently dilate itſelf through the Nation. So that whereas the preaching at St. Mary's was moſtly performed by the ſix Miniſters before mentioned, and ſuch that were appointed by them; it was thought fit that Independents ſhould be mixed among them, and if poſſibly have the greater ſhare in preaching. Of theſe, the chief were Mr. Thomas Goodwin, Preſident of Magd. Coll. commonly called Nine-caps, becauſe having a cold head was forced to wear ſo many: Mr. Joh. Owen, Mr. Pet. French, Mr. Thank. Owen, Ambr. Upton, Franc. Howell, with others of ſmaller note.

An. { Dom. 1651 / 3 Car. II.

Apr. 18. Whereas there were now divers public Lectures and Sermons in ſeveral Churches and Chappels in the Univerſity, not only upon the Lord's, but other days, at the ſame hours that private prayers (and other Collegiate Exerciſes) were appointed in Colleges, ſo that Scholars could not poſſibly attend both; it was therefore this day (2) ordered by the Viſitors that all Students and Scholars ſhould have liberty to attend the public duties, and be excuſed from the private at ſuch times. But in caſe it ſhould appear that any private perſon ſhould neglect (under pretence of this liberty) both the public and private duties, ſuch was to be left to the cenſure of the Governours of the reſpective Houſes. Whereas alſo there were now divers Collegiate Exerciſes on Saturday in the Evening, and at night after Supper time; as alſo on Monday Morning early, in ſeveral Houſes, they further ordered that the Exerciſes of thoſe times ſhould be changed into ſome more convenient ſeaſon, that ſo the Worſhip of God, to be performed on the Lord's day, may not be hindred, and that Scholars might the more freely and comfortably enjoy the public Ordinances on the Lord's day.

(1) Printed at Oxon twice in An. 1651. (2) Reg. Viſit. ut ſupra, p. 354.

Thus

Thus the effect of the aforeſaid Orders, by which all were in a manner obliged, or at leaſt to have liberty,

I. To obſerve public Exerciſes, ſuch that were lately (and ſoon after) as I ſhall tell you in An. 1653, ſet up in the Univerſity by the Viſitors, and well affected perſons to their cauſe, as 1. at Magdalen College every Saturday at four of the clock in the afternoon, where a Sermon was preached by the Preſident and Fellows in their turns, for preparation of the day following. Goodwyn alſo the Preſident, did about this time conſtitute an Independent meeting to be ſolemnly obſerved every Wedneſday in the afternoon in his Lodgings, where every one of that faction, did, before he could be entred a Member of that Church, make an open confeſſion of his ſins to the Auditory, which, to thoſe that came thither out of curioſity, and to others alſo, ſeemed very ridiculous. 2. At Corpus Chriſti Coll. every Sunday morning at 8 of the clock, where alſo a Sermon was preached by the Preſident and Fellows. Stanton alſo the Preſident of that Coll. did ſet up a Preſbyterian meeting in his Lodgings there every Thurſday in the afternoon, and laſted till 4 of the clock, at which time they were called away to Ch. Church Sermon. 3. At St. Mary Magdalen Pariſh Church every Sunday in the afternoon at 4 of the clock, (after Sermons had been done at St. Mary's, St. Martin's, and elſewhere) preached by Mr. Conant, Rector of Exeter College and others. 4. At St. Mary's every Tueſday morn at 7 of the clock, where a Sermon was conſtantly preached by ſeveral of the Univerſity. 5. At Ch. Church every Thurſday at 4 of the clock in the afternoon, by the Dean, Canons, and ſome others. 6. At Allhallows Pariſh Church a Lecture every Friday morning at 7 of the clock, by the ſaid Mr. Conant: and in the afternoon a Preſbyterian meeting in the houſe of Dr. Rogers in New Inn Lane, wherein after the King's Reſtoration was many times a meeting of the Quakers.

II. To prepare themſelves for the Lord's day, by omitting thoſe Exerciſes, which were in many Houſes on Saturday nights according to Statutes and ancient Cuſtoms, as at Merton, Oriel, and elſewhere, which by their Order were appointed to be on Friday nights. And likewiſe that the ſaid perſons might enjoy the public Ordinances all the Lord's day, thoſe Exerciſes on Monday morning in ſome Colleges, were deferred till the afternoon, leſt Scholars ſhould make preparation for them on Saturday or Sunday night. So great was the care of theſe perſons for the due and orderly keeping of the Lord's day, that they would ſuffer no tipling

tipling in common houſes, idling about the Streets, walking in the fields, ſports, &c. and ſuch like. For if any perſon was guilty of any of theſe matters he was looked upon as a ſcandalous perſon and to be avoided.

June 13. An Act that had not been ſolemnized for ſeveral years paſt, was this day (1) voted by the Convocation to be kept; who then alſo withal conſented to the (2) Orders of the Delegates, of abrogating ſome, and changing other Statutes belonging thereto, which were to be obſerved by the Inceptors. 'Tis remembred by ſome that there was a very great concourſe of people at the time when 'twas ſolemnized, and that moſt of the Scholars in the Univerſity, that had not yet ſeen one, were ſo rude and impetuous, that the Vicechancellor (a moroſe and peeviſh perſon) was forced to get ſeveral Guards of Muſketeers of the Garriſon to awe them at St. Mary's, and to make way for Strangers, and others concerned in the ſolemnity, which was never before, or ſince known. Several of thoſe, lately ejected by the Viſitors, came out of curioſity to ſee it, and being much taken with the unuſual obſervance of it, with many ridiculous matters therein, Rob. Whitehall, as 'tis ſaid, publiſhed an Engliſh Poem, bearing this Title, 'The Marriage of Arms and Arts, July 12, 1651, being an account of the Act at Oxon to a friend.'

Auguſt. In this month great diſtraction was among the Scholars and Soldiers by a conſtant report of the coming of King Charles the 2d to Oxford, at what time he had made his progreſs from Scotland to Worceſter, manifeſted by theſe particulars following all acted in a week's ſpace or little more.

I. The caſting down and demoliſhing all the Sconces belonging to the Fortifications about Oxford, eſpecially on the North ſide, leſt the King and his Army, who intended towards Oxon (but hindred by great ſtore of rain and thunder which then hapned) ſhould make it a Garriſon or take it in for his own uſe.

II. The unadviſed demoliſhing of the Caſtle by Colonel Will. Draper the Governour, which but an year or two before was made impregnable at the charge of 2000li of the Town and Country.

III. The unadviſed fortifying of New College thereupon, by the ſaid Colonel, to the great detriment, 1. Of the Scholars thereof, who for the preſent were forced to quit their quarters. 2. Of the buildings, by making

(1) Reg. T. ut ſupra, p. 141, &c. (2) Ibid.

great

great holes through the walls of the Cloiſter and gates, for the ſcouring the way by Smithgate, the paſſage leading to the College, and the way from Queen's College to their back, or Non licet, gate, as alſo the breaking down the Wall at the entrance into their privy-houſe, to the end that a paſſage might be made to the Tower of defence, which in three days time they had erected of ſtone in the middle of New College, purpoſely to clear thoſe parts, if occaſion offered. 3. Of their Neighbours, by plucking down Queen's College wall (near to the ſaid Tower) which parts their walks and New College lane, as alſo two or three tenements which joined to the weſt Cloiſter.

IV. The Scholars their putting themſelves into a poſture of defence, who raiſed at the charge of all Colleges a Troop of Horſe, which, with Reformadoes, or Volunteers, conſiſted of about 120. Their Captain was John Kent, Maſter of Arts and Fellow of New College, and their Motto on the Flag 'Non Arte ſed Marte.'

But the King taking up his Quarters at Worceſter (becauſe of the great ſtore of rain that fell) this confuſion laſted not above 10 days, for the Academical Troop going for the moſt part to that place, all things here were quiet.

Oct. 28. Ordered by the Parliament that the Maſters of Arts do preach every week in their turns in St. Mary's Church, Oxon, all the year long: that it be referred to the Vicechancellor and other Heads of Colleges in the ſaid Univerſity, that they do appoint one day in a week, which they ſhall judge moſt convenient for the ſaid Maſters of Arts to preach in their turns all the year long, &c. They preached every Sunday morning: and Owen and Goodwin, with ſome of the Independent Faction preached in the afternoon.

November 30, Sunday, a Conventicle of Independents and other Sectaries being kept at Bridewell without Northgate in the afternoon, (to which among perſons of account, repaired divers handſome women, and among them the wife of Mr. Goodwyn Preſident of Magd. Coll.) the young Scholars did repair thereunto more this day than ever before. Some of them, encouraged, as 'tis ſaid, by certain Lay-people, not only put their hands under the womens petticoats, but pluckt off their ſhoes and garters, while others hummed, hiſſed, ſtamped, ſhoved, &c. and made ſuch diſturbance, that ſome of the Sectaries drawing their Swords, were encountred by the Scholars with Cudgells and ſome other weapons. The meeting

meeting being thus diſturbed and the ſpeaker ſilenced, the Sectaries put up a Petition to the Council of State, for remedy of their grievances, and therein tell them 'that the malignant party in this City and Univerſity (whoſe number and malice is very great) have not ceaſed to moleſt them with many injuries and affronts, eſpecially in their private meetings for the Worſhip of God. And to that height is their fury grown, aſſaulting and robbing ſome, beating and cruelly whipping others, uttering deſperate threatning ſpeeches againſt the reſt and watching all opportunities to put the ſame in execution, that neither themſelves nor any that belong to them may adventure out of their houſes after day light is down without danger of their lives &c.'

This Petition (though not altogether true as to this diſturbance) being read and examined by the ſaid Council, they ſent their Letter to the Vicechancellor and Heads of Houſes to take particular examinations of all ſuch that could teſtify againſt any the contrivers, actors, and abettors of the ſaid Miſcarriage. Wherefore the Vicechancellor ſummoning to his Lodgings in Braſenoſe, all ſuch that had ſubſcribed the Petition (which were ſent to him incloſed in the letter) he, upon examination of them, found out a conſiderable number, of which ſome were ſeverely puniſhed, but the generality only made a recantation of what they had done (a form of which was then laid before them) and ſubſcribed it, which is all that I can ſpeak of this matter, only that whereas the petitioners ſaid that they were robbed, whipt, beaten &c. muſt be underſtood of certain Parliamentarian Soldiers lately diſbanded, who remaining in the City very diſcontented, made it their employment to rob and beat people in the night time in bye-lanes and other obſcure places; and as 'twas thought to encourage young Scholars againſt thoſe Soldiers and Officers now remaining in the City.

The next matter obſerveable is, that after the fatal fight at Worceſter, was the defacing of all tokens of Monarchy in the Univerſity and City; as the King's Arms in public places, his Arms and Head on common Signs belonging to Inns or Ale-houſes, his name in glaſs windows and the like. The defacing alſo of all Monuments of Superſtition, as they were pleaſed to ſtile them, namely poſtures of Prophets, Apoſtles, and Saints painted in College Chappels both on Stalls and in Windows. The picture of Christ in our Lady's Arms, or in other poſtures, whether cut in ſtone, wood, or painted. As alſo Scripture Hiſtory in Glaſs, Croſſes, &c. in

in the defacing of which Chriſt Church were great loſers through the violent zeal of Henry Wilkinſon before mentioned, Canon of that place; who, when they were taken down, was ſo far from having them laid up and preſerved, that he furiouſly ſtampt upon many parts of, and utterly defaced them. But that which was moſt of all remarkable is this, that the execution of ſome of theſe matters being committed to ignorant people, the 10 Commandments and certain Verſes of Scripture that were painted on Walls and in Tables in ſome Pariſh Churches, were ſometimes defaced, inſtead of the King's Arms, or elſe as matters ſuperſtitious.

One Captain Billiers, who commanded a Foot-Company in Oxford, and was ſometimes Deputy Governour under Col. Will. Draper, was the moſt active and zealous man in theſe matters, not ſparing the monument of a Cavalier (or a Traitor, as he was pleaſed to ſay) to paſs his fury, eſpecially that of Capt. Edw. Fielding in St. Mary's Church, the which, for certain paſſages thereon, he cauſed to be taken down and caſt out of the Church (1). He, not to let him paſs without ſome Character, was a man of inconſiderable valour, which he was uſed in full to expreſs over the Carcaſs of a Cavalier, or over a ſtock or a ſtone that lay in his way. He was never ſeen by ſome, (after they had heard of his Gallantry) but were put in mind of that noted Duelliſt in the Comedy Capt. Beſſus, and without doubt he was altogether as daring as he. He ſaid it of himſelf more than once at the High Table in Braſenoſe College Hall (where for the moſt part he took his diet during his abode here) that before he had got the certainty of his Salvation, he was a very coward, but ſince, he durſt run into the mouth of a Cannon, (Cannon-baſket perhaps he meant.) But thoſe that knew him did imagine that he wanted the firſt, of which he ſo much boaſted, becauſe he had ſo much of the latter; which appeared evidently in that he made no reply at all to a Captain of his own gang, who did in effect call him Coward, when he ſaw him ſo unmercifully beat the poor Scotch Soldiers in St. Giles's Church yard in Oxford, when they were brought from Worceſter fight; their fault being no other than begging when they were almoſt ſtarved; which was argument ſufficient to perſuade the beholders to a belief more of his patience than aſſurance, and that he had not the aſſurance at all, or elſe that he had left it at home in his other breeches. To conclude, he had better command

(1) He cauſed ſome words alſo to be obliterated in Sir Will. Pennyman's Monument in Chriſt Church.

of his teeth than his hands, and had more courage to weild the weapon laying by his trencher, than that which he wore by his ſide. He was living at Leiceſter An. 1670, and was then, and before called by ſome Captain Villers.

An. { Dom. 1652 / 4 Car. II.

After the Committee of Parliament for the Viſitation of the Univerſity was (among others) diſſolved, it was conceived that the power of the Viſitors did then expire, and the rather for that the Committee of Appeals was likewiſe diſſolved. Hereupon ſome motions having been made for a new Commiſſion to be granted to other foreign Viſitors, it was thought to be 'è re Academiæ' that to prevent others, the Academians ſhould petition for Viſitors of their own body; and to that purpoſe this following Petition was agreed on and ſent to London, to be preſented by ſeveral Heads of Houſes and the two Proctors, to the Parliament now ſitting.

'Whereas it hath pleaſed the Parliament out of prudent and tender care of this Univerſity by a ſpecial Ordinance of the firſt of May 1647, and a Commiſſion under the broad Seal bearing date the 27 of Sept. then next following, to nominate and appoint certain perſons for the Reformation and Viſitation of the Univerſity of Oxford and the ſeveral Colleges and Halls therein, and in order thereunto to erect a ſpecial Committee of Parliament to receive appeals, and with other powers in certain caſes: which Committee in regard of their weighty affairs of Parliament on which they are to attend, are now diſſolved, and the Viſitors nominated in the ſaid Commiſſion, are ſome of them ſince become incapable, others abſent, and thoſe few that remain upon the place forbear to act, as doubting whether their power be not expired. We therefore conſidering that notwithſtanding the fair progreſs made by the Viſitors in the work for which they were deſigned, there yet remain ſeveral things neceſſary to be done for the advancement of Piety, the improvement of Literature, and the good Government of this place; in regard the Statutes of the Univerſity and Houſes have not yet been fully examined, the ſeveral powers given by the local Statutes of moſt Colleges to their Viſitors yet unſettled, nor any courſe eſtabliſhed for determining of particular emergencies, which the preſent Statutes doth not reach: Do therefore pray, that it would

pleaſe

pleaſe you to take the premiſes into conſideration and appoint a convenient number of Viſitors, reſiding upon the place, who may be authoriſed to proceed in, and put an end to the work intended in ſuch manner and within ſuch time as your wiſdom ſhall think fit.'

This Petition was preſented to the Parliament by Dr. John Wilkins, Mr. Goodwyn Preſident of Magdalen College, Mr. Owen Dean of Ch. Church, Mr. Owen Preſident of St. John's, and Mr. Franc. Howell, Proctor, and being read in the Houſe upon Friday June 11, for it was preſented on the 8 of the ſaid Month, a Committee was appointed to conſider of it, to whom the Preſenters of the Petition made theſe propoſals following in writing:

'1. That the perſons (according to the Petition) be only ſuch that are reſident upon the place, who may the more conveniently and conſtantly attend the work.

2. That they be few in number, not many more than thoſe of the Quorum, whereby the ſame perſons may be engaged to make it their conſtant and frequent work, becauſe in carrying on thereof frequent recourſe will neceſſarily be had to what hath paſſed before.

3. That they be perſons who may be beſt entruſted, as being moſt eminent and conſiderable for piety and good affection to the eſtabliſhed government of the Common-wealth.'

Concerning alſo the power of theſe Viſitors, that it be:

1. 'To review and reform the Statutes of the Univerſity, and compoſe ſuch a body of the ſame as may be moſt conducing to the advancement of piety and learning for the ſervice and advantage of the Common-wealth, to be preſented to the Parliament for their approbation and eſtabliſhment thereof.

2. That reſerving the eſſentials of each College, their ſeveral Statutes be in like manner reviewed, and a body compoſed for the regulating each Society, eſpecially in point of exerciſe and manners, to be in like manner preſented to the Parliament.

3. To make Orders, as occaſions ſhall require, for the better government of the Univerſity and ſeveral Houſes, to be in force till the forementioned Statutes be perfected and confirmed by authority of the Parliament.

4. To receive appeals, determine offences in Societies, and all ſuch emergent caſes as did formerly appertain to the Viſitors of Colleges to determine.

Theſe propoſals I ſay being preſented to the Committee appointed for the buſineſs, thereupon paſſed theſe enſuing Votes on June 15.

'1. That the Viſitors to be appointed ſhall have power to view the ſeveral Statutes of the ſaid Univerſity, and every College and Hall therein reſpectively, to the end that they may be reduced to ſuch a ſtate as may render them moſt conducing to the advancement of true Piety and Learning, and the intereſt of this Common-wealth, and the ſame to be preſented by them to this Committee.

2. That the Viſitors ſhall have power to receive appeals, determine differences in Societies, and in all ſuch emergent caſes as did formerly appertain to the Viſitors of Colleges to determine according to the local Statutes of the reſpective Colleges, provided that none of the Viſitors ſhall have power to act as Viſitors in their reſpective Colleges.

3. That the Viſitors to be named ſhall be ordinarily reſident in the Univerſity.

4. That the number of Viſitors ſhall be but ten.

5. That ſix ſhall be of the Quorum.

6. That the Vicechancellor for the time being ſhall be one, and the reſt theſe following, namely, Mr. John Owen Dean of Ch. Church, Mr. Thomas Goodwyn Preſident of Magdalen College, Mr. Peter French Prebend. of Ch. Church, Dr. Jonathan Goddard Warden of Merton Coll. Mr. John Conant Rector of Exeter Coll. Dr. Edm. Stanton Preſident of Corpus Ch. Coll. Mr. Thankful Owen Preſident of St. John's, Mr. Sam. Baſnett Fellow of All Souls, and Mr. Franc. Howell Fellow of Exeter College.'

Which being the reſolves of the Committee, they were preſented to the Parliament, but the Members taking no effectual Order about them, the Lord General Cromwell was pleaſed to appoint the ſaid Viſitors for a time (they being moſtly Independents) for the aforeſaid ends and purpoſes; but did not ſit till the year following becauſe of certain differences on foot in the Univerſity relating to them.

Nov. 17. In a Convocation then held, were ſeveral Statutes (1) publiſhed for the taking away the Bachelaurs curſory Lectures and appointing in their places Declamations. For whereas every Bachelaur was to read 6 Lectures before he took his Degree, (which for their paucity of

(1) Reg. T. p. 174.

Auditors

Auditors have for many years paſt been called Wall-Lectures) the ſaid Convocation appointed that in their ſtead two Declamations ſhould be ſpoken and delivered by every Bachelaur that is to proceed Maſter, in the Natural Philoſophy School, at two o'clock in the afternoon every Tueſday in Term time. Since allowed to be on other days according to the deſire of Proceeders.

An. { Dom. 1653 / 5 Car. II. / 0 / 1 } Oliveri Protect.

The firſt time that the ſaid Viſitors ſat was as I conceive on the 20 of June this year, when upon reading a Commiſſion under the hand and ſeal of General Oliver Cromwell, Chancellor of the Univerſity, directed to the perſons before mentioned, they reſolved (1) then that they would act upon the ſaid Commiſſion for the ends therein expreſſed; that alſo their Commiſſion for the Viſitation of the Univerſity ſhould be read in the next Convocation, and that the ſame Regiſtrary and Mandatary that were appointed in the Commiſſion ſhould ſtand.

June 27. They ordered (2) that a Summons ſhould be ſent to the Heads of Houſes, that they return to them againſt their next meeting, the names of all the Tutors in their reſpective Societies, and the names of all the Pupils belonging to the ſaid Tutors, as alſo the names of all thoſe Under-Graduats that have no Tutors. Which being accordingly done, thoſe Tutors that were not of their gang or accounted godly men according to the times, were deprived of their employments, and the Under Graduats that had no Tutors were in a manner forced to have ſuch that the Viſitors nominated.

The ſame day alſo they ordered (3) that all Bachelaurs of Arts and Under Graduats in Colleges and Halls be required every Lord's day, to give an account to ſome perſon of known ability and piety (to be appointed by the Heads of the ſaid Houſes ſome time between the hours of 6 and 9 in the Evening) of the Sermons they had heard, and their attendance on other religious Exerciſes that day. The Heads alſo or Deputies of the ſaid Societies with all above the Degree of Bachelaur were then ordered to be perſonally preſent at the performance of the ſaid Exerciſe and

(1) Reg. Viſit. p. 393. (2) Ibid. p. 394. (3) Ibid. p. 395.

to

to take care that it be attended with prayer, and ſuch other duties of religion as are proper to ſuch a meeting. The ſaid Order I find was ſtrictly obſerved in all Colleges (one or two excepted) (1) and in thoſe Halls alſo which had Scholars, either in their Chapels or Refectories, even till the year 1660, and then the mode of writing after the Preacher (which was not only uſed by the generality of Bachelaurs and Under Graduats, but by ſome Women, Maids, and School-boys) being diſuſed and accounted ridiculous by the Prelatical party was ſoon after laid aſide by all.

July 4. According to former Order the names of all Tutors and Pupils being then (2) brought in, divers Orders thereupon were made, that is to ſay, 1. That a Regiſter of all Tutors be made and continued and to be kept in the Vicechancellor's hands. 2. That none be admitted to the office of a Tutor without the approbation of the Viſitors, and the reſpective Head of ſuch College or Hall that he or they are of. 3. That all Pupils repair to their Tutors Chambers between the hours of ſeven and ten at night to hear private prayers, and give an account of their time ſpent that day &c. with ſeveral other Orders too numerous here to be inſerted, yet ſuch that wholly tended to religion, good manners, and ſtrict diſcipline.

Sept. 2. Whereas the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London had this day put up a Petition to the Parliament for the continuance of Tithes; the Univerſity, by a general conſent in Convocation, ſent them a ſolemn letter of thanks (3) for the love and care had to the Church &c. The beginning of it: 'It hath been the uſual method of our infinitely wiſe and gracious God to open a door of hope unto his Church &c.' dated 13 of the ſame month.

Oct. 10. To the intent that no perſon ſhould live idly in the Univerſity, and that Gentlemen may anſwer the expectation of their friends, who ſent them thither for the furniſhing them with good learning; the ſaid Viſitors made an Order (4) this day, that the Gentlemen-Commoners of the ſeveral Colleges and Halls in the Univerſity, ſhould, (in their courſes) perform all ſuch Exerciſes as other Members of the ſaid Colleges and Halls of the ſame ſtanding with them were bound unto by their reſpective Statutes and Cuſtoms; and that in caſe of neglect thereof, they

(1) Oriel I think did not obſerve this Order.
(2) Reg. Viſit. p. 395. (3) Reg. T p. 221.
(4) Ibid. in Reg. Viſit. p. 402.

ſhould

ſhould be puniſhed in that ſort, as to the Officers of the ſaid Colleges and Halls ſhould ſeem meet. They took care alſo that the ſaid Order extend to all Chaplains under the Degree of Maſter of Arts, to all Clerks and Choriſters and Servitors, which the ſaid Officers ſhould judge fit to be called to exerciſes.

Nov. 1. According to the truſt repoſed in the ſaid Viſitors for the promoting of godlineſs and learning in the Univerſity, they (1) took care this day that no Scholar ſhould be eligible or admitted into any place of a Probationer or Fellow or Chaplain in any of the Colleges (which are reſtored to the power of making their own Elections by Authority of Parliament) except he bring the Teſtimonial here under written firſt to the Viſitors, and upon their approbation to the Elector or Electors in the reſpective Colleges, ſubſcribed by the hands of four perſons at the leaſt, known to the Viſitors to be of approved godlineſs and integrity, provided they be not Electors. They took care alſo that every perſon ſubſcribing the ſaid Teſtimonial, have firſt a ſight of this Order, and that he be deſired to ſignify ſo much under his hand, together with ſuch his ſubſcription, in theſe or ſuch like terms: viz.

'Having peruſed and conſidered the Viſitors Order for Teſtimonials made 1 Nov. 1653, I ſubſcribe.

We whoſe Names are underwritten upon our own Knowledge of ——— ——— of ——— College, do hereby teſtify to all perſons whom it may concern, that we judge him truly godly, ſtudious, and for his ſtanding in the Univerſity, of good proficiency in Learning.'

So great was the zeal of theſe Viſitors (whether real or no I know not) for the introducing and ſettling the religion now in uſe, and certain ſorts of Learning (eſpecially practical Divinity) into the Univerſity, that their time (which was every Monday and Tueſday in the afternoon) was totally taken up in the Premiſes. Frequent preaching alſo in every Houſe was the chief matter they aimed at; the nurſing up alſo of young men in their principles, and encouraging ſome way or other ſuch youths that deſired or were ambitious to be their proſelytes.

Nov. 14. 'Upon conſideration that one main end of the Univerſity is to train up men as well in divine as humane Learning that they may be able (when the Providence of God ſhall call them) to publiſh the Goſpel

(1) Ibid. p. 405.

of

of Christ, to the converſion and building up of Souls to eternal life, and that Exerciſe in the things of God doth much encreaſe knowledge and favour therein, the Viſitors' (in whoſe words I ſpeak) 'did now think it meet that there ſhould be frequent preaching in every College, as far as the number of perſons qualified for that ſervice will bear. And to the intent that a due and juſt courſe may be ſettled therein, did order that the Heads and Governors of the reſpective Colleges be deſired to ſend into the Viſitors (on the 29th of the ſaid Nov. at the Vicechancellor's Lodging in Ch. Ch. at two in the afternoon) an account in writing. 1. What Preaching and other Divinity Exerciſes are by Statute or preſent Cuſtom performed in their reſpective Colleges. 2. How many Graduats in Divinity, and Maſters of Arts and Graduats in Law deſigned to Divinity by their Statutes, are in their reſpective Colleges. 3. How often their number will voluntarily undertake to preach in their reſpective Chappels and at what times.'

According to the ſaid Order the Heads either returned or brought in themſelves their account; and accordingly, where thoſe Colleges that had moſt Divines, they appointed preaching to be performed on Sunday mornings between the hours of 7 and 9. And in Jeſus College (which had ſtood out ſo long in oppoſition againſt them in the time of Viſitation An. 1648 and 49) they ſettled a Sermon to be preached in full Term every other week. Merton Coll. had no Sermon ſettled there, becauſe they had a Divinity Lecture every Saturday in Term time, that had been ſettled in the reign of Q. Elizabeth which yet continues. See more under the year 1651.

Dec. 23. Whereas Oliver Cromwell, General of the Engliſh Army, had lately taken upon him the Protectorſhip, the Convocation this day, confirmed what the Delegates had done before, namely the ſending a congratulatory (1) Epiſtle to him for the taking upon him that Office. The beginning is 'Sereniſſime Domine, inter omnia pacis et duraturæ tranquillitatis agnovimus te ſummæ rerum præfici quo cuncta motibus feſſa prudentiâ tuâ compones et temperes &c.' It was preſented by Dr. John Wilkins, Mr. Ward one of the Proctors &c. and graciouſly received with promiſe to be favourable to the Univerſity and Learning.

(1) Ibid in T, ut ſupra, p. 226.

I muſt

I muſt now return a little back and tell you that ſome time before the little Parliament (that ſate this year) was diſſolved, the members thereof conſidered among themſelves of the ſuppreſſing Univerſities and all Schools for Learning, as heatheniſh and unneceſſary. And the matter being diſcuſſed ſome days, they would have effected it, but that ſome of them of better judgments gave a ſtop to their frenzy. In order to their proceedings they had provided certain perſons of very debauched principles, that ſhould not only preach but write againſt Univerſities and humane Learning. Among theſe were:

1. *John Webſter* a Chaplain in the Parliament Army, ſometime a Cambridge Scholar, who beſides his perpetual bawling, publiſhed a (1) Book in October this year intituled 'Academiarum Examen:' wherein though he hath propoſed divers expedients (as he is pleaſed to ſtile them) for the reforming of Schools, and for the perfecting and promoting of all kind of Science, yet he was very well known to be one who endeavoured to knock down Learning and the Miniſtry both together; ſufficiently demonſtrated, not only in the ſaid book, wherein he endeavours to diſcover the matter, method, and cuſtoms of Academick and Scholaſtick learning to be inſufficient, but by his and Will. Erburie's Diſputations againſt two Miniſters in a Church in Lombard-ſtreet London, on the 12 Oct. 1653, and at other times before this and in other places. But leaſt this Chaplain errant ſhould paſs unanſwered in what he had publiſhed, Dr. Seth Ward one of the Savilian Profeſſors did, for the honour of Learning and Univerſities, write ſome Animadverſions on the ſaid book, intituled 'Vindiciæ Academiarum,' wherein may be diſcovered the frenzy and weakneſs of Webſter. As alſo in another book publiſhed by Th. Hall of Pembroke Coll. intit. 'Hiſtrio-Maſtix,' and others.

2. *William Dell* of the ſaid Univerſity of Cambridge (bred in Caius Coll. I think) (2) who in a Book that he entitles (3) 'The Tryal of Spirits,' declares that the Univerſities according to their preſent Statutes and practices are not anſwerable to the Schools of the Prophets in the time of the Law, but to the idolatrous high places. And that humane

(1) Lond. in 4to.

(2) Will. Dell was Chaplain to the General Sir Thomas Fairfax, when Oxon was beſieged An. 1646, before whom and ſeveral Commanders he would preach ſtrange doctrines in Marſton Church near Oxon. Tho. Edwards in his third part of GANGRÆNA, printed 1646, p. 63.

(3) Printed at Lond. 4to. An. 1653.

Learning is not a preparation appointed by Christ, either for the right underſtanding, or right teaching of the Goſpel; with a brief teſtimony againſt Divinity-Degrees in the Univerſities, as alſo Luther's teſtimony at large on the whole matter; and laſtly, he endeavours to ſhew, the right reformation (as he ſaith) of Learning, Schools, and Univerſities according to the ſtate of the Goſpel and the Light that ſhines therein &c. Which book alſo, which was ſo little either in magnitude or Virtue (together with what Mr. Thom. Hobbs had ſaid concerning Univerſities in his Leviathan) was anſwered by Dr. Ward at the latter end of his 'Vindiciæ Academiarum.' As alſo by Joſeph Sedgwick M. A. of Chriſt's Coll. in Cambridge, in his little pamphlet 'Of the uſe of learning to the Miniſtry,' at the end of a Sermon preached at St. Mary's there An. 1653.

3. One *John Horne*, who alſo publiſhed a Book this year (but I have not yet ſeen it) wherein he endeavours to gore all Univerſity Learning. Anſwered by Mr. George Kendall, ſometime of Exeter College, in a book entituled 'A feſcue for a horne-book &c.' and others.

As for *Webſter* he by a ſmattering and ſuperficial Knowledge raiſed himſelf a repute among his ignorant followers, in the ſtrength of which he came forth to teach the Univerſities. It was not ſo much an ingenious affection to the advancement of Learning, as a froward and malicious prejudice againſt the Univerſities that put him on againſt the ſaid work. *Dell*, ſo far as his Character may be pickt out of his writings, was an angry, fanatick man, who wanting himſelf ſuch Academical learning as would become his relation, would needs perſuade others againſt it, like the Ape in the Fable. *Hobbes* was a perſon of good ability and ſolid parts, but otherwiſe highly magiſterial, and one that would be angry with all, that did not preſently ſubmit to his dictates. It was thought by one (1) that it would not have been amiſs if he had been acquainted, that for all his ſlighting of the Univerſities, there were many in Oxon, who were very well verſed in thoſe notions and principles which he would be counted the inventor of, and that before his works had been publiſhed. And that though he for his part did think it below him to acknowledge himſelf beholding to the Manuſcripts of Mr. Walt. Warner that noted Mathematician, that thoſe in Oxon, who had ſeen and peruſed them, could not for many things but give him the honour of precedency before

(1) N. S. alias J. W.

Mr.

Mr. Hobbes. As to *Horne* I can ſay but little, and therefore muſt refer you to Mr. Kendall who makes him to be an impertinent writer.

And as we had thoſe that ſtood up in defence of Univerſities, ſo for Religion and Learning; among which muſt not be forgotten Mr. Sydrach Sympſon who wrote very well for its neceſſity and uſefulneſs for the Miniſters of the Goſpel. Alſo Rob. Boreman, D. D. ſometime of Trinity College in Cambridge, and after the King's Reſtoration, Vicar of St. Giles in the Fields, London; who, when the being of Univerſities laid at ſtake, publiſhed a book (1) entituled 'The Triumph of Learning over Ignorance &c.' At the ſame time alſo appeared Edw. Waterhouſe with his (2) 'Humble Apology for Learning and learned Men,' and not long after 'A treatiſe of Religion and Learning, and of religious and learned Men,' by Edw. Leigh, ſometime Maſter of Arts of Magd. Hall in Oxon. In the Epiſtle dedicatory of which he tells us, that 'the argument is ſeaſonable for theſe times, wherein learning hath other enemies beſides the ignorant, if a Governor of a College in the Univerſity, may not go for an Ignano alſo; and wherein the vitals of Religion are in ſo much danger, partly by Scepticiſm of the one ſide, and queſtioning almoſt all the great Articles of Chriſtian faith, and by Libertiſme on the other ſide, as if the primitive Chriſtians, Martyrs, and old Puritans, had been more preciſe than wiſe &c.'

On the 20 of March paſſed an Act or Ordinance (by the Council of State (3) I ſuppoſe, for the Parliament did not then ſit) whereby certain Commiſſioners (called Triers) were appointed for approbation of public Preachers, whether they have the Grace of God in them, and are of holy and unblameable Converſation. Their number was 38, of which were theſe following, that were then, or had been Oxford Students, viz.

Francis Rouſe, Eſq.
Dr. Tho. Goodwyn
Dr. Joh. Owen
Mr. Thankful Owen
Mr. Joſeph Caryll
Mr. Philip Nye
Mr. Thom. Manton
Mr. John Tombes
Mr. Obadiah Sedgwick
Mr Nich. Lockyer
Mr. Will. Greenhill
Will. Packer
Edw. Creſſet, Eſq.

(1) Printed at Lond. 1653 in 4to. (2) Lond. 1653, 8vo. (3) Oliver Cromwell.

Among them alſo were Hugh Peters, the ſhame of England, and of Mankind, and Henry Jeſſey a notorious fifth Monarchy man, both bred in Cambridge. The others could not challenge to themſelves any Academical Education. The queſtion that theſe men put to the Examinants, was not of abilities or learning, but Grace in their hearts, and that with ſo bold and ſaucy inquiſition, that 'ſome mens ſpirits trembled at their interrogatories,' they phraſing it ſo, as if 'they had the Holy-Ghoſt in a Cloak-bag', as was ſaid of thoſe of the Council of Trent.

I cannot compare this Committee, who ſate at Whitehall, to any thing elſe but the Spaniſh Inquiſition, invented by the Dominican Fryers for the enquiring after, and the finding out, and the reclaiming of thoſe Moors and Jews which lived in Spain, in a formal, but not real ſubmiſſion, to the Church of Rome. Theſe had like them a grand Commiſſion to authorize their doings, their proceedings ſevere to thoſe they diſaffected, partial, cloſe, dilatory, and prejudicial. Theſe queſtions, whether idle, ſolid, or captious, were to be anſwered to a like extempore. They had their information and intelligence from all parts. They were examiners, witneſſes, and judges in their own caſe, neither could it be imagined how many turnings Nye had to delay, or delude, or deny any Miniſter (though never ſo worthy) preſented to a living (though never ſo juſtly) of the inſtrument of his approbation. Divers Oxford men underwent their trial, not only ſuch that came in at the Viſitation 1648, but thoſe of the old ſtamp, that had been Royaliſts and Dignitaries in the Church of England. Yet though they were accounted excellent Scholars in the Univerſity and perſons of profound reading, yet ſeveral were put aſide becauſe diſaffected, i. e. not of their opinion; that their anſwers were not to their mind, and therefore inſufficient; that their voice or tone liked them not, and therefore they had not the gift of utterance; that their ſpeaking was too quaintly and therefore they were mere Humaniſts and ſuch that had not the ſpirit; that they carried their hands by their ſides, and their elbows up, and therefore proud; that if he or they would reſign his or their living quietly, they ſhould have a round ſum of money ſo to do. In the mean time, mere canting and lay-perſons, Undergraduates in the Univerſity, or pitiful puling Levits that could never frame an argument were ſure to paſs either by the endeavours of friends, money, or ſycophantizing. 'Twas verily thought that there were never ſuch Symoniacks in the world as theſe Commiſſioners

Commiſſioners were: not a Living of value, but what a friend or the beſt purchaſer was admitted into, no leſs to the ruin than the ſcandal of the Church of England, the Proteſtant Religion, Profeſſors thereof, and the Univerſities.

Many worthy Miniſters loſt their Livings or Benefices for not complying with the three-penny Directory. Had you ſeen what pitiful Ideots were prefer'd to ſequeſtred Church Benefices you would have been grieved to the ſoul. When they came before the Claſſis or Divines, had thoſe ſimpletons only ſaid they were converted by hearing ſuch a Sermon, ſuch a Lecture of that godly man Hugh Peters or Stephen Marſhal, or any of that gang, they were preſently admitted (1).

An. { Dom. 1654 / 6 Car. II. / 1/2 } Oliv. Protect.

Several matters alſo relating to particular Colleges the ſaid Viſitors acted this year, but their time before expreſſed being almoſt expired, Dr. Tho. Goodwyn one of the ſaid Viſitors entertained thoughts of procuring an Ordinance for a further Viſitation of the Univerſity. Which being propoſed, and by him preſſed to Oliver Cromwell, now Lord Protector of England, was by him and his Councel (in purſuance of the inſtrument of Government) appointed and paſſed (under colour and pretence of a better reformation) the ſecond day of September this year, to the end that it might be confirmed by the newly choſen Parliament, who were to aſſemble the day following. In the ſaid Ordinance, was left, as 'tis ſaid, a large blank, purpoſely that the ſaid Goodwyn might put in thoſe of his Confidents that he ſhould think moſt fit, ſuch (I mean) that would be ready at his nod to do and paſs thoſe things which he deſired. As for thoſe honorable perſons that were put in at preſent, who lived ſome near and ſome remote from Oxford, were theſe following, utterly ignorant for a conſiderable time whether they were in the Ordinance or not:

William, Viſcount Say and Seal
Nathaniel Fiennes, Eſq.

(1) Life of Will. Lilly, p. 54.

Sir

Sir Charles Wolſeley Baronet
Humphrey Mackworth, Eſq.
Boulſtrode Whitlock, one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the great Seal.
Samuel Dunch, Eſq.
Sir John Dreyden, Bt.
Rich. Ingoldeſby of Bucks
John Crew of Stene in Northamp.
George Fleetwood of the Vache in Buckinghamſhire
John Bright
Rob. Jenkinſon of Walcot in Oxfordſhire
George Greenfield of Bucks.
} Eſqrs.

Thoſe of the Univerſity that were conſtantly to ſit, were theſe by Goodwyn's appointment:

Dr.
- Rob. Harrys, Preſident of Trinity College
- Chriſtoph. Rogers, Principal of New Inn
- Hen. Wilkinſon, Prebend of Ch. Ch.
- John Owen, Dean of Ch. Ch.
- Thom. Goodwyn, Preſident of Magd. Coll.
- Peter French, Prebend of Ch. Church
- Jonathan Goddard, Warden of Merton Coll.

Mr.
- John Conant, Rector of Exeter College
- Thankful Owen, Preſident of St. John's Coll.
- Philip Stephens, Principal of Hart Hall
- James Baron, Divinity Reader of Magd. Coll.
- Francis Howell, Fellow of Exeter Coll.

In the ſame Ordinance are the names of the Lay and Clergy Viſitors for the Univerſity of Cambridge (which, with thoſe of Oxon had power by virtue of the ſaid Act, to viſit the Colleges of Wincheſter and Eaton, as alſo the Schools of Weſtminſter and Merchant Taylors) which being beyond my purpoſe to mention, I ſhall now omit them. But Dr. John Owen perceiving himſelf fool'd in this matter, that is to ſay, that Dr. Goodwyn had put in ſeveral of his own confidents (ſo many that ſhould always make a majority) and none of Owen's, making him thereby ſit as a cypher, Owen leaves them, and would not at all act among them, but by

by way of revenge ſides with the Univerſity, either to have ſome alterations made in the ſaid Ordinance or elſe annulled.

In January following, the ſaid Ordinance being publiſhed in Convocation, were ſeveral perſons thereupon, that deſired the Vicechancellor Dr. Owen (upon his inſtigation without doubt) that they might at a Delegacy expreſs their apprehenſions concerning what they thought fitting to offer by way of petition to the Protector, certain alterations to be made by him and his Councel in that Ordinance wherein they conceive the intereſts, liberties, and privileges of this Univerſity to be very much concerned, having firſt openly declared that they did with all ſubmiſſion own and acknowledge the power by which this Viſitation was conſtituted, and did deſire to proceed in all peaceable regular ways for the prevention of any breach or diviſion. After this there was, upon another occaſion, a meeting of the Delegates Feb. 2, where the ſame declarations were again inſiſted upon, and it was then moved by Mr. Owen, Preſident of St. John's, that before the Univerſity did attempt any ſuch petition, ſome of them might firſt confer with the Viſitors about ſuch grievances as were like to be ſuggeſted. Which motion was preſently accepted and agreed unto, and in order to it, there was a ſub-delegacy, viz. Dr. Langbaine, Greenwood, Wilkins, Wallis, Ward, Croſs, Mr. Johnſon of All Souls, Johnſon of New Coll. and Milward of C. C. Coll. named to attend the Viſitors to this purpoſe. After which the ſaid Sub-delegates met together in the Provoſt's Lodgings of Queen's College the 5 day of the ſame month, and did agree to be offered to the Viſitors, to be jointly conſulted of, theſe propoſals following:

'1. It is humbly deſired, that the power of the Viſitors in reſpect of ſeveral Colleges; which at preſent are, or hereafter ſhall be deſtitute of local Statutable Viſitors, be the ſame which by the Statutes of each reſpective College hath been allowed to their local Viſitors as Viſitors and no other.

2. That the power of theſe Viſitors do not extend to ſuch Houſes as have local Viſitors of their own, fitly qualified to exerciſe that power with which they are intruſted by the Statutes of thoſe Houſes.

3. That the power intended in the preſent Ordinance for making, abrogating, and altering of Statutes, may be ſo limited as no new alterations be put in execution by the Viſitors till they be preſented to, and confirmed by,

by, his Highneſs the Lord Protector and Parliament, which, they humbly conceived, was intended by the preſent Ordinance.

4. It is further humbly deſired, that the Head of every Houſe and two or more of the Fellows to be nominated and appointed by the Society, be called to be preſent at all debates of the Viſitors concerning any alteration or addition to be made in the Statutes of their reſpective Houſes by the Viſitors, and that nothing of that kind be valid unleſs ſeven at the leaſt of the Viſitors do conſent.

5. Whereas the intereſts of ſeveral ranks of men may be ſo deeply concerned in the deciſions of the Viſitors, it is therefore humbly deſired, that there may be a juſt mixture of them, as namely, Heads of Houſes, ſome Fellows, and ſome others neither Heads nor Fellows (as Prebends of Ch. Church, Heads of Halls, and Publick Profeſſors) in ſuch proportion as his Highneſs the Lord Protector ſhall think fit (as 8 Heads of Colleges, 8 Fellows of Colleges or Students of Ch. Church, and 5 to be elected out of Heads of Halls, Prebends of Ch. Church and Public Profeſſors) who together with thoſe honorable and worthy perſons nominated in the preſent Ordinance, and the Vicechancellor of the Univerſity for the time being, or any ſeven of them, may be appointed Viſitors to all above ſaid intents and purpoſes.

6. It is humbly deſired, that ſuch Viſitors as are actually members of the Univerſity, may (in ſuch a number and proportion as is before mentioned, or as his Highneſs the Lord Protector ſhall direct) be choſen by the Univerſity in Convocation, and their names preſented to his Highneſs for his approbation.

7. It is deſired that the Commiſſion to be granted to ſuch Viſitors may be limited to a time certain, as to continue for one year, and no longer.'

Theſe Heads being thus prepared and agreed upon by the Sub-delegates, and the Vicechancellor having notice that they were ready to confer with the Viſitors at his Lodgings in Ch. Church on Friday in the afternoon Feb. 9, where the Sub-delegates were upon warning ready to attend. And for the more orderly managing of that conference Dr. Palmer Warden of All Souls Coll. was appointed to open the cauſe in behalf of them, having then received a copy of the ſaid propoſals to the end that he might the better explain, and give the reaſons of them ſeverally.

Feb.

Feb. 9, Friday, the Viſitors meeting then at the place appointed (of which Dr. Joh. Owen and Dr. Goodwyn were two) the Sub-delegates of the Univerſity who attended without, were called in, where Dr. Palmer laid open the matter excellently well, and enlarged much upon the propoſals; the particulars whereof being too many for this place, I ſhall therefore paſs them by. All which being done and the Sub-delegates going out, the Viſitors deſired that they would leave with them the paper of their propoſals, which being accordingly done, they told them that if they would withdraw into another room, they would preſently return them ſome account of their thoughts. After this they waited till paſt nine of the clock, continually expecting to be called in, but the Viſitors then broke up and departed without taking any notice of the Sub-delegates, who had waited ſo long upon them. At length Mr. Owen of St. John's came back to them of his own accord and told them the Company was gone; that there had been ſome difference among the Viſitors, but at laſt they had made theſe two votes:

1. That they could not treat with the Sub-delegacy.

2. That their paper (which they borrowed of them, then earneſtly called for on the ſaid Mr. Owen by Dr. Wilkins, according as Dr. Owen had juſt before deſired him) ſhould be ſealed up and left in the hands of their Regiſtrary.

Which being the reſult of the matter, the Sub-delegacy who had reaſon to take theſe their actions unkindly, conceived that their paper was detained in order to ſome diſadvantageous repreſentation of it, as indeed it was, had things proceeded. After all was paſſed, the particulars of theſe tranſactions were ſent to London to Dr. Peter French and Jon. Goddard (who had they been at Oxford, things had been otherwiſe carried) to the end that they might relieve and help them, the moſt ſpeedy and effectual way they could, the former having married the Siſter of the Lord Protector, the other being now his Phyſician. In the mean time it was the preſent thoughts of the ſaid Sub-delegates to procure another Delegacy to give an account to the Univerſity of all paſſages in the ſaid addreſs to the Viſitors, and after that to proceed to petition, being very ſenſible how deeply their intereſts in this place were concerned in this buſineſs, and reſolved alſo to bring it to ſome iſſue by all regular and peaceable ways, not doubting but the whole Univerſity (except ſome very few perſons concerned) would

concur with them. Soon after one of the ſaid Sub-delegacy received an anſwer (1) from Dr. Goddard, (made to the particulars of this affair which were ſent to him and Dr. French) wherein he ſaith thus—'His Highneſs and the Councel reſolve not to exerciſe any Legiſlative power of making Ordinances before the ſitting of Parliament, ſo that any alterations in the Ordinance for Viſitation or a repeal of the ſame, or any new one to be made, are not to be expected: and while it holds thus, divers of the ſaid propoſals (how juſt and fair ſoever) will be out of ſeaſon &c. But ſomething doth occur which may be a conſiderable expedient for ſatisfaction, viz, that though the Protector and the Councel ſhould diſdain to have any legiſlative power, yet it is out of doubt: 1. That they are in a capacity of declaring upon and explaining their own Ordinances. 2. That they may do much by additional Orders, not deſtructive to preceding Laws or Ordinances, which will be no leſs binding to thoſe whom they concern, than Ordinances would be: whence any needful explication may be thought of and obtained from them &c.' With matters relating to this action, which I ſhall now paſs by.

Upon the receipt of this anſwer, and conference with the Vicechancellor, the Sub-delegacy reſted, and they being never called upon by the Delegacy to make any report of what had paſſed between the Viſitors and them, they let the buſineſs fall aſleep, and the rather upon this ſuppoſal, that the Viſitors would uſe their power with due moderation and diſcretion.

I muſt now ſtep back and make mention of other paſſages which I was unwilling to repeat before, leſt I ſhould have interrupted the premiſes, and they are theſe:

1. That July 25, a very offenſive Sermon (as 'twas now accounted) was preached at St. Mary's by one Thomas Aſhton Fellow of Braſenoſe College, on a Text taken from the xxxvii Chap. of Job, ver. 22. "With God is terrible Majeſty." In which Sermon ſpeaking of the Attributes, and particularly that in the text, took a hint from the word terribilis (terræ bilis as he ſaid) to ſay that he was a melancholy God—and among other conceits, ſaid towards the concluſion that 'thoſe in Hell that had no teeth to gnaſh, ſhould gnaſh their gums.' For this Sermon being

(1) Dat. Feb. 15.

convented

convented before the Vicechancellor, was, as I have heard, expelled, but getting in again, ſome controverſy hapned between the Principal and Senior Fellows of Braſenoſe concerning his place. At length complaints coming in to the Viſitors of that matter, they ordered (1) 25 Dec. 1656, that Aſhton ſhould reſign his Fellowſhip and have for the preſent 30li and the next year 30li more.

2. That the Protector was graciouſly pleaſed to continue Chancellor of this Univerſity and upon his own charges to beſtow on the public Library 25 antient MSS, ten of which in folio, and 14 in quarto, all of the Greek Language except two or three. As a farther addition of honour to the Univerſity alſo he very munificently ordered a private Divinity Reader (newly choſen to the place) an annuity of 100li per ann. out of the Exchecquer for the ſaid Reader's encouragement. So that by theſe and other favours the Univerſity in general was devoted to him, and ready upon all opportunities to expreſs their affections.

3. That the Univerſity put up a petition to the Parliament for the reſtoration, the durance, and encouragement of the Civil Law, being incited thereunto by the Civilians of Doctors Commons at London, as Cambridge much about the ſame time had been, ſuppoſing that all three petitions would work their deſires; but what effect they took I know not, neither can I ſay any more of this matter only that the Oxford Petition was approved by our Convocation 18 Nov. this year, and that it was ſoon after ſent to London.

Oxford this year in the time of autumn (1) was peſtered with the Northern Quakers; of whom George Fox was chief. So that whereas we had but a Meeting of the Quakers very rarely in 1653, or ſcarcely at all; now we had them conſtantly in the Lane called the ſeven deadly Sins.

An. { Dom. 1655 / 7 Car. II. / 2 - 3 } Oliv. Protect.

Paſſing by the actions of the Viſitors this year, which were few and inconſiderable, I ſhall proceed to ſomewhat more memorable. The beginning

(1) Reg. Viſit. p. 449.

(2) George Fox ſaith that the Quakers moved Southward from the North, 1654, and I think they came to Oxon that year, in the beginning of the year.

of this year preſents unto us great troubles in the Univerſity, occaſioned by the inſurrection of certain Cavaliers of Wiltſhire and other parts, at Saliſbury (began 12 March 1654): the news of which was no ſooner come to Oxford, but the Vicechancellor Dr. Owen took great care to ſecure the Univerſity and County. For the ſafety of the firſt a Troop of Scholars were forthwith raiſed and armed and put in a poſture of defence under the command of Captain Stephens Doctor of Phyſic and Principal of Hart Hall. In the head of whom the ſaid Owen did often appear well mounted, with a Sword by his ſide and caſe of Piſtols before him. But no ſooner had they very zealouſly ſettled themſelves, but upon the Cavaliers diſperſion, were diſſolved in the beginning of this year.

As for the other affairs of the Univerſity, they were in an ill condition, occaſioned by the irregular proceedings of the Vicechancellor concerning the buſineſs of Habits, which as I conceive he would have totally taken away, never conſidering how common they were to Academians and with almoſt all conſiderable Corporations in England. Scarce a Mayor or Alderman in any petty Corporation, or any Company in London, but have ſome diſtinctive habits proper to their Degrees; and why a Maſter of Arts or Doctor of Phyſic, Law, &c. may not have the like in the Univerſity, I confeſs, I underſtand not, nor can I ſee any reaſon againſt it, more than againſt the Degrees themſelves and the titles thereunto belonging. What was done in order hereunto, many there are now in the Univerſity that are not altogether ignorant. After ſome attempts formerly, there was, (I will not ſay upon a ſurprize) but a very thin Delegacy and at an unexpected time on Chriſtmas day in the afternoon, a vote paſſed for the drawing up of an Order to take away all Statutes that require the uſe of Habits in the Univerſity, which yet at the next meeting in January following was laid aſide, and the Vicechancellor ſeveral times after declared himſelf both publickly and privately to be reſolved to move no more in the matter, but content himſelf with declaring his own diſlike. For the truth is he had ſuch an ill opinion of them (as being totally ſuperſtitious) that he diſliked thoſe that ſtood for them, and 'brow-beat every one who had ſo much manly courage as to appear in their defence.' At the ſame time alſo were ſeveral Orders made (1) in relation to Bachelaurs

(1) Vide in Reg. T ut ſupra, p. 280.

of

of Arts and exerciſes by them to be performed, with other matters relating to Diſcipline, which being partly confirmed in the beginning of the next year, I ſhall then make mention of them.

I need not tell you that divers other times at full Delegacies, when the buſineſs of Habits hath been mentioned, it hath been ſtill laid aſide. But at length at the end of a day, after the Vicechancellor had told them he had nothing more to propoſe, and thereupon divers of the Company were gone, it was then (about the beginning of March following) propoſed by Mr. Corniſh Canon of Ch. Church to reſume the buſineſs of Habits, and a vote was paſſed for a general diſpenſation to be granted in Convocation, of which, any that deſired it, might take the benefit for exemption for the uſe of Habits. And before there could be any new meeting of the Delegates, this among other things was tendered to a Convocation. How little need there was of this, many well at this time knew, when every one that pleaſed did take the liberty to neglect the uſe of them without controul; nor was any one, as was now well known, troubled for it theſe many years, or like to be. Beſides, if general connivance were not enough, it hath been often, both publicly and privately, and was then in open Convocation, profeſſed, that if any perſon was unſatisfied in conſcience concerning the unlawfulneſs of uſing them, he might have a perſonal Diſpenſation for himſelf. But, to continue Statutes in force for the uſe of them, and withal make a general Diſpenſation, that whoever pleaſed might neglect them, upon no other account but becauſe he pleaſed, nor yet to be at the mercy of the Convocation, perhaps for a mulct of 6d. (for that alſo was offered) when it ſhould be demanded, ſeemed very unhandſome, and was accordingly very diſpleaſing to the Univerſity.

The other buſineſs that was ill reſented, was concerning the public Act, which the Vicechancellor much preſſing to take away, as occaſioning a concourſe of people to the Univerſity at that time, of which ſome, (as in all great meetings) might be vain enough (as the Terræ Filii) beſides ſome Exerciſes which in the performance of the Act itſelf, might to ſome ſeem too youthful and light for grave perſons. The Delegates, willing to gratify him in his deſire as much as was poſſible, without wholly deſtroying the Act, conſented to the laying aſide of whatever could without pretence be objected againſt, in the Exerciſes of the Act, and to model the whole and bring it to a very ſerious Exerciſe in Philoſophy, to his own content: and would further, to make it the more really ſerious, have

adjourned

adjourned Diſputations in the other Faculties, at leaſt in Divinity. But this laſt the Vicechancellor was very much againſt, profeſſing that his deſire being that if the ſolemnity of the public Act ſhould fall, it would be quite contrary thereunto to add any ſuch Exerciſes at that time as might make it more ſolemn. Beſides that new modelling of the Act, and taking off ſuch Exerciſes as were any way liable to exception, they conſented alſo to change the day, and (that it might not occaſion any diſorders on the Lord's day, which before came between the Veſpers and the Act) remove it to the middle of the Week, and likewiſe conſented to fix it on ſuch a week as might occaſion the leaſt concourſe of people, fearing, as 'tis probable, any plot ſhould be contrived, or break out by the Cavaliers. They alſo were willing to remove Act Suppers and ſuch common entertainments as were then complained of, as occaſioning exceſs.

An. { Dom. 1656 / 8 Car. II. / 3/4 } Oliv. Protect.

All which things in probability might have paſſed the Convocation held April 10 this year, had not the Maſters been withal exaſperated by the unhappy buſineſs of Habits, which to their great diſtaſte, was by the importunity of ſome, ſo unſeaſonably preſſed at the ſame time. But ſo many great innovations being at one time propoſed, which they muſt preſently without any debate, either deny or aſſent to in terms as they were propoſed upon the firſt hearing of them, cauſed ſuch an averſeneſs to them in Convocation, that they were over voted in the negative by above 38 or 40 voices.

It's true there were at the ſame Convocation ſome other things propoſed concerning the ſetting up of ſome new Exerciſes of public Diſputations in Divinity (beſides thoſe already required by Statutes) which propoſals, coming in the ſame conjuncture of time, were denied alſo. And though divers could have been well contented, that thoſe had paſſed, yet there were many weighty conſiderations could have then been alledged to the contrary by thoſe who denied them; as that, (beſides that the manner of propoſing them to the Convocation was wholly unſtatutable) by multiplying of public Exerciſes, many more Exerciſes at the ſame time

to be performed in the ſeveral Colleges muſt be of neceſſity omitted, as alſo the private attendances of Pupils on their Tutors in their Chambers; which, were there not public Exerciſes at that time, would be required of them; but upon pretence of the public, they would have liberty to omit both. To which may be rationally added the nature of the Exerciſes themſelves in part; for it was now well queſtioned by ſober men, whether it were ſo fit to bring junior Maſters of the firſt year, and perhaps ſcarce of one term ſtanding to diſpute in Divinity in the public Schools before they had been firſt exerciſed therein in their particular Colleges, eſpecially when as the public Exerciſes already by Statute required are ſo numerous that they are accounted a burthen, even by thoſe that did thus preſs the ſetting up of more, and not judged rational that Scholars ſhould be required to give attendance on them, as by Statute they ought to do. And therefore divers knew that many public Lectures were upon this very ground now omitted, and many Diſputations and other Exerciſes which in ſeveral Faculties were by Statute required for the taking of Degrees, were daily diſpenſed with, and that ſo frequently, that in ſome Faculties (Phyſic by name) the Exerciſes diſpenſed with were many more than thoſe that were performed.

Beſides theſe things, that were then denied, as being not thought fit to be preſently paſſed, upon the firſt hearing, there were yet many other very conſiderable parts of reformation then aſſented to, notwithſtanding the diſcontent that was then upon them, as the taking away (1) a multitude of promiſſory Oaths, which though they required things reaſonable to be done, and which were now and ſeveral years after ſo accounted to be, yet were thought not of ſo high a nature as to be enjoined under ſo high an obligation as an Oath, and alſo many other things concerning the regulating of expences and exceſſive entertainments by the Collectors and others upon occaſion of taking Degrees, performing Exerciſes, &c. bringing the Collectors to the ſame rank and Habits with other Bachelaurs, and many other particulars of the like nature; as alſo for preventing diſorders in courſing, making perſons ſo faulty, liable to expulſion &c. All which well conſidered, I think we may well ſay that there was more of real public reformation voted at one Convocation, than had been before by the Viſitors ever ſince their firſt ſitting. But becauſe all was not aſſented

(1) Reg. Tut ſupra, p. 281.

to,

to, the Vicechancellor was highly incenſed, and ſome others, (noted by obſerving men) taking all occaſions to blow the Coal, aggravated it as ſuch an inſufferable affront as was not to be endured; when yet the whole matter in Convocation was carried with as much modeſty and calmneſs as could poſſibly be expected, without ſo much as one word of ill language or any uncivil carriage, only giving their votes when the queſtion was put, without any other ſtir: nor did any hear that the Vicechancellor took offence at any thing in the manner of carriage, but only that he diſcerned ſome to laugh at the lower end of the Convocation; which yet was ſo little, that though ſome obſerving men were preſent, did not diſcern it, and the occaſion was ſuch, that when he was told it, he could not but laugh himſelf. It was this, one of his own Houſe, upon putting the queſtion, having called to others about him, 'Deny it, deny it;' when the Proctor came to gather the Votes, he pulled him to him and whiſpered 'Placet' in his ear, which others diſcerning, might, I ſuppoſe, without any great offence laugh at it.

It's poſſible he might be diſpleaſed alſo, that when upon the queſtion put, he would have the Houſe divide, the Affirmatives to one ſide, and the Negatives to the other (a courſe very unuſual, and which I do not remember that I ever ſaw in Convocation but once) ſome of the Members called for a Scrutiny, which is the uſual way of gathering votes by Convocation; the Proctors going from man to man, and taking each man's vote in the place where he ſits. And this doubtleſs at that time was the moſt deſireable way, (as for other reaſons, ſo) to avoid confuſion and tumult, which in ſo oft dividing the Houſe, as for ſo many queſtions was neceſſary, could not well have been avoided: yea, and in caſe the votes had come any thing near to an equality, this would not have ſerved the turn, but they muſt be numbred. But however that the Vicechancellor was extraordinarily incenſed, was evident, both by ſuch expreſſions as he let fall in Convocation, and the like afterwards to the Delegates, whom he called together at the riſing of the Convocation, only to tell them, that ſince he ſaw the Convocation would not, as he deſired, reform itſelf, he would trouble them no more, but meant to take another courſe.

The next day the Vicechancellor with Owen Preſident of St. John's, went to Coventry and ſtayed there for ſome days. After his return he called the Viſitors together and then voted all thoſe particulars which had been before denied in Convocation, intending to call another Convocation and

and therein to publiſh thoſe decrees of the Viſitors. It was the opinion of others, that this was more than by their Commiſſion they had power to do, it being therein only expreſſed that they ſhould conſider of what Statutes they thought fit to be abrogated or altered, and preſent them to the Protector and Parliament. Some of the Delegates did earneſtly importune him to forbear that courſe, at leaſt for a while, 'till he had better conſidered of it and well adviſed with his friends about it, or that if it muſt be done, he would let it be done by ſome others of the Viſitors (who might as well do it) and not himſelf; for that they judged it a thing not within their Commiſſion and might prove of very ill conſequence to him. But he was of another mind, that they had by their Commiſſion granted to them as much power as ever any Viſitors had, and therefore to make Statutes; for ſuch power (as he ſaid) had been formerly exerciſed by ſome Viſitors.

But it ſtayed not here; ſeveral knew who (1) it was that ſaid, 'he would tear it by the foundation, rather than this gang' (the Convocation) 'ſhould carry it.' And this was the next work to be conſidered, for in the next meeting of the Viſitors was debated the new modelling of the Convocation, not judging it fit that every Regent Maſter ſhould have as good a vote as a Doctor: then alſo was much complaint made that many of them were young men and averſe to reformation &c. that the Convocation was leſs fit now than heretofore, to be entruſted with reforming themſelves, ſince that the multitude of employments abroad takes off from the Univerſity all that are of any worth preſently, and the greateſt part of thoſe that remain were but Drones, or too young to be entruſted with government: And therefore the whole preſent frame to be taken away, and inſtead thereof the power of Convocation to be now put in the hands of godly and prudent men; and afterwards none to be admitted but by the major part &c.' And all this with other, to be publiſhed in a Convocation before the Vicechancellor's going to London to wait upon the Protector.

The whole number of Viſitors (who in leſs than a week's time had ordered theſe things) that had at any time met for that purpoſe, were, beſides the Vicechancellor, only eight. Dr. Rogers, Harris, Hen. Wilkinſon, and Conant, who were the four Seniors to the reſt, were, (as I

(1) Mr. Thankful Owen, Preſident of St. John's.

have heard) againſt theſe high acts, and would by no means be perſuaded to concur therein. The other four, namely, Dr. Goodwyn, Mr. Thankf. Owen, Howell, and Baron, (of whom the Vicechancellor at other times had no great opinion of their fitneſs to be ſo intruſted) were eagerly for them. The former four did doubt whether their power were ſo great as thoſe others confidently affirmed. At laſt they judged it not ſafe to venture without firſt ſeeing their Commiſſion (for all this while they had neither their Commiſſion upon the place, nor any copy of it.) They moved alſo that thoſe of the Nobility and Gentry that were Viſitors with them (who had not been yet ſo much as ſummoned or had any legal notice of ſuch Commiſſion) might firſt be deſired to meet and conſider of it jointly with them, before they attempted ſuch high things. But this would by no means be aſſented to; yet this difference of opinion concerning their power did hinder them from publiſhing theſe their Orders for the preſent.

Soon after the Vicechancellor took all the papers with him (not leaving any copy (as I was told) either with the Regiſtrary or any of the Viſitors) but not ſigned by the Viſitors hands, intending as was ſuppoſed, to get them confirmed at London, and declaring himſelf reſolved to alter the preſent Conſtitution of Convocation. Much importunity was uſed with him, both by the Viſitors and others, to deſiſt from it; but, for ought it appeared, he did go hence with that reſolution. Theſe actings were looked upon as of great concernment and ſeemed to ſome of the Academians to ſtrike at the ſubverſion of all their Charters confirmed by ſo many Acts of Parliament from time to time. And 'twas thought that Oxford was the firſt Corporation in England, on whom any ſuch attempt was made. The Convocation is known to have power to make Statutes for the regulating their own Members, to grant Decrees, to let Leaſes, to plead and be impleaded in Law ſuits, to make Contracts, to receive Grants, and to act to all intents and purpoſes in the name of the Univerſity of Oxford, as a body politic: But whether any new frame erected by the Viſitors inſtead thereof, might have done the like, required a greater ſkill in Law to determine than divers wiſe men could now pretend to.

The objections againſt the preſent frame did not to ſome ſeem of ſuch weight as to call for ſuch a remedy. That many of the Regent Maſters were at this time (as they now are) young men, is true, and perhaps younger than heretofore was wont to be: but this might have been and would

would in a good meaſure be remedied, if Diſpenſations for time were not ſo often granted. That they have power to refuſe a Law that the Vicechancellor and Delegates tender to them, is true alſo: and perhaps it is fit it ſhould be ſo. I am ſure that in former times there hath been need enough of it and perhaps may be in future. But withal it is conſiderable, that though they may hinder, yet they cannot act without the concurrence of others, for not only the Vicechancellor, but alſo the two Proctors have a negative vote. But, it was now ſaid, that they could chuſe a new Chancellor if they were pleaſed the next day &c. If they could, it's more, I confeſs, than I know. And, if they had gone about it, 'twas believed, they that then ſaid 'they could,' would at the time of Election ſay they could not. As long as there was one already in being, who was willing to hold it, 'twas not believed the Maſters, Regent or non Regent, had power to remove him. Many doubted not but that the expreſs conſent of both Vicechancellor and Proctors would have been neceſſary to an act of much leſs concernment. But, 'twas ſaid, in caſe the Protector ſhould not think fit any longer to continue Chancellor; then, unleſs the Convocation was new modelled, he could not be ſecure, that they would chuſe another Chancellor, as he would approve of.

You may ſee, how tender they were of his Highneſs; but 'twas ſuppoſed, he was not fearful of any ſuch accident. No man that knew the Univerſity at this time could think them to be leſs well-affected to his Highneſs now than they were at the time he was choſen Chancellor. And yet, then, there was but one man that gave a vote for any other perſon. It was not therefore likely, that they would willingly chuſe one, whom they ſhould have cauſe not to truſt. Or if it ſhould have been imagined that ſome few of the Houſe, were both ſo ill-affected, and had ſo little diſcretion, as to give a vote for ſuch a perſon; yet 'twas hoped no man could ſo little underſtand the Houſe, as to think there could be either a major part of ſuch, or any conſiderable number. But I forget myſelf while I go to deliver an opinion which was not only of one but of divers conſiderable perſons, very zealous in the matter. The Scene ſoon after was removed to London, and Dr. Goddard and Dr. French being there, were deſired to uſe their intereſt with the Vicechancellor to be very well adviſed before he ſhould engage too far this way; and ſo they did, for by theirs and the endeavours of others, he deſiſted, and the matter came at length to naught.

'Nov. 22, 1656, Saturday. The humble Petition of the Doctors of the Civil Law, in behalf of themſelves and their Profeſſion, was this day read and committed (1).'

An. { Dom. 1657 / 9 Car. II. / 4/5 } Oliv. Protect.

After theſe things were done, paſſed divers orders of the Viſitors relateing to good Diſcipline &c.

1. That all Members of each College (2) commune together in their public Refectory and not be abſent unleſs a reaſonable cauſe be demonſtrated.

2. That all Members of each Society be (3) preſent at religious Exerciſes in their reſpective Houſes under pain of loſing their allowance for the day wherein ſuch omiſſion was made.

3. That all corrupt (4) Elections be avoided in Colleges, which did now give great offence to the men of theſe times, eſpecially thoſe Elections in Magdalen, New, and All Souls Colleges. In the laſt of which were this year ſuch unworthy dealings (as the Viſitors conceived) that the Protector and his Council was acquainted with them for remedy ſake.

4. That for the better inſtructing of Youth in the principles of true Religion and ſaving knowledge of Jesus Christ, there ſhould be (5) catechizing weekly in every College and Hall upon Saturday in the afternoon between the hours of five and ſix to be performed by the Head of the Houſe, or upon his neceſſary abſence (or ſome other juſt cauſe of hinderance) by ſome other meet perſon thereunto appointed by him. All Undergraduates were hereby enjoined to attend in the place appointed to be inſtructed.

Other things they appointed, which for brevity I paſs by, but they themſelves eſpecially, and their actions being diſliked, great endeavours were now uſed, chiefly by the Preſbyterian gang of the Univerſity to have their Commiſſion annulled and other Viſitors appointed,

(1) Merc. Pol. num. 337: which is all that occurs of that affair. (2) Reg. Viſit. p. 441. (3) Ibid. p. 442. (4) Ib. p. 449. &c. (5) Ib. p. 462.

the

the chief reaſons for which ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Parliament were theſe:

'1. That moſt controverſies in Colleges ariſe betwixt the Governors and Fellows of the reſpective Societies. Now to commit the final judgment and deciſion of the ſame to the Governors themſelves (to be both parties and judges) ſeems againſt all reaſon and equity: Foraſmuch as no man was ever held to be a proper judge in his own cauſe.

2. That by the Statutes of the reſpective Colleges of the ſaid Univerſity, all Viſitors are diſintereſted perſons, and (except the Viſitors of the College called Univerſity College, which are the whole body of Convocation) not Members of the Univerſity: So that if by local Viſitors perſons reſiding upon the place are implied (as is deſired by ſome) there is a great miſtake. Indeed the reſpective Colleges had ever Statutable Viſitors, great perſons, in ſingle capacities; but yet ever abſent, and not reſiding upon the place, as followeth:

The King—Chriſt Church

Archbiſhop of Canterbury { All Souls, Merton } Coll.

Archb. of York—Queen's Coll.

Biſhop of Wincheſter { Magdalen, New, Corp. Ch., S. John's, Trinity } College

Biſhop of Lincoln { Braſenoſe, Oriel, Lincoln, Baliol } College

Biſhop of Bath and Wells—Wadham Coll.

Biſhop of Exeter—Exeter Coll.

The whole body of Convocation } Univerſity Coll.

Earl of Pembroke { Jeſus, Pembroke } Coll.

3. That

3. That (particularly) ſome Founders of Colleges (1) within the ſaid Univerſity, ſuſpecting the partiality of Viſitors reſiding upon the place, have ordained that no perſon ſhould exerciſe the power of a Viſitor by Commiſſion or Deputation, that dwelleth in Oxford, or hath, within a year before his ſaid Commiſſion, reſided upon the place; ſo that there being no neceſſity for breaking Statutes in this point, there being many honorable and worthy perſons fitted for the truſt and employment, 'tis hoped that the Parliament would nominate ſuch perſons agreeable to Statutes.

4. That the ſaid Univerſity hath continued under the Scrutiny and Viſitation of ſeveral Viſitors, the ſpace of theſe nine years laſt paſt, a time ſufficient to purge and correct all ill humours and malignity; and of above five hundred Fellows of ſeveral Colleges, which were in the end of the war in that Univerſity, there be not now many remaining: All which are perſons willing and fitting to ſerve the Common Wealth and preſent Government. Now to continue for ever a Viſitation, by perſons unſtatutable that are judges and parties, upon pretence of further reformation, may rather evidence the deſire of rule and dominion in the pretenders, than any regard to the honour, liberties, or Statutes of the Univerſity.

5. That Viſitors reſiding upon the place do rather nouriſh and foment, than appeaſe differences, hearkening to the motions and addreſſes of any junior, factious and troubleſome perſon; too often to thoſe, who pretend to have any intereſt in their favour, againſt the vote and determination of a whole College; and ſo unravel the College acts and alter them to pleaſure their favourites. Whereas if great and abſent perſons were appointed Viſitors, the acceſs to them being not ſo eaſy and preſent, controverſies would be fewer, better grounded, and no ſober perſon would trouble the Viſitor or himſelf, without ſome real injury done to himſelf, or abſolute breach of Statutes.

6. That all or moſt of the Founders of the ſaid Colleges have enjoined their particular Viſitors, to determine according to Statutes, and to meddle in matters of appeal only, and not to create controverſies, but receive them. And ſome Colleges are obliged by oath to reſiſt all determinations of Viſitors made againſt Statutes, by all ways and means poſſible; ſo that for the right government of the ſaid Colleges, according

(1) Braſenoſe and New College.

to

to their Charters and Statutes, 'tis humbly desired, that the Parliament would either preserve their Statutes, or else take away their oaths, and appoint honorable Visitors that are not likely to violate either their consciences or liberties.

7. That the Lord Hen. Lawrence, President of the Council, the Lord Lambert, Warden of the Cinque ports, the Lord Whitlock, Commissioner of the Treasury, the Lords Chief Justices of both Benches, the Commissioners of the great Seal, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney General, in their public capacities, and their Successors (or any other honorable personages as the Parliament shall direct) be made particular Visitors, for the respective Colleges.

8. That under the said new Visitors, to be appointed by Parliament, the respective Colleges may enjoy their trust and Statutable rights and privileges (as all other Corporations of England do) and that the fundamental Statutes be not altered and changed, but by the supreme power of Parliament.

9. That in the mean time you would suspend the Actings of any persons in the University, that take upon them to alter Statutes at pleasure without any Commission to that purpose. And that at the same time you are making Laws, and holding a Parliament at Westminster, you would not permit others to be Legislators in Oxford.

10. And lastly be pleased to consider under what a sad dilemma the Fellows of Colleges now remain. If they do not obey the Orders of these present Visitors they are liable to expulsion for disobedience; and if they do obey the same, they deserve expulsion for perjury and the breach of their Statutes.'

These reasons I say being committed to the consideration of Parliament, there was a form of an Act ready drawn up in case one should have passed, and therein these Visitors were appointed, namely

His Highness the Lord Protector and his Successors be Visitors of Christ Church (1).

Nathaniel Lord Fiennes, Lord Commissioner of the great Seal, and after him the Lord Commissioner of the great Seal, or the Lord Keeper, or Lord Chancellor for the time being, and their Successors be Visitors of New and Wadham Colleges.

(1) Where is Merton College? v. p. 677.

Henry

Henry Lawrence Lord, Preſident of the Council, and his Succeſſors, Preſidents of the Council, be Viſitors of Magd. Coll. and Corp. Chriſti.

John Lord Lambert, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and his Succeſſors Wardens of the Cinque Ports, be Viſitors of Queen's, and Trinity, College.

Boulſtrode Lord Whitlock, Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and after him the Lord Commiſſioner for the Treaſury, or the Lord Treaſurer, his and their Succeſſors, be Viſitors of All Souls, and Balliol, College.

John Lord Glynne, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench and his Succeſſors Chief Juſtices, be Viſitors of Braſenoſe, and Oriel, College.

The Earl of Pembroke and his Heirs Earls of Pembroke, be Viſitors of Jeſus, and Pembroke, College.

William Lord Lenthall Maſter of the Rolls, and his Succeſſors Maſters of the Rolls, be Viſitors of Lincoln College.

Oliver Lord St. John, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and his Succeſſors, Lords Chief Juſtices of the Common Pleas, be Viſitors of St. John's College.

Edm. Prideaux Attorney General, and his Succeſſors, Attornies General, be Viſitors of Exeter College &c.'

But after a great deal of ſtir in this matter, the Act for theſe Viſitors never paſſed (though the reaſons for it were fully conſidered) occaſioned (as 'twas thought) by the prevalency of the Independent party in the Univerſity.

And as theſe people did endeavour as much as in them lay to reform the Univerſity after their own way, and to ſettle a right underſtanding between the Members thereof (which could not well be, becauſe it conſiſted for the moſt part of Preſbyterians and Independents) ſo were there not wanting a raſcally ſort of people, ſuch that had not their mouths ſtopt with the Lands of the Church and Gentry, that made it their endeavours to clamour againſt the Univerſities and the Learning profeſt in them, to the end as was conceived, to make them them ſo odious as to have them taken away and ſo conſequently get ſome of their lands, and rout out all the enemies to Sectariſme that were commonly nurſed up there. They made it their common cuſtom to ſtile them 'the nurſeries of wickedneſs, the neſts of mutton-tuggers, the dens of formal drones, cages of unclean birds,'

birds,' and ſuch like, not ſo much in little auditories, and in thoſe places of faction, Market Towns and Cities, but ever and anon in the Univerſities themſelves, where though great care was taken againſt ſuch doings, yet by ſtealth (as 'twere) they would creep up into pulpits there, as particularly did Vavaſor Powell into that of All Saints Church Oxon, on Wedneſday 15 July this year, and there having got together a great auditory in a very ſhort time, as well of Scholars as Laicks (many of which came for novelty) did firſt very plentifully rail againſt the Univerſities and humane Learning, and then againſt particular perſons therein. Among which was Mr. Henry Hickman, Fellow of Magdalen Coll. of whom he told the auditory that the 'Pope would provide him a Mitre, and the Devil a frying pan &c.' Spoken upon no other account, as was conceived, (and the reaſon that brought the Preacher to Town) becauſe the ſaid Mr. Hickman delivered in the Divinity School the laſt Veſpers on this queſtion, 'An Miniſtri Anglicani habeant validam ordinationem?' that 'the Church of Rome, for aught he knew, was a true Church,' or to that effect, not that he was drawn to ſay ſo by force of argument, but opinion.

As for the ſaid Powell, he was born at Knuckleſs in Radnorſhire, and before his marriage, was an Hoſtler at Biſhops Caſtle in Shropſhire. After his marriage he ſet up for a petty School-Maſter, and ſoon after takes upon him the habit of St. John, and 'leaſt without Ordination (1) (under the Epiſcopal government) he might incur the danger of ſuſpenſion, borrowed of an old decayed Miniſter (his near Kinſman) his Letters of Orders, razeth out the other, and inſerts his own name, and under colour of theſe counterfeit Letters miſſive, he goes unſent and begins to thunder out from the Pulpits; but by reaſon of his inconformity and the many errors he broached, his calling was queſtioned, and the Orders being well ſcanned, were found counterfeit, and he bound to appear at the next Seſſions to be held for the County of Radnor, where appearing and indicted for non-conformity, forging of Orders, and ſeditious Doctrine, was with much ado reprieved from the Gallows.'

Afterwards he went into England, and roving in Kent and Eſſex, ſpread his errors there ſeveral years, to the ſeducing of many a poor ſoul. At length, An. 1646, he returns into Wales, and there by his errors and blaſphemies, robbed God of his Glory, Christ of his Honour, the Scripture of her Truth, the Church of her Miniſtry, and the Chriſtian

(1) Strena Vavaſorienſis, p. 2.

People there of the comfort of Christ's bleſſed Ordinances &c. and continuing there for the moſt part all the War, eſpecially after that Country was reduced to the Parliament, was in An. 1653, by virtue of an Act for the propagation of the Goſpel, made Metropolitan of the itinerant Miniſters there, did and got what money and Church lands he pleaſed.

The next memoir that I find this year is the controverſy in the Election of the Cuſtos Archivorum, in a Convocation held 17 Feb. The perſons that then ſtood were Dr. Zouch, the King's Profeſſor of Civil Law, and Dr. Wallis the Savilian Profeſſor of Geometry. In the Scrutiny for ſuffrages foul play being diſcovered and told to Dr. Zouch, he forthwith came in perſon into the Convocation Houſe, and told the Vicechancellor openly, that he had occaſioned the breaking of a Statute, inaſmuch that that perſon that had moſt votes was not pronounced elected immediately after they were given in and reckoned up, and that alſo he did not require the Proctor to do it, but ſuffered delays while the friends of his Antagoniſt went out continually from the Convocation to procure and fetch in perſons from ſeveral Colleges and Halls to give votes for him &c. Dr. Wallis hereupon entred the Convocation and denied what Dr. Zouch had ſaid by vindicating the proceedings that had hitherto paſſed &c. Mr. Thom. Jones of Merton Coll. and Mr. Henry Stubbe of Chriſt Church they made reply in vindication of Zouch; and Dr. Seth Ward and Mr. Thom. Pooler of Trinity College they made anſwer again for Wallis. At length after a great wrangling and eager diſpute (moſtly from the Statute Book) which laſted an hour after Candles had been lighted (never ſeen in Convocation before, by any perſon then preſent) the Election fell to Dr. Wallis, and was accordingly by the Senior Proctor pronounced ſo, notwithſtanding Dr. Zouch and Mr. Stubbe proteſted againſt it as altogether illegal. (1)

An. { Dom. 1658 / 10 Car. II. / 5 Oliv. } Protect. / 1 Rich. }

Mr. Stubbe did concern himſelf ſo far in this matter (not without a

(1) [1657, Sept. 29, Richard Cromwell, eldeſt Son of Oliver, the Protector, was created M. A. and inſtalled Chanc. of the Univ. at Whitehall, having been elected 18th of the ſame month on the reſignation of his father. See Ath. Oxon. v. ii, Fasti, 1657. See alſo the ceremony deſcribed in Mercurius Politicus, Num. 373.]

great

great deal of malice and raſhneſs) that he was pleaſed to publiſh a Pamphlet (1) concerning it in oppoſition to the Doctor, bearing this Title: 'The Savilian Profeſſor's Caſe ſtated, together with the ſeveral reaſons urged againſt his capacity of ſtanding for the public Office of Antiquary in the Univerſity of Oxford, which are enlarged and vindicated againſt the exceptions of Dr. John Wallis (heretofore of Cambridge) Savilian Profeſſor of Geometry in the ſaid Univerſity, wherein he hath been elected (as it is ſaid) and ſince admitted to the Office of Antiquary &c.'

In which Pamphlet the matter being fully handled I ſhall ſay no more, but refer the Reader to it for his farther ſatisfaction; yet he muſt note this by the way, that ſuch freedom did he uſe therein, and in common diſcourſe againſt the Doctor (which according to the apprehenſions of many that were now in the Univerſity was accounted very abuſive) that he was enjoined by the Vicechancellor to make this recantation (2).

'Ego Henricus Stubbe in Artibus Magiſter, agnoſco me libro evulgato in Dominum Doctorem Wallis nihil in me commeritum contumelioſo, graviter offendiſſe contra bonos mores et diſciplinam hujus Univerſitatis; cujus culpæ meæ veniam ab hac venerabili domo, et ſpeciatim a Domino Doctore Wallis ſubmiſſè peto. Porro ego ſancte ſpondeo atque polliceor non commiſſurum eſſe me ut conſimili de culpâ in hujuſce Academiæ juſtam offenſionem et cenſuram poſthac incurrere poſſim.'

Which recantation being repeated by him modeſtly, diſtinctly, and with an audible voice in a Convocation held 5 May, (he then ſtanding in the middle) the controverſy was ended.

About the ſame time the inſolence of the Anabaptiſts in Oxon being very high, eſpecially againſt the Univerſity, Colleges, and Scholars therein, they had intentions to deſtroy all both root and branch; of which the Protector having received notice, ſent a command to Major Unton Croke (at this time in the City with certain troops of Horſe) to have a vigilant eye towards their proceedings; upon the receipt of which he cauſed parties of Horſe to ride about the Streets ſeveral nights together (eſpecially that of the 8 of May which was to be the time of riſing) to keep all in quietneſs. The Scholars of ſeveral Colleges watched their gates, and had procured ſeveral defenſive weapons for their own ſafety. The generality of the Univerſity were much perplexed and did not know which

(1) Printed at Lond. in 4to. 1658. (2) In Reg. T. ut ſupra, p. 321.

way to turn themſelves. Some withdrew into private places, ſome left their Colleges and lodged in the houſes of Citizens, while others of the moſt godly party prayed day and night to be freed from the danger. At length by the vigilancy of the Troopers there was no appearance of any riſing in theſe parts nor any harm at all done.

June 18, it was propoſed and (1) paſſed in Convocation '1. That no man be put to the ſame oath of obſervation of the Statutes twice, but only admoniſhed of his oath formerly taken. 2. That ſolemn Prayers, Euchariſt and oblations on Act Monday in the morning be taken away.'

July 27, by ſeveral complaints of certain Country Miniſters to the Vicechancellor and ſeveral Heads of Colleges, that the book of 'Advice to a Son,' lately publiſhed by Francis Oſborne Eſq. did inſtil principles of Atheiſm into young Gentlemen, he, this day, commanded all the Stationers of Oxford not to ſell any more copies of that book. He was once in the mind to have the Book publicly burned, but being diſſuaded from it, the copies afterward did ſell more than formerly to the great benefit of the Stationer that printed them.

July 30. In a Convocation then held, it was propoſed by the Vicechancellor, that the Terræ Filii (whoſe Office was now accounted ſcandalous to the Univerſity and ſuch that ſtiled themſelves the Godly) ſhould be taken away. Upon which propoſal, the Houſe ſeeming generally to cry Non, he required the Maſters to divide, viz. thoſe that were for the Terræ Filii to go to one ſide of the Houſe, and thoſe againſt them to the other, ſuppoſing thereby that no ſober man would appear to the face of the Houſe for them. But ſome of the Maſters thereupon calling for a ſcrutiny and others making a ridiculous matter of it, the Vicechancellor was in a manner forced to ſet down and meddle no more in the matter. The occaſion of it was 1. That the Terræ Filii, for ſome years before this did not only ſpare to tell, in their reſpective ſpeeches, ſome of the Doctors their crimes, but alſo to let fall various expreſſions that ſeemed to the Godly to be prophane and obſcene. 2. The Speech of Lancelot Addiſon of Queen's Coll. (this or the year before) one of the Terræ Filii, which giving very great offence he was forced to recant in the Convocation on his knees, and glad he was that he could eſcape with no greater puniſhment. 3. The various reflections in Speeches, Sermons, Common Diſcourſes &c.

(1) Ibid. p. 325.

made

made by the ſaid Godly Party againſt them, but above all that Speech delivered by the Greek Profeſſor 14 Oct. 1657; which, though then with the Author, was made very ridiculous by the Juniors (who took him for no other but a time-ſerving Orator) yet when 'twas publiſhed, gave great content to the Seniors (eſpecially the Godly) and did provoke them the more to take away and deſtroy that Office.

Sept. 6, Monday, Oliver Lord Protector having been lately dead, Richard his Son was proclaimed Protector at Oxford, after this manner. The Mayor (Whiſtler) and his brethren meeting at the Guild Hall, went thence to Quatervois in their Gowns with the City Officers before them, where being ſettled, Major Croke with his Troopers came to them, and the Proclamation being produced, the Town Clerk, Martin, read it with an audible voice. The beginning of which is this, 'Whereas it hath pleaſed the moſt wiſe God, in his Providence, to take out of this World, his moſt ſerene and renowned Oliver, late Lord Protector of this Commonwealth &c.' which being done the Soldiers and others toſſed up their hats, and cryed 'God ſave his Highneſs Richard Lord Protector.' Afterwards they marched to St. Mary's Church door, where met them the Vice-chancellor, Doctors, Proctors, and ſeveral Maſters, and there alſo reading the Proclamation, concluded it as before; but in the action were pelted by ſome junior Scholars and others with turnip and carrot tops.

The 14 of Oct. Dr. Goodwyn, Preſident of Magdalen Coll. preſented to the Protector an Addreſs in the name of his Congregation at Oxon, (beſides an hundred more Congregational Churches from ſeveral parts of the Nation) and in a ſpeech before him repreſented their humble acknowledgement and moſt affectionate duty &c. He then gave him an account of the general meeting at the Savoy by the Independent Miniſters (the riſe of which was at Oxford laſt Act) that began on the 29 Sept. to the end only to clear themſelves of that ſcandal, which not only ſome perſons at home, but of foreign parts did fix upon Independentiſme as the ſink of all hereſies and ſciſmes &c.

Nov. 1. The Mayor, Baillives, and Commonalty of this City preſented their Addreſs (1) to the ſaid Protector, wherein they ſay that 'he is now the perſon deſigned by God and Man to reign over them, and that by the Laws of this Nation, they owe all fealty and allegiance to his perſon and

(1) Penned by Rich. Croke, Recorder.

government,

government, and do rejoice that the diſpoſer of all things had placed him in his royal father's throne &c.' with other ſtrange flatteries that their Recorder did dictate.

As for the Univerſity, the Members thereof were not backward in their compliments, for by the pen of their Orator (Button) they thus (1) congratulate him: 'Publicæ autem voci (quantum in nobis eſt) aſſentimur, et gratulamur quod te tanti parentis germen, eâ prudentiâ et rerum uſu inſtructum clavo admotum videmus; quod in portu adhuc et tranquillo Reipub. navis; et licet Sol noſter occubuit Nox nulla ſecuta eſt. Gratulamur etiam et nobis quibus univerſa Britannia aſſenſit, et ſuffragia noſtra calculo ſuo comprobavit; te nempe Tutorem publicum renuntiando, cui pridem literarum apud nos tutelam et patrocinium obtigiſſe gloriamur, &c.

Dat. e Dom. noſtra Convoc.
xv. Kal. Oct.'

Feb. In the beginning of this month, the Maſters of the Univerſity (not content with the former repulſe) carried a Petition about (for ſubſcriptions to be put to it) againſt Viſitors. In oppoſition to which another was ſet up by ſome of the Godly Party. The former ſhewed how deſtructive it was to the Univerſity Privileges, and obnoxious in other matters to have them. The other, how neceſſary in relation to Religion, good manners, diſcipline, &c. So that both parties ſtickling very high about the matter, neither of them was preſented to the Parliament.

An. { Dom. 1659 / 11 Car. II. / 1/0 } Rich. Protect.

In the beginning of this year fell out a controverſy about the Proctorſhip of the Univerſity; for thoſe lately elected thereunto by their reſpective Houſes were not capable of it, the Senior of Queen's being over, and the Junior of St. John's being under, ſtanding. The oppoſers of theſe Elections were the Aularians, who taking it for granted that the Statutes were thereby broken, and ſo by conſequence the Election of both, or at leaſt of one, was to fall among them, Mr. Hugh Davenant of Hart Hall did in the name of them, in a Convocation held 30 Mar. make a Proteſtation (2)

(1) Reg. Convoc. T. p. 329, 330. (2) In Reg. T. ut ſupra, p. 338, 339.

againſt

againſt the aforeſaid Elections, ſubſcribed by two Principals and 5 Maſters of Halls. Which being done, he read certain exceptions againſt their Election, drawn from the body of the Univerſity Statutes, ſhewing them altogether uncapable of their Offices. At length after a great ſtir had been made on the Aularians ſide (the Principal of Magdalen Hall being the chief ſtickler in the buſineſs) the controverſy was adjudged to be decided at the admiſſion of the ſaid Proctors in Convocation 13 Apr. Which time appearing, Mr. Davenant (1) proteſted in the name of Hart and Magdalen Hall, againſt the admiſſion only of Mr. Wyatt the Junior Proctor. To him Mr. Tho. Edwards of St. John's made anſwer in the name of the Preſident and Maſters thereof, chiefly taken from the body of Statutes. That done the Principal of Magdalen Hall affirmed the ſaid Mr. Wyatt not to be legitimately elected, either according to the old or new Statutes, and therefore not to be admitted to the office &c. And to cloſe up all the Preſident of St. John's ſtood up, ſpake very well againſt what the ſaid Principal had affirmed, aſſerting that it was a juſt and legitimate Election and not at all contrary to Statute. At the end of his diſcourſe (uttered in good Latin and volublely) he deſired the Vicechancellor to admit the ſaid Mr. Wyatt; 'tis granted, and thereupon the Preſident preſented him, and ſo took his place. All which being done Mr. Davenant read an (2) Appeal before the Houſe, ſubſcribed by two Principals and four Maſters of Halls, and required the Regiſtrary (a Notary Public) to enter the ſame and make an Act thereof.

This, and towards the latter end of the laſt year, the Univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge much concerned themſelves againſt the making of the College at Durham an Univerſity, of which, before I tell you the particulars, I think fit to ſpeak of its Foundation.

Oliver Cromwell therefore being given to underſtand by Major General John Lambert, one of his Councellors, Edw. Montague, one of the Generals at Sea, and Francis Rouſe, Eſq. that the founding of a College at Durham would be of great advantage to thoſe Counties, and to all the Northern parts of this Iſland, as well in reference to the promoting of the Goſpel, as the religious and prudent Education of young men there; did think fit by his letters patent, to erect and found a College in the ſaid City of Durham within the ſcite of the College houſes, Cathedral Church

(1) Ibid. p. 343. (2) Ibid. p. 344.

and

and Caſtle there 15 May 1657. And that the ſaid College ſhould be repleniſhed with Governors and Inſtructors, he ſettled therein one Provoſt or Maſter, two Preachers or Senior Fellows, and twelve other Fellows. Four of the ſaid twelve were to be Profeſſors, four other to be Tutors, and the other four to be Schoolmaſters. Beſides which were 24 Scholars and 12 Exhibitioners in the ſaid College, and 18 Scholars in the Free School belonging thereto to be ſettled. The Provoſt, Preachers and Fellows that were put in by the ſaid Oliver Cromwell were theſe:

Provoſt.

Philip Hunton, Maſter of Arts of Wadham Coll.

Preachers.

Will. Spinedge, M. A.
Joſeph Hill, M. A.

Fellows.

Thom. Vaughan, M. A.
John Kiffler, Dr. of Phyſic.
Rob. Wood, M. A. of Lincoln Coll. in Oxford.
Ezerel Tongue, Doctor of Div. of Univerſity College in Oxford.
John Peachell, M. A. of Corp. C. Coll. Oxon.
Leonard Waſtell, M. A.
Richard Ruſſel, M. A.
John Richel
Nath. Vincent, M. A. of Ch. Church in Oxon.
Will. Corker, M. A.
Joh. Doughty, M. A.
Will. Sprigge, M. A. of Lincoln Coll. in Oxford.

For the maintenance of whom and their Succeſſors for ever, as alſo of the Scholars and Exhibitioners, he gave theſe revenues following:

1. All the Cathedral Church and Church Yard and College of Durham aforeſaid, and all Meſſuages, Houſes, Orchards &c. thereunto belonging, which were yet unſold and lately belonging to the late Dean and Chapter of Durham.

2. The Free School there and School Houſes, and the houſes for School Maſters with all Orchards, Gardens, &c.

3. An yearly rent of 117li 15s 8d, reſerved by an Indenture of Leaſe bearing date on or about the 6 of April, 24 Elizab. made by Richard [Barnes] then Biſhop

Biſhop of Durham unto the ſaid Queen for 99 years, iſſuing and payable out of the ſeveral Manors of Gateſide, alias Gateshead and Wickham in the County of Durham.

4. An yearly rent charge of 500^{li} per An. to be paid out of the Manors of Gateſide and Wickham &c.

5. Another rent charge of 282^{li} 4^{s} 4^{d}, to be paid out of the Rectories, Impropriations, and Parſonages impropriate late belonging to the late Biſhop or Dean and Chapter of Durham or any of them reſpectively.

Beſides which Land and Revenues, he gave to this his College all Manuſcripts, Library Books and other Books, and Mathematical Inſtruments, and all other Inſtruments whatſoever late belonging or appertaining to the late Biſhop and Dean and Chapter of Durham &c.

This Foundation being in a manner ſettled, the Members thereof endeavoured to procure of Richard Lord Protector the Privilege of an Univerſity, with power to confer Degrees in all Faculties in ſuch manner as is accuſtomed in the Univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge. (1) But the knowledge of theſe proceedings coming to the ſaid Univerſities, they joined together to give a ſtop to, and if poſſibly annul them. As for the Academians of Oxford, I am ſure they were very zealous in it, drew up a Petition, (2) then Reaſons againſt its erection as an Univerſity, to be preſented to the Protector, a brief of which latter you ſhall have.

" 1. So ſmall a Society as one Provoſt and 12 Fellows, the Univerſity of Oxford could not at all think to be a body fit to be entruſted with ſo conſiderable a power, as is that of conferring Degrees and granting Licenſes in all Faculties, when as ſcarce more than one man in a Faculty will be able to examine and judge of the fitneſs of Candidates for ſuch Degrees or of Exerciſes to be performed in order thereunto. Nor did they at all think it for the honour of this Nation, whoſe Graduates hitherto have been reputed (to ſay no more) not inferior in renown to the Graduates of any Univerſity in Europe, ſhould by expoſing the power of granting Degrees to ſo inconſiderable a number of men, render them contemptible to all the World.

2. They had great reaſon to be jealous of opening a door, by ſuch a precedent, for erecting, if not as many Univerſities, as there were conſiderable Towns in England, yet at leaſt ſo many, as that an Univerſity in

(1) [The Humble Addreſs of the Provoſt and Fellows to Richard Lord Protector. See Merc. Politic. Num. 445.]

(2) Reg. T. ut ſupra, p. 339, 340, 341, &c.

England ſhould come to ſignify as little either as to repute or benefit, as ſome Free-Schools amongſt us at this day. For they knew no reaſon for the erecting an Univerſity at Durham, which may not be as well urged for ſo many conſiderable Towns within the Nation, and with much more advantage, if once a precedent ſhould be made in this caſe. Nor could they be juſtly blamed for this jealouſy, when, as they could not but take notice of the encroachments made in ſo ſhort a time by the managers of this buſineſs (nor did they know whether they were yet at the utmoſt of their demands) for it was now ſcarce three years, ſince thoſe who then ſollicited the buſineſs of Durham, did with earneſtneſs (as an argument for the obtaining the liberty of erecting a College there) diſclaim the thoughts of conferring Degrees, or aiming at ſuch a thing, but only to fit perſons to be ſent thither for ſuch ends, as at Eaton, Wincheſter, or the like. And what was by them ſo lately thought fit to be diſclaimed, they hoped would not now be thought fit to be granted.

3. By ſuch multiplying of Univerſities, the main end of them will be quite deſtroyed. For the great end of Univerſities being the advancement of Learning and Religion; the great advantage which an Univerſity confers towards thoſe ends, is not ſo much that many perſons have opportunity to ſtudy or have a Tutor to inform them (for that is not forbidden to any perſon in any place of the Nation) but ſuch a conjunction or communication of Studies, as depends upon the concourſe and converſe of a multitude of Students in the ſame place. By reaſon whereof the great parts and learning of ſome more eminent than the reſt, do by their examples, inſtructions, and directions, as likewiſe by their frequent occaſional converſation and intercourſe very much communicate and convey to others the benefit of their own Studies. And the frequency and variety of public Exerciſes by men of different abilities and ſtudies, all concurring to the increaſe of the common ſtock of Learning, do inſenſibly inſtil into one another ſuch a meaſure and variety of knowledge and experience, as by their divided Studies they could never attain to. The emulation alſo of thoſe excellencies, which are diſcerned in ſome, being no ſmall incitements to others to imitate and equal them. To which they add the opportunity of acceſs, both to variety of public Libraries, and to perſons eminent in all ſorts of Learning as occaſion ſhould require. All which advantages depending upon a numerous concourſe of learned men to the ſame place, muſt needs be loſt by multiplying Univerſities, which indeed

is

is but to parcel them into ſmaller pieces, and to diſſolve that union from which thoſe effects proceed. The end of Univerſities being to draw learned men together, the multitude of Univerſities doth but divide and ſeparate them. And they had reaſon to believe that if the ſeveral Colleges in theſe preſent Univerſities were diſtributed into ſo many ſeveral places up and down in the Nation; though they might ſeverally conceive as great hopes of becoming famous Univerſities as that of Durham, yet would indeed be found much leſs conſiderable for any real improvement of Religion or Learning than they now are. When, as in London, the mere converſation and acquaintance of many learned men, though without the privileges and known advantages of an Univerſity, doth much more advance the progreſs both of Religion and Learning, then could be hoped from ſuch ſcattered Univerſities up and down the Nation.

4. How great a truth there is herein is evident, not only from the reaſons already alledged, but from manifold experience every day. For who can be ignorant, that knows any thing of Education, how vaſt a difference there is ordinarily in the parts and pregnancies of youths brought up and fitted for the Univerſity in great and public Schools (as thoſe of Paul's, Weſtminſter, Eaton, and ſuch others) and thoſe educated in ſmall Villages or Families, though by perſons learned and induſtrious. And the like between perſons afterwards educated in the Univerſities, and ſuch as purſue their ſtudies, with no leſs induſtry in a great meaſure, ſupply the want of ſuch public advantages. Yet as they knew it was a rare caſe for a perſon to attain to eminency, who did not at leaſt lay the foundation of his ſtudies in ſome great Univerſity; ſo, for thoſe few that do, we have no reaſon to believe but that they might have attained to much more or much ſooner, if, together with thoſe parts and induſtry, they had enjoyed ſuch other public helps.

5. The like may be argued, not only from the many Covents or Religious Houſes (as they are called) among the Papiſts, where though a great multitude of perſons are known to be lodged upon no other pretence then applying themſelves wholy to ſtudy and devotion, and have (at leaſt many of them) Profeſſors and Readers amongſt them in ſeveral Faculties, yet being but as ſo many diſtinct Colleges, and wanting the benefit of being imbodyed with others, do very rarely afford any conſiderable perſons, even in their own way, comparable to thoſe of ſome one great Univerſity, as Paris, or the like. But likewiſe from the many petty Univerſities in

Germany and elſewhere, whoſe numbers render them ſo ſmall and inconſiderable, as that a multitude of them are not comparable to ſome of ours; which if contracted into fewer, by the conjunction of divers into one, would be of much more uſe, then now they are, and of much greater advantage to the improvement of Learning. Now what they complain of and ſuffer under as their diſeaſe and burden (and which by reaſon of ſo many diſtinct Principalities they know not how to help) the Univerſity hoped that they ſhould not be ambitious to make their pattern for imitation.

6. And upon ſuch conſiderations as thoſe they preſumed it was, that the wiſdom of our Anceſtors have always reſented the multiplying of Univerſities, as a thing of very ill conſequence, inſomuch that not only the Univerſities themſelves have impoſed Oaths upon their Graduates not to profeſs or read publicly, as in an Univerſity, any where in England, but in Oxford and Cambridge. But likewiſe the Princes of the Nation though they have been propenſe enough, to addition of new Colleges in the Univerſities, yet have ever vigorouſly oppoſed the attempts of erecting Univerſities elſewhere; as in the caſe of Northampton and Stanford is notoriouſly known. And though at one of theſe places the King's Grant was once obtained to that purpoſe, yet himſelf ſaw cauſe preſently to revoke it, and to imploy both his own authority and the Poſſe Comitatus to ſuppreſs it. And the College of Merton, firſt founded in another place (as that of Durham now is) inſtead of ſeeking the privileges [of a diſtinct Univerſity,] did think fit for their intereſt to remove to Oxford, nor have they ſince had cauſe to repent them of ſo doing. Nor did they find that the Colleges of Eaton and Wincheſter, or any of the [like] Foundations, have at any time aſpired to the Privilege of an Univerſity, or that it was ever thought fit to be conferred upon them. And when a like attempt for an Univerſity at Durham was under deliberation, during the ſitting of the long Parliament, it was then declined. Nor did they believe that it would be really for the advantage of Durham or the neighbouring Counties, for ſaving a journey of two or three days, to have their Students take up at a private College, and thereby loſe the advantage of a large Univerſity, but think it much more adviſedly done by the Founders of the Colleges of Wincheſter and Eaton, who for the young Scholars there educated provided Colleges in the two Univerſities, the one at Oxford, the other at Cambridge, to which they might be from thence tranſplanted, for the enjoying thoſe public advantages, which

which in a particular College they could not expect. And if thoſe at Durham ſhould make the like proviſion in either of the Univerſities now in being, for the reception of thoſe ſent by them, though with ſuch reſtrictions in favour of themſelves or the adjacent Counties, as in New College at Oxford, or King's College in Cambridge are provided in favour of the Colleges at Wincheſter and Eaton, as it would be no prejudice to the preſent Univerſities, ſo would it be of much more advantage both for the public improvement of learning, and for the particular perſons ſo ſent, and the Counties to which they are related, then from a particular College, though under the name of Univerſity, could ever be expected amongſt themſelves.

7. There was yet another reaſon, which ſeemed to the Oxonians of great weight, not only as to the Univerſities, but to the Nation and Church in general, and to the truths of God. It cannot but be obvious to any conſidering man how great an influence an Univerſity may have both upon the Church and Nation, and how dangerouſly it ſpreads an error if itſelf be generally infected. Now in ſo great [an Univerſity,] as either of thoſe now in being, an erroneous or heterodox perſon cannot eaſily vent his errors, but that others will be at hand preſently to put a check to them, and defend the truth. Yea though an Head or Governor of ſome particular College may have ſo great an influence on his own Society, as that they will not or dare not oppoſe him, yet there will not want others, free from ſuch dependencies on him, to aſſert the truth, and furniſhed with abilities to maintain it. Of which the Univerſity hath had conſiderable experience, even in the dark times of Popery, when the doctrines of Wiclyve, notwithſtanding the ſtrange oppoſitions of the Pope's favourites, found thoſe who did not ſtick vigorouſly to defend them. And though at length the buſineſs was overruled by power againſt them, yet they did perſiſt to give teſtimony to the truth of God &c. But if, as is deſired, ſo ſmall a number of men ſhould be truſted with the power of an Univerſity, and ſome one or two leading men amongſt them, make it their buſineſs to introduce Arminian, Socinian, [or] Popiſh doctrines, or other dangerous tenents, contrary to ſound doctrine; as they may be able to make a conſiderable progreſs undiſcovered, where ſo few eyes are upon them; ſo 'twill not be eaſy to put a check thereunto, when ſo few, if any ſhall be there found able and willing to aſſert the truth, but either for fear to diſpleaſe, or by complying for advantage, or for want of ſufficient authority or ability to maintain the truth againſt

againſt a violent [or] ſubtle adverſary, ſuffer that Univerſity to be dangerouſly infected, and a conſiderable part of the Nation with it. And though upon this very account, ſuch perſons as from time to time ſhall make it their buſineſs to diſturb the peace of the Church or Nation, may judge it a thing deſirable to get ſuch an advantage to do their work, and therefore will not be wanting to get themſelves or their favourites into the poſſeſſion of ſuch places where a few hands may be able to do ſo much miſchief; yet the Univerſity thought it would be to the intereſt and peace of the Nation, and for the preſervation of the truth and worſhip of God from dangerous corruptions, to prevent ſo great a danger as this may prove to be, which we conceive cannot be done, but by putting a ſtop to the erecting of the new-deſired Univerſity and others of the like kind. For how good ſoever the firſt ſupply of perſons may be, or the intentions of thoſe who ſet the work on foot, yet there can be no ſecurity againſt ſo viſible a danger at leaſt in the next ſucceſſion &c."

Which Petition and Reaſons before mentioned being delivered by Dr. Greenwood Principal of Braſenoſe, and Dr. John Wallis (according to the Univerſity appointment in the Month of April) to Richard Lord Protector (ſome of Cambridge at the ſame time preſenting the like Petition alſo in the name of the Univerſity) he forthwith promiſed upon the ſame Petitions, 'that nothing ſhould be done therein to the prejudice of the Univerſities [of Oxford and Cambridge] till [both] Univerſities were heard therein. And did moreover grant an (1) Order to the Lords Commiſſioners of the great Seal to this purpoſe :'

'Richard P.

It is our Will and Pleaſure that the Lords Keepers of the great Seal do forbear paſſing the ſaid Grant for Durham College untill further Order from us.

Whitehall 22 April 1659.'

So that the buſineſs reſting here, till ſuch time that Richard (the Muſhroom Prince) was depoſed, the matter was ſoon forgotten, and not long after, when King Charles II was reſtored, the ſaid College of Durham was reſtored alſo to its antient Inhabitants, viz. the Dean and Chapter formerly of that place (2).

(1) Ibid in T, ut ſupra, p. 346.

(2) [See Peck's Mem. of Ol. Cromwell: Coll. of Hiſt. Pieces at the end, p. 60. Grey's Exam. of Neal's Hist. of the Puritans, iv, App. p. 109 and 111: and the Petition of the Univ. of Cambridge.]

No

No ſooner Richard Lord Protector was removed, but that through the diſſention and obſtinacy of two wicked parties, the Rump and the Army, the Nation was almoſt ruined, having ſometimes this, ſometimes that, and at another time a third Government over it. The perſons concerned in theſe mutations, having formerly got the revenues of the King, Church, loyal Nobility and Gentry, began a ſecond time in this interval to gape after the Lands of the Univerſities, and thereby to overthrow learning. At length it came to this reſult among moſt of them, that the Univerſities ſhould be modelled after the Dutch faſhion, as at Leiden, that is to ſay, that there ſhould be but three Colleges left, and thoſe for the three great Faculties, Divinity, Law, and Phyſic, each to have a Profeſſor, and all Students to go in Cloaks. The moſt active perſon in this matter was (as the report now was current) Major Croke, before mentioned, (ſon of Unton Croke of Merſton near Oxon, one of Oliver's Serjeants at Law) (1) but how true I know not. Sure I am that Sir Hen. Vane junior and others did employ ſeveral Pulpiteers and Pen-men to thunder out againſt the Univerſities, and againſt the vanity of humane Literature. Upon which many Pulpits in London, as well public as private, did obey their deſires. Some pens alſo were then buſy, among which that of a great creature of Sir Henry's was one, namely Hen. Stubbe of Ch. Ch. in Oxford, who forthwith publiſhed a moſt peſtilent book, (2) intituled 'A Light ſhining out of darkneſs, &c.' wherein are ſeveral queries againſt the Miniſtry, and againſt the Univerſities, with the cuſtoms and manners of them; anſwered by H. F. but never printed. But for theſe and others of his raſcallities, he was ejected from that Houſe and his place in the public Library by Dr. Reynolds, when he became Dean of Chriſt Church in the latter end of this year.

Another alſo of this Univerſity publiſhed at the ſame time (3) 'A modeſt Plea for a Commonwealth,' wherein is a Chapter for regulating the Univerſities after new faſhion. But of theſe and others I ſhall ſay no more, only this, that there have not been wanting a wretched ſort of people who have endeavoured, what in them lay, to root up the foundation of Learning; ſuch I mean, who had had not only their breeding, but the beſt part of (if not all) their livelihood from the charity of College Founders; and

(1) I have ſaid ſomewhere that Unton Croke of Merſton was made a Serjeant at Law for the perfidious ſervice his ſon did at Saliſbury againſt the Cavaliers 1654-5—which is true, for he was made Serjeant in June 1655.

(2) Printed twice in 4to. an. 1659.

(3) Printed twice in an. 1659.

with

with that learning (not without ſome vain glory) made it their buſineſs to ſcribble books to encite the rabble to lay theſe antient fabricks equal with the ground. As for thoſe that appeared to vindicate Learning this year, were many, among which was Henry Thurman of Ch. Ch. who publiſhed in July or Auguſt, a Book intituled 'A defence of humane Learning in the Miniſtry &c.' upon the earneſtneſs of many in theſe times, that 'decry Learning and pretend wholly to the Spirit.' Another called Thomas Saluſbury, with his Tranſlation of 'The Learned Man defended and reformed,' which he publiſhed (as he ſaith) merely 'in oppoſition to the many enemies, which in this age Learning meets with, and more eſpecially thoſe two ignorance and vice.' It was originally written in Italian by P. Daniel Bartolus a Jeſuit; but the Tranſlation was not publiſhed till after the Nativity this year, when all perceived a preſent change of the times for the beſt.

The other affairs of the Univerſity this year were in a diſtracted condition, occaſioned by the inſurrection of the Cavaliers, with ſome Preſbyterians, under Sir George Booth in Cheſhire. The Independents of the Univerſity, they ſeemed to be dejected at the matter, the Preſbyterians to rejoice, being now in hopes, that their cauſe, lately cruſhed, might ſuddenly flouriſh and take place. And that they might omit nothing that may any way advance it, they faſted and prayed privately ſeveral times together in the month of July; on the ſeventh of which, was a faſt at St. Mary's ſolemnly obſerved, to no other end, as the general vogue ran, but for rain, yet intelligent men gueſſed that it was to proſper the deſign now on foot. And though the Univerſity had ſeveral times for 20 years laſt paſt, raiſed men and arms, for their own defence againſt the Enemy, yet now (the Cavaliers being actually in Arms) they would not, but ſtiffly denied it, and eſpecially at that time when John Deſborough, one of Oliver Cromwell's Lords, came to the Univerſity in the month of Auguſt and ſummoned to his Inn the Vicechancellor (Dr. Conant) and ſeveral Heads of Colleges to confer about raiſing a Troop of Scholars, at which time the matter being highly argued between them, Deſborough at length rudely told them, after they had denied his deſires, 'that they cared not either for God or the cauſe.' But the ſaid deſign of Sir George Booth taking not effect, no ſmall diſcontent poſſeſt the Royaliſts and Preſbyterians, eſpecially the firſt; however ſoon after being encouraged again by the proceedings in Scotland, the Independents and other Sectaries were again dejected, and that not a little expreſſed by their bitter inveighing againſt

againſt the overtures of the times in their Sermons, purpoſely to poſſeſs the people with ſtrange things that would follow, even to the overthrow of Religion (as they uſed to ſay) good men, virtuous manners, and I know not what. John Belchior, that notorious Anabaptiſt, was ſo impudent to ſtep up in the pulpit of St. Peter's in the Baylie on a Monday 16 Jan. this year, and there to ſhew himſelf ſo invective againſt the ſuppoſed (as yet) change of the times, that the Vicechancellor was in a manner forced to go to that Church, and by his authority to turn him out, checking afterwards thoſe that had ſet him up; among which were Major Hatchman, a caſhiered-Anabaptiſt-Officer, and two factious Pariſhioners (1) of that place, of which one was a ſervant to his College.

This year was a general contribution made among the chief Preſbyterians in London and elſewhere, for the maintenance of 40 Scholars in each Univerſity, (2) viz. to thoſe of that number, while Undergraduates, were to have 10li a piece per An. while Bachelors 20li a piece per An. and when Maſters 30li a piece per An. To be examined alſo every half year what progreſs they make in their ſtudies, and as their Genii led to have employment or preferment found out for them. This contribution endured one year after K. Charles II was reſtored and then it ceaſed.

Towards the latter end of the year a Maſter of Art of Chriſt Church, that wanted time according to the Caroline Statutes, being choſe Proctor by his Colleagues, to ſerve for the next year, his Antagoniſt, who was ſtanding enough, oppoſed the Election, whereupon a controverſy fell out, eſpecially at the time of admiſſion; the particulars whereof being large I ſhall now paſs them by, and refer the reader to the Catalogue of Proctors An. 1660.

An. { Dom. 1660
12 Car. II.

The ſcene of all things is now changed, and alterations made in the countenances, actions, manners, and words of all men. Thoſe that for theſe 12 years laſt paſt had governed and carried all things in a manner at their pleaſure, looked diſcontented, pluck'd their hats over their eyes, and were much perplexed, foreſeeing that their being here muſt inevitably vaniſh. Thoſe that had laid under a cloud for ſeveral years behind,

(1) Ralph Auſten, a Gardener, —— Andrews, Butler of Exeter.

(2) 1659, May 20: Reſolved by Parliament, 'That the Univerſities and Schools of Learning ſhall be ſo countenanced and reformed, as that they may become the Nurſeries of Piety and Learning.' Merc. Politic. Num. 568, p. 454.

appear with chearful looks, while others that had then flouriſhed, droop'd away, or withdrew themſelves privately; they knowing very well, that they had eaten other mens bread, and that if they ſhould ſtay, ſhould undergo a viſitation and cenſure by thoſe men that they themſelves had formerly viſited. (1) The common people hugged themſelves up with the thoughts of a King, and of renewing their good old cauſe, enjoy their ſports, eſpecially May-games, more this year than hath been ſince, chiefly in oppoſition to Preſbyterians and Fanatics, who had ſhewed great anger before towards them. Further alſo they left nothing undone whereby they might expreſs their joy, and the more becauſe they had been ſeverely kept under by the Preſbyterian diſcipline, and glad many were that they had this opportunity of ſhaking it off. The Common-Prayer Book and Surplice were reſtored in every Church and Chappel, and the Service that had been lately practiſed, viz. a Pſalm or two, two Chapters, and a Prayer of the Prieſt's own making, with a little more, laid aſide. All tokens of Monarchy that were lately defaced or obſcured in the Univerſity, were alſo reſtored, and new furbiſhed over, and whatſoever was as yet fit to be introduced, many did not ſpare to effect, and ſome to outrun and overdo the Law before the King or Parliament had commanded or put it in force.

But juſtice muſt be now done, Statutes be put in force, and men have their right, and enjoy their places which they had been deprived of, for theſe 12 years laſt paſt. In order to which, I find this following to paſs in the free Parliament ſo called:

(1) 'Of all places the Univerſity being faſt to the Monarchy, ſuffering moſt, and being moſt weary of the Uſurpation, when Oliver was dead, and Richard diſmounted, they ſaw through a maze of changes, that in little time the Nation would be fond of that Government which twenty years before they hated. The hopes of this made the Scholars talk aloud, drink healths, and curſe Meroz in the very ſtreets: Inſomuch that when the King came in, nay, when the King was but voted in, they were not only like them that dream, but like them who are out of their wits, mad, ſtark ſtaring mad; to ſtudy was Fanaticiſm, to be moderate was downright Rebellion, and thus it continued for a twelvemonth, and thus it would have continued till this time, if it had not pleaſed God to raiſe up ſome Vicechancellors who ſtemmed the torrent which carried ſo much filth with it, and in defiance of the loyal zeal of the learned, the drunken zeal of Dunces, and the great amazement of young Gentlemen, who really knew not what they would have, but yet made the greateſt noiſe, reduced the Univerſity to that temperament, that a man might ſtudy and not be thought a Dullard, might be ſober and yet a Conformiſt, a Scholar and yet a Church of England man; and from that time the Univerſity became ſober, modeſt and ſtudious as perhaps any Univerſity in Europe.'

The Guardian's Instruction, or the Gentleman's Romance: written for the diverſion and ſervice of the Gentry: by Stephen Penton, ſometime Fellow of New College, Rector of Tingewicke, Bucks, and Principal of Edmund Hall: p. 44. Printed in 12mo. Lond. 1688.

'Die

'Die Lunæ 4 die Junii.

Ordered by the Lords in Parliament aſſembled, that the Chancellors of both Univerſities ſhall take care that the ſeveral Colleges in the ſaid Univerſity ſhall be governed according to their reſpective Statutes. And that ſuch perſons, who have been unjuſtly put out of their Headſhips, Fellowſhips, or other Offices relating to the ſeveral Colleges or Univerſities, may be reſtored according to the ſaid Statutes of the Univerſities and Founders of Colleges therein.'

By virtue of which Order, Sir William Seymaure Lord Beauchamp, Earl and Marquis of Hertford, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, one of the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, and Chancellor of the Univerſity, did, by his writing, dated 14 June this year, think fit to conſtitute, authorize and appoint Dr. Herbert Croft, Dean of Hereford, Dr. John Oliver, Preſident of Magdalen Coll. Dr. Rich. Zouch, Principal of St. Albans Hall, Dr. Rich. Chaworth, Chancellor of Chicheſter, Dr. Thom. Clayton, the King's Profeſſor of Phyſic, Dr. Tim. Baldwyn, Fellow of All Souls, Dr. Mich. Woodward, Warden of New Coll. Mr. Thom. Barlow, Provoſt of Queen's Coll. Mr. Rob. Say, Provoſt of Oriel, Mr. Walt. Blandford, Warden of Wadham, Mr. John Houghton, Fellow of Braſenoſe, Mr. Thom. Lamplugh, Rector of Charlton upon Otmore, near Oxford, Mr. John Dolbin, ſometime Student of Ch. Church, and Mr. Amos Walrond, Secretary to the ſaid Marquis, or any three or more of them, to ſummon and call before them all Heads and Governors of Colleges and Halls, Fellows, Scholars, or any perſon or perſons whatſoever, now or heretofore Members of the ſaid Univerſity, and to enquire by all lawful ways and means what perſon or perſons have been unjuſtly put out of their Headſhips, Fellowſhips, and other Offices relating to the ſaid Univerſity, or in any of the Colleges or Halls thereof. And from time to time to certify him of their proceedings therein, that he might do what, of right, he ought to do for the good government of the ſaid Univerſity and of the Colleges and Halls therein contained, according to their reſpective Statutes.

This Commiſſion being ſent to the Univerſity, the ſaid Viſitors cited all perſons thereof within three days following to appear before them, to give an account by what authority they held their places, how they came to them and the like. According to the ſaid Summons, they appeared

before them, ſitting in the Provoſt's Lodgings of Oriel for 4 or 5 days in the ſaid Month of June, and gave in their anſwers to ſuch queſtions that were propoſed to them.

But the Viſitors finding themſelves not ſure enough to proceed upon that Commiſſion, as to expulſion, ſuſpenſion, &c. got another from the King, dated the 23 July following; by which, beſides thoſe before mentioned (Dr. Croft and Mr. Dolbin excepted) were theſe Viſitors appointed, viz. Sir Edw. Hyde, Lord Chancellor of England, William Marquis of Hertford, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, Thomas, Earl of Southampton, Brian, Biſhop of Saliſbury, John, Biſhop of Rocheſter, Robert, Biſhop of Oxford, Sir Edw. Nicholas Kt. and Sir Will. Morice Kt. Principal Secretary of State, Paul Hood, D. D. Rector of Lincoln College, and Martin Lluellin Dr. of Phyſic. Which Commiſſion alſo being ſent down, a Citation was ſtuck up in the Schools July 26, warning all the Members of the Univerſity to appear in the Convocation Houſe the laſt of the ſaid Month, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the morning.

But thoſe that were to be reſtored, whether Doctors or Maſters, did make great diſlike of moſt of the aforeſaid Viſitors, that were to be their Judges, eſpecially thoſe of the Univerſity who were conſtantly to ſit, being no others but ſuch that had kept their places in the late broken times, and ſo conſequently had ſubmitted to the then power, namely Dr. Hood, Zouch, Clayton, Baldwin, Mr. Barlow, Say, Houghton, Lamplugh &c. But the Commiſſion being not in a poſſibility to be altered without a great deal of trouble, they conſented to be ſubordinate to their power.

At the aforeſaid time therefore, the Vicechancellor, Doctors, and Maſters, came to the place appointed and took their uſual ſeats; the reſt of the Univerſity ſtood below and in the middle of the Houſe. After they were ſettled came in Dr. Skinner, Biſhop of Oxford, Dr. Hood and Dr. Zouch, and ſeated themſelves at a table beneath the Vicechancellor's Chair: the reſt of the Viſitors, who came after them (ſuch that were Members of, or Students in the Univerſity, for none elſe, then or afterwards, except the Chancellor's Secretary) in the lower ſeats near the ſaid table. All being placed, Mr. Gregory Ballard, the Viſitors Regiſtrary (ſtanding in the pew of him belonging to the Univerſity) humbly ſpake to the ſaid Viſitors in the Latin Tongue, to know 'whether they would have their Commiſſion read,' to which they anſwered 'yea.' Then he

he read it with an audible voice, and being ended, the auditory having given an humm, the Regiſtrary aſked the Academians, whether they would accept of it, and by virtue thereof be viſited, or ſomewhat to that effect, to which ſome (not many) anſwered 'placet.' That being done the Commiſſioners or Viſitors adjourned till three of the clock in the afternoon.

In the afternoon at the time prefixed, they ordered theſe perſons following to be reſtored to thoſe Headſhips and Prebendſhips from which they were ejected An. 1648, viz.

Dr. Sanderſon to his Prebendſhip of Ch. Church, which Mr. Hen. Corniſh held: to the Regius Profeſſorſhip of Divinity, which the Vice-chancellor Dr. Conant held.

Dr. Baylie to his Preſidentſhip of St. John's Coll.

Dr. Mancell to his Principality of Jeſus College.

Dr. Potter to his Preſidentſhip of Trinity College after three ſeveral perſons had occupied it ſince 1648, of which Dr. Seth Ward was one.

Dr. Newlin to his Preſidentſhip of Corp. Ch. Coll.

Dr. Walker to his Maſterſhip of Univerſity Coll.

Dr. Rich. Gardiner to his Prebendſhip of Ch. Church, which Dr. Rogers held, &c.

All which, together with the Heads of Braſenoſe and Pembroke, and ſeveral Officers of the Univerſity being then, or within a few days after, put into poſſeſſion of their places; all Fellows and Scholars of each Houſe that were living unmarried, they reſtored, ejecting then divers, eſpecially ſuch that were factious, or not fit to make Collegiates, notwithſtanding they had been ſtatutably elected; and all, whether Fellows, Scholars, Servants, &c. that they reſtored, did not amount to the ſixth part of thoſe ejected 1648, and after; they being either dead, or married, or had changed their Religion.

Before I proceed to ſpeak of that little, which is left behind, I ſhall obſerve this, that whereas great cruelty was acted in the Preſbyterian Viſitation 12 years before, now nothing but moderation, and a requital in a manner of good for evil in this. And indeed few or none could find reaſon to complain of what was done by theſe Viſitors; for the perſons that had been ejected were to be reſtored, and room was to be made for them, to which end, ſome, though ſtatutably elected ſince 1648, were ejected,

ejected, yet proviſion was made for divers of them if they would accept it, as Chaplains places in ſome Colleges, and Clerks in others.

The greateſt diſcontent againſt the Viſitors proceedings, that was by the generality noted, was in Lincoln College; for there, though not one came to claim a place, yet five of the Fellows were expelled; not that they refuſed to ſubmit, but merely to pleaſe the old Rector of that place, who, though now one of the Commiſſioners, yet had for 20 years paſt cloſed with the times. And this was done 1. At his continual complaints made to his brethren the Viſitors, that they were factious perſons and always had been rebellious to him, as indeed the major part of them were, yet not without ſome cauſe from the Rector himſelf. 2. From the information alſo (but yet not altogether true) of two Preſbyterian Fellows (famous for ſciſmatical extract) purpoſely, if they could gain their deſigns of having them expelled, to obtain Seniority in the College, and ſo conſequently either of them the Rectorſhip when it ſhould fall void; for which end, though they had been notorious complyers, yet now forſooth, in hopes of preferment and honors, had faced about and become wonderful zealots for the Prelatical cauſe.

One of thoſe (1) five before mentioned, that were expelled, named George Hitchcocke, ſtomaching the matter very highly (for the reſt had quietly receded, though not altogether to the content of their College) would not quit his place, but kept poſſeſſion of his Chamber and took his diet in the Common Hall. At length after he had been ſeveral times forbidden to the contrary by the old Rector, he was arreſted by one of the Yeoman Bedells near Lincoln College gate on the 22 of Sept. who then intended to have had him to priſon; but Hitchcocke pretending that he had ſome buſineſs with one of the Fellows of his Houſe before he went, gave the Bedell the ſlip and ran immediately to his own Chamber, where remaining, and taking no notice of what had paſſed, the Bedell went up to him to take him away; but Hitchcocke laying hold of a rapier that he had by him, bid him and his aſſiſtance keep down to their peril. Upon this the Bedell told the Rector (now Vicechancellor) what had paſſed, whereupon he commanded him and two more, that were hired, to keep guard at his door and not to ſuffer him to come out, or others to go in to him, and another alſo to ſtand at the Common gate of the College, which the

(1) Will. Sprigg, John Curteyne, Anth. Adlard, Hen. Eedes and Geo. Hitchcocke.

Rector

Rector had commanded to be ſhut up, to keep out all perſons whatſoever, except Collegians, or others that had neceſſary buſineſs in the College.

In the mean time the Rector ſent for two of the Viſitors, and adviſed with them and others of his friends what to do in the matter. At length the event of their conſultation was, that he ſhould hire ſome of the Soldiers that were now in the City, to break open his door and take him away by force to priſon. Eight Soldiers therefore were hired for 20 ſhill. who with their Captain enter the College; but before they came half way up Hitchcocke's ſtairs, he comes out, parleys with, and tells them, 'that he had been arreſted by a falſe warrant, iſſued out by thoſe that abuſe the King's power, and ejected alſo by a pretended power &c.' Which words were no ſooner uttered, but one of the Viſitors (T. L.) who was at the bottom of the ſtairs in the Quadrangle, with the Rector and others, cryed out 'Treaſon, Treaſon.'

After Hitchcocke had ſpoke his mind, with his rapier in one hand and piſtol in an other, retired ſuddenly into his Chamber, lock'd and bolted his door faſt. After which the Captain and Soldiers came up, diſcharged a piſtol firſt againſt the door, and then broke it open; and ſo entring, the Captain aſked Hitchcocke whether he was willing to ſhed blood, he anſwered no, but it ſeems they then ſtruggling together, ſome of the Soldiers came in to the Captain's aſſiſtance, run Hitchcocke into the arm and cut one of his fingers. Which being done and Hitchcocke ſecured, they offered ſome violence to the Scholars, that were then with, and had accidentally come to ſee him, when he had given the Bedell the ſlip: among which were Mr. Hamlet Puliſton of Jeſus College, Mr. Chriſtopher Pyke, and a Gentleman Commoner of Lincoln College, the ſecond of which they wounded in the head, at what time he endeavoured to hinder Hitchcocke from ſtruggling with the Captain. All this being done, he was hurried to the Caſtle Priſon, where he lay ſome weeks. At length being releaſed (Bail having been formerly offered for his enlargement, but refuſed by the Viſitors) he went to London to follow the Study of the Common Law, having for ſeveral years before been entred into one of the Inns there; where, in Michaelmas Term following, having notice that the Rector was in the City, arreſted him for falſe impriſonment and brought him into ſome trouble.

Thus far concerning the Viſitation, which continued about 10 weeks. Now before I go any farther, I muſt take notice of what is delivered in a ſeditious,

ſeditious, lying, and ſcurrilous Pamphlet, that was publiſhed while the Viſitors ſate, reflecting upon them, and other matters done about that time in the Univerſity. The Pamphlet is intituled thus, 'The Lord's loud call to England; being a true Relation of ſome late, various, and wonderful judgments or handy works of God &c.' Publiſhed by Hen. Jeſſy a fifth monarchy man, and commonly ſold in Oxford in the Month of Auguſt.

In the two firſt pages of which are thoſe matters inſerted relating to Oxford, with this title to it, 'Of the Lord's ſtrange hand at Oxford by ſudden death of ſeveral perſons, Actors in a play againſt the Puritans and others.' Moſt of the Relation follows, with my Anſwer to it.

Relator. 'I ſhall now acquaint you with ſome remarkable things fallen out here with us. As firſt, the firſt man that read Prayers in this Univerſity ſince this change, the Lord hath cut him off, and alſo he was the laſt that read Prayers' (Common Prayers he means) 'in the Univerſity, in the time of War.'

Anſwer. The perſon here mentioned, no man knows who he means: (1) if Mr. Joh. Lee, ſometime of Merton Coll. as ſeveral have ſuppoſed, he errs very much, he being in the Country at that time and long before. There was one Rich. Lloyd a School-Maſter that read the Common Prayer in Magdalen Pariſh Church ſix weeks or two months before the King's Reſtoration, and being the firſt in Oxford that did ſo (adorned with a Surplice and Hood) upon the change of Government, that Church was always full of young people purpoſely to hear and ſee the Novelty. But that perſon being ſoon after reſtored to his Benefice in Somerſetſhire (from which he had five years before been ejected) lived ſeveral years after.

Relat. 'The firſt man alſo that read Prayers at Wadham College, is alſo cut off, a very notorious man.'

Anſw. The firſt that read Prayers there, was one of the Chaplains, who was not cut off, but lived, and for ought that I know, is living ſtill. If he ſuppoſes Mr. Joh. Ball to have been the perſon, is falſe, for he was Fellow of the Coll. and no Fellow reads Prayers there.

Relat. 'Alſo there was a Play acted by Scholars, wherein one acted the old Puritan. He that acted that part, came in with a narrow band, ſhort hair, and a broad hat. A boiſterous fellow comes after him and trips up

(1) Who read Prayers the laſt—in the beginning of 1648 or 47.

his

his heels, calling him Puritan rogue; at which words the old Puritan ſhook off the dirt of his feet againſt him. Two of theſe Actors are alſo cut off, and he that acted the old Puritan, broke a vein and vomited ſo much blood in the place, that they thought he would have died in the room, but he now lieth deſperately ſick. This is all true.'

Anſwer. Nothing more falſe and malicious could be related than this, as not only myſelf, but many yet in Oxford, can teſtify. That there was a Comedy called the Guardian, acted in the new dancing School againſt St. Michael's Church, about the middle of July, none will or can deny it; but for thoſe paſſages therein which the Relator mentions, all know to be very falſe. 1. There was no part in the Play called the old Puritan, but Colonel Cutter, who at length turned Puritan to obtain a wench to be his wife. Neither any ſuch perſon as a boiſterous fellow therein. 2. As for that perſon that acted that part (who was a Bachelaur (1) of Arts of Braſenoſe) neither he or any elſe at that time brake a vein or vomited blood, as all very well knew; for though he was of a weak diſpoſition of body, yet he found himſelf not at all diſtempered then. 'Tis confeſt that about two or three years after, when he became Fellow of All Souls, (2) he had a vein broken within him, but was cured of it, and lived afterwards in France till 1675. The two Actors in the Play, which he ſaith were dead, were Mr. Ball and Mr. Glendall, of whom more anon.

Relat. 'Alſo a Woman that joined with them in their Play is alſo dead.'

Anſw. Neither Woman or Maid joined with them in their Play, and therefore the Relator errs. Two Scholars of Wadham Coll. acted then Womens parts, who are both, as I think, yet living; one I am ſure is, and a noted Phyſician, ſince this time Fellow of All Souls, (3) and a Publiſher of ſeveral tracts of Phyſic, of which one is 'De Reſpiratione et Rachitide.'

Relat. 'Alſo a Scholar of Pembroke College, who ſaid he came purpoſely to Town to ſee Dr. Langley outed, and then he would give a plate to the College. He was invited to dinner by a Scholar, and never went out of the room more, but died there.'

Anſw. The Scholar's name was William Groſvenour, the only Son, as I have heard, of Groſvenour of Brand in Shropſhire, and one of the

(1) —— Eſcudamore. (2) —— Scudamore. (3) [Dr. John Mayow.]

grand children of Sir Rich. Grosvenour of Cheshire; but that he should say such words that the Relator reports, I could never understand of any person but this. He had before taken a great journey, which, with the excessive heat of the weather had put him into an indisposition of body, and being invited to a Fellow's Chamber in Oriel Coll. (1) to whom he had brought commendations from his Relations, found himself much worse than before, so that his fever increasing and continuing more and more violent upon him for 10 days space, died the 28 July and was buried in the Chancel of St. Mary's Church.

Relat. 'Here is also a great rout in Oxford of godly people, 19 Heads of Houses and Canons of Christ Church are put out, and this day we think will be outing many godly Fellows &c.'

Answ. The Relator here exceeds in the number as all now well knew. If there had been 99 turned out and hundreds of godly Fellows ejected, they would only have been such that had ungodly snatcht the bread from other mens mouths, and had kept for 12 years time some godly persons from their right.

Relat. 'Also from another in Oxford it was thus written July 30—We had a Play acted in the University against the Puritans. The chief Actors therein were Mr. Ball of Wadham, who died yesterday night, and one Glendall of Brasenose, who also is not like to live.'

Answ. 1. The play before mentioned, was not against the Puritans, neither any thing considerable therein to jeer them, as any who desire to know, may, in the printed copies see. 2. One of the said persons, namely, Mr. Joh. Ball, did not then, (or ever before) act; being very sick of a severish distemper, of which he died, not the 29, as the Relator saith, but the 30 of July. As for Mr. Glendall, he, as 'tis well known, acted his part very well; notwithstanding he was then, and had been a month before indisposed, but that he died within few days after is false, as in that which I shall say afterwards will appear.

Relat. 'Also this relation was from another Oxford Scholar. Two of Merton Coll. in Oxford that were turned out upon the former reformation, and now having hopes of coming in again upon this late change, came down, and with much confidence demanded their places. And one of them in a more special manner was very high in his demands and

(1) John Whitehall.

threatnings.

threatnings. And he was the firſt man (as we hear) that ſet forward the reading of Common Prayer in the ſaid College; who, notwithſtanding before his admiſſion, as alſo the other before his admiſſion, were both diſmiſſed hence by the Lord's hand, and his Meſſinger, Death, though their reſtoring into their places was near effected.'

Anſw. Divers Fellows of Merton College having been turned out of their places An. 1648, and after, were now left but three unmarried that were to be reſtored this year, viz. Mr. Roger Brent, Mr. Chriſtopher Fowle, and Mr. John Lee. As for the laſt, (which the Relator thinks was the firſt that ſet forward the reading of the Common Prayer in the ſaid College) he never came to Oxford to be reſtored, nor had he been therein half a year before or more; for having been a conſiderable time ſick at Hampton-Meyſey in Glouceſterſhire, died there the 17 of July. So that the other two being only left, came to Oxford about the time of Mr. Lee's death, which was a fortnight before the Viſitors began to ſit, but neither demanded or threatened, or ſet forward the Common Prayer; it having been read by the Subwarden's appointment before they came to Town. And for them to demand or threaten was ridiculous and to no purpoſe; knowing very well, that they could obtain nothing till the Viſitors ſate; and what they could demand unleſs arrears (which Brent did, and none elſe) I know not; Mr. Fowle I confeſs died of a ſurfeit July 29, which he about a week before had taken, and had he lived a week longer might have been reſtored to his Fellowſhip. And whereas the Relator ſaith that both were dead before their admiſſion, erreth much; for Brent lived and was readmitted, and after he had ſpent ſeven years in the College, was expelled again for certain miſdemeanors.

Relat. 'The Relator of the above ſaid, being a Scholar of Oxford, is certified by the Oxford Carrier, that Mr. Glendall alſo, one of the chief Actors in the Play is ſince dead.'

Anſ. All falſe again; for though Mr. John Glendall (a good Humouriſt and of a waggiſh wit) was indiſpoſed when the Play was acted, as is before ſaid, yet he recovered and went abroad, but falling into his diſtemper again, died Oct. 8 this year, which was two months and above after this Relator wrote his falſities.

In the ſaid Pamphlet p. 27, 28, is ſome account given of the great alterations made by the King's Commiſſioners in ejecting ſeveral Heads and others, the particulars of which are true, and what they did therein was the

the greateſt piece of Juſtice that hath been ſince done in the Univerſity; but whereas he ſaith that 'the King did ſend a Letter ſomewhat to moderate the Viſitors proceedings,' is altogether falſe, for their moderation was ſuch, that many of the Preſbyterians (to my knowledge) were aſhamed of their incomparable cruelty that they had acted in an. 1648.

And as this perſon Hen. Jeſſey, a moſt notorious Sciſmatick, and other malicious people of the fanatic party did pleaſe themſelves with theſe reports, which, with the books called 'Anni mirabiles' that came out this and the year following, were purpoſely to breed in the vulgar people an ill opinion of the change of Government and Religion, ſo is the wonder great to me, why theſe people did not repreſent to the world in their writings the mortality in New College this year which I ſhall anon mention. I am ſure there was great talk of it, and many were the cenſures that paſſed thereon, but becauſe they were moſt of them falſe, I ſhall therefore tell you (1) that five of the Junior Fellows died within the ſpace of two months, viz. from the 8 of Nov. to the 4 of Jan. and eight in the ſpace of ſix months, in which number I put thoſe five. There was a malignant Fever among them, and to prevent its farther ſpreading, a general leave was granted to the members of the ſaid College to abſent themſelves till ſuch time 'twas abated. This I ſay was the reaſon why the reſtleſs Fanatics did continually buzz into the ears of the vulgar, 'that the Lord's heavy hand fell upon that College for their turning out ſo many godly men (for the moſt part before the Viſitors ſate) and introducing the Common Prayer before it was read in other Colleges.'

(1) V. Annall. in Nov. hoc an.

THE

THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THE SECOND BOOK.

THE Original, Reſtauration, and Hiſtory or Annals of the Univerſity of OXFORD being paſſed over with as convenient brevity as may be, I ſhall proceed to ſpeak of certain local Antiquities therein, namely:

Firſt, of the Subſellia of the Peripateticks, I mean the ancient SCHOOLS, with thoſe now ſtanding: [alſo of the THEATER:] To which ſhall be added, a Diſcourſe of the ancient and modern LECTURES; [and the Offices of ORATOR of the UNIVERSITY, and KEEPER of RECORDS:]

Secondly, of the ancient LIBRARIES, with that now ſtanding, public for the Univerſity.

Thirdly, of the COLLEGES and HALLS, that are now in being:

And laſtly, ſhall be preſented to you a Catalogue of the CHANCELLORS, COMMISSARIES, VICECHANCELLORS, and PROCTORS; as alſo of the STEWARDS, and Parliamentary BURGESSES, of the Univerſity.

SCHOOLS.

TO paſs by thoſe moſt ancient Schools, that are ſuppoſed to have been extant in the Univerſity in its infancy, as alſo thoſe in the Saxon and Norman ages (which by the envy of time and deſtruction of things, ſcarce a footſtep of them do remain) I ſhall proceed to ſpeak of thoſe that appear from record; and ſuch are twofold, viz.

1. Secular, that is thoſe that were hired or rented of the Burghers of OXFORD, and of other Lay-people, wherein the Academians or Secular Scholars chiefly read and performed their Exerciſes.

2. Clauſtral, which were in ſeveral Covents or Religious Houſes in the Univerſity, wherein were trained up not only thoſe of the ſaid Covents, but alſo others of divers Covents within the Kingdom of England, and elſewhere, at what time they were ſent by the Heads of their reſpective Houſes to the Univerſity to acquire doctrine. But theſe of whatſoever order they were did in ſome part perform their Exerciſes for their Degrees in the Secular Schools.

Johannes de Janua in his CATHOLICON, tells us that the word Schola is Greek, and the Latin word for it is 'Vacatio, quia ibi vacamus.' When we ſpeak of it (ſaith he) in the ſingular number as 'magnam Scholam habeo,' 'tis to be underſtood of a place, but when in the plural, 'magnas Scholas habeo,' it is to be underſtood of Scholars, as if he had 'multos Scholares &c.' Others ſay, that σχολὴ is made up or compoſed of divers matters, as firſt of repoſe, or ceaſing from labour, and therefore by ſome (1) is ſaid to be taken from 'σχέω, i. e. inhibeo, ceſſare facio &c.' 2. Of time, in which any one is at leiſure from negotiations and occupations. 3. Of labour and lucubration, taken from leiſure or idle times. 4. Of place, in which any perſon 'vacat certæ rei,' eſpecially in the ſtudies of learning &c. 5. Of doctrine which is in Schools delivered. 6. Of

(1) GLOSS. Phil. &c.

Scholaſtical

Scholaſtical Exerciſes, as teaching, learning, diſputing &c. And 7. Of men that do thoſe Exerciſes. But whatſoever theſe or other Authors ſay of the ſignification of a School, or of what it is, or ought to be compoſed, ours that we are now to mention, are not, or ever were, altogether ſuch, but places of labour, and wherein all curioſities of learning (which Scholars have with great pains accumulated) are held forth and diſplayed. Places alſo that have been uſed and frequented at certain ſet times, not when Scholars are at leiſure, but when they are or ought to be, wholly intent on learning, and ſuch times have been beyond all record written and commonly called Terms.

As for the Secular Schools which I am about to mention, I ſhall obſerve of them: 1. That anciently when they were employed as Schools, and conſecrated for that uſe, were ever to remain ſo (1). For though they either did belong to Burghers or Religious places, yet if the Rent was duly paid by thoſe that hired them, the owners could not of their own accord convert them to a Lay-uſe.

2. That notwithſtanding they were ſometimes unfrequented, and therefore taken into the poſſeſſion of their reſpective owners, and by them employed for other uſes; yet when any Maſter or Maſters had occaſion to uſe them, thoſe that were in poſſeſſion were to give place forthwith: (2) but if the owners of, or inhabitants in, them, were Maſters that read, other Maſters could not turn them out, &c.

3. That moſt of the ſaid Schools were in Halls, chiefly in ſuch that were ſituated in School Street, that is to ſay, in that Street that extended in length from the North ſide of St. Mary's Church to the North wall of the City; but ſince the new Schools have been built, it reacheth but from the ſaid Church to the South door of the Schools, and that of it which is now remaining, the Buildings therein on each ſide are occupied by the Principal and Scholars of Braſenoſe College (3).

4. That though the ſaid Schools were in thoſe Halls, there ſituated, and moſt commonly in the largeſt rooms in them, yet in ſome Lents, when the number of Determiners was great, and the Schools not able to

(1) Lib. Canc. A, fol. 57 a. Lib. Sen. Proc. B, fol. 79 a. Jun. Proc. C, fol. 48 a: et in D, fol. 14 a et b.

(2) Ibidem, &c.

(3) [Theſe Buildings have been removed to enlarge the Area round Dr. Radcliffe's Library.]

contain them, the Bachelaurs were forced to determine in the Shops of Laics, and in private places remote from the concourſe of Scholars.

The Schools that follow both Secular and Clauſtral, ſhall be diſtinguiſhed according to the Faculties that have been profeſſed in them; and becauſe multitudes have been for Arts (of which I have but few in reſpect of the whole number that hath been) I ſhall inſert them alphabetically, the reſt promiſcuouſly.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The firſt Schools for the Faculty of Grammar, or Nurſeries for Grammarians, that I find in this Univerſity, were thoſe founded by K. Alfred, as is elſewhere told you. Others that immediately followed, appearing not, I ſhall ſpeak of thoſe that occur in Record; but before I do ſo, I muſt tell you

1. That thoſe that were Clauſtral or in Covents within the limits of the Univerſity, were not ſo much frequented as Secular; and no other reaſon can I tell for it than this, that thoſe that retired to the ſaid Covents to obtain Academical knowledge, were inſtructed moſtly in that Faculty in thoſe Monaſteries from whence they came.

2. That proviſion hath been made for that Faculty in ſeveral Colleges, namely, in Merton, where the Founder appointed (1) a Fellow of that Houſe to read Grammar, and to inſtruct thoſe that were ignorant in it. In New College, where there is a Grammar School, at the Weſt end of the Chapel, but when built I find not. (2) To which School not only the Clerks and Choriſters of the ſaid Houſe, but the ſons of Oppidans, and others, have retired, and do ſo to this day. Another at Magdalen College inſtituted by the Founder thereof, which being free, not only the Choriſters of that College are taught there, but alſo the ſons of Oppidans and ſtrangers, &c.

3. That many of the ſaid Grammar Schools have been independent, or have had no reliance on a College or Religious Houſe.

4. That others have been in Halls allotted only for the Faculty of Grammar; but ſuch, whether independent or not, have ſo often changed

(1) Lib. Statutorum Coll. Mert. cap. 2.

(2) [This School has been removed, and is at preſent under the Hall.]

their

their names and Faculties (having been from Schools converted to Halls, and from Halls to Schools, and at length quite decayed) that I have found it very difficult to diſcover them, and from an incredible number to produce but a few.

5. That the ſaid Grammar Schools (not the Clauſtral or thoſe in Colleges) have been continually ſuperviſed (1) in order to good rule and government by certain Maſters of Arts, annually, as it ſeems, choſen for that purpoſe; though at Cambridge the Grammar Schools there (numbring that founded in Godeſhouſe in Mylverſtreet temp. Hen. VI, afterward tranſlated to Preachers Street) have been ſuperviſed (2) by the Archdeacon of Ely.

The number of Secular Schools for Grammar (which for the moſt part have been very ancient) hath been theſe following:

I. A Grammar School in Wyght, or White Hall, which Hall, as John Rouſe, the Warwick Antiquary ſaith, (3) was while he ſtudied in Oxford (temp. Hen. VI) and not unlikely long before, a nurſery or place for Grammarians. It was ſituated in St. Peter's pariſh in the Eaſt, within the Eaſt gate, and on the North ſide of the High ſtreet. I find mention of it divers times in the rent rolls (4) of St. John's Hoſpital, to which it did belong, and that one Mr. Richard Broke who was Principal of Edmund Hall taught there ſeveral years, in the reign of Hen. VI, Edward IV, and after.

II. Grammar School in Ingehall, which Hall alſo according to the ſame Author (5) (J. Rouſe) was for Grammarians. It was, and is the laſt houſe, in St. Mary's pariſh, oppoſite to Univerſity College, and was by one Walter Inge, a Burgher of Oxford, in the reign of Hen. III given (6) to the ſaid Hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt, and now belongs to Magdalen College (7).

III. A third in Lyon Hall ſituated in Grope lane in the ſame pariſh of St. Mary; in which Mr. John Cobbow taught after the way of Jo. Leland ſenior, in the reigns of Hen. VI and Edw. IV; and is alſo atteſted

(1) C fol. 58 b. &c. Vide in Annal. ſub an. 1442.
(2) Reg. Arundell Archiep. Cant. fol. 353.
(3) In Tabella Aularum, MS.
(4) In Scaccario Coll. B. Mariæ Magd. in pyx. cui tit. eſt Oxon.
(5) In ead. Tabella, ut ſup.
(6) Inter Munimenta Hoſpitalis S. Joh. Bapt. in Theſaurario Coll. Magd. in Pyx. B. Mariæ Virg. & alibi.
(7) [Now part of the Site of the Lodgings of the Warden of All Souls College.]

to

to have been for Grammarians by the Warwick Antiquary (1) before his time.

IV. Another in St. Cuthbert's Hall, in the ſame pariſh alſo, and near, or in Schydyard ſtreet, remembred by the ſaid Antiquary (2) to have been a receptacle for Grammarians.

V. Another in Tackley's Inn, afterward called Bulkley Hall in the ſame Pariſh; wherein one Mr. Richard Bulkley taught Grammar in the reign of Hen. VI. Remembred alſo by the ſaid Antiquary (3) to have been a place for Grammarians.

VI. Another in the Houſe or Hall called Saleſury in the ſame Pariſh on the Weſt ſide of School ſtreet. But this place ſeems not to be very ancient for this Faculty; for the firſt mention I find of it is in the time of Edw. IV; part of it being then employed as a Grammar School, and ſuperviſed or governed by a Grammar Maſter with a bald pate, as the ancient Accompts (4) of St. Mary's church (for to that place it did belong) thus teſtify—'Item de Magiſtro Grammaticali cum calvo capite pro Saleſury &c.' which ſtile doth often occur in the ſaid Accompts.

VII. A Grammar School in Tyngewyke Hall or Inn, ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of Catſtreet, and pulled down at the building of All Souls College Cloiſter. It was anciently known by another name, but coming into the poſſeſſion of one Mr. Nicholas de Tyngewyke, was from him called Tyngewyke Hall, and eſpecially for this reaſon, that he by the King's licence, granted (5) to him 14 Edw. II, gave it (with another tenement in St. Ebbes pariſh) to the Chancellor and Scholars of the Univerſity of Oxford conditionally that they always find two Maſters that are Regents 'in Arte dialectica' to overſee and govern the Grammar Schools that were to be placed therein. The ſaid Chancellor receiving poſſeſſion, did forthwith put the deſire of the Benefactor in execution, and granted him (6) alſo on his motion the Principality of the ſaid Hall during his life. This Mr. Tyngewyke had his firſt breeding in Balliol College, of which being Fellow, as it ſeems, left his place according to the Statutes of that Houſe, after he was Bachelaur of Arts; (7) and applying himſelf to the ſtudy of Phyſic, became at length Doctor of that Faculty, reading his

(1) Joh Rouſe, in Tab. Aularum, MS.
(2) Ibidem. (3) Ibid.
(4) In manibus Procuratorum ejuſd. Eccleſiæ.
(5) Pat. 14 Ed. II, part 2, m. 11: et in Turri Scholarum in pyx. FF, nu. 14. [Dat. Weſtm. 14 Edw. II, 1321.]
(6) In ead. Pyx. FF nu. 39. [Dat. Oxon. in Vigil S. Joh. Bapt. 15 Edw. II, 1322.]
(7) Nich. Tingwick was Prebendary of Major Pars altaris, in the Church of Sarum 1308 by the death of Ralph de Stanford.

Lectures

Lectures in Phyſic Hall or School joining to that of Tyngewyke. He is remembred by a certain author of his profeſſion named John Merfeild or Marfeild (1) living in the reign of Hen. VI in a book that he wrote intituled 'Breviarium Bartholomei,' (2) wherein in the 24 chapter treating 'de Ycteritia,' ſaith thus—'Item pediculi Ovium triti & diſtemperati cum Hydromelle, habent curare ycteritiam, unde Mr. Nicholaus Tyngewich narravit in Cathedra ſua Oxon quod equitavit XL milliaria ad unam vetulam quæ curavit per hoc quaſi infinitos homines, & dedit ei unam ſummam pecuniæ pro doctrina iſtius curæ &c.' but this I ſpeak by the way.

VIII. Grammar Schools in St. Mildred's Pariſh in a corner Tenement near to Thorald or Turle gate, ſometime ſtanding on that place where the Weſt end of Exeter College Chapel was afterward built. The firſt mention that I find of theſe Grammar Schools is in a certain deed, (3) whereby John Leyre of Berugby and Margaret his wife, conveyed to Richard de Melton Chaplain, Rector of St. Ebbes Church in Oxford a Meſſuage in S. Mildred's Pariſh 14 Edw. III. Which Meſſuage is ſaid there to be then and before called Hambury Hall or Grammar Schools. It did belong to one John de Hankinton and Edith his wife, who giving (4) and granting it to one Mr. Richard de Hambury about the 15 Edw. I, was from him (he taking therein as 'tis probable ſeveral Scholars to be taught) called Hambury Hall.

IX. Grammar School in Peckwaters Inn (afterward united with Vinehall) of which place Joh. Rouſe before mentioned ſaith thus (5): 'Peckwaters Ynne pro Legiſtis, prius pro Grammaticis ſub Leylando.' It was ſituated ſometime in S. Edward's Pariſh, afterwards upon the demolition of that Church it became a member of S. Frideſwyde's Pariſh, and at length by other buildings added to it became a Quadrangle belonging to the Cathedral of Ch. Church, and is to this day called Peckwaters Quadrangle. Herein it was, while it flouriſhed with Grammarians, that John Leland Senior taught and read in the reigns of Hen. V and VI, as before 'tis ſaid. He was one ſo well ſeen in verſe and proſe and all ſorts of

(1) Aliquando commorans in Monaſterio S. Bartholomei Lond.
(2) MS in Bib. Coll. Pembr. Oxon. part 2, cap. 24, p. 32.
(3) In Theſ. vel Scacc. Coll. Exon. in pyx. 20.
(4) Ibidem.
(5) In Tabella Aularum.

Humanity,

Humanity, that he went beyond the learnedeſt of his age, and ſo noted a Grammarian, that this verſe was made (1) upon him :

'Ut roſa flos florum ſic Leland Grammaticorum :'

which, with ſome alteration was faſtned upon Jo. Leland Junior by Richard Croke of Cambridge, at what time the ſaid Leland became a Proteſtant, (2) and thereupon fell mad : it runs thus :

'Ut roſa flos florum ſic Leland flos fatuorum.'

which being replied by Leland, as may be elſewhere ſeen, (3) was anſwered by a friend of Croke's in verſe alſo. And here by the way I muſt let the Reader know, that it was the faſhion of that age (temp. Hen. VIII) to buffoon or wit it after that faſhion, not only by the younger ſort of Students, but by Biſhops and grave Doctors. A learned Author (4) of that time, in an Epiſtle that he wrote to Dr. Cox, Almoner to K. Edw. VI (afterward Biſhop of Ely) doth give him great commendations of his actions and employments, and further addeth, that when he was at leiſure to recreate his mind, he would, rather than be idle, 'Scevolæ & Lælii more—aut velitationem illam Croci cum Lelando perridiculam, vel reliquas Oxonienſes nugas (ita enim profecto ſunt,' ſaith he) 'evolvere voluerit, &c.' Dr. Treſham alſo who was many years Commiſſary or Vicechancellor of the Univerſity, is ſaid by a learned Author (5) 'ludere in re ſeria &c.' As for Jo. Leland Senior he taught in this Inn or Hoſtle till the time of his death, an. 1428. To him ſucceeded Mr. John Cobbow, who before was his Uſher, but remaining here not long, removed to Lyon Hall and continued therein teaching Grammar till his death, which hapning 15 Oct. an. 1472 (6) was buried by the grave of John Leland, Sen. in S. Frideſwyde's Church.

X. Grammar School in S. John Baptiſt's Pariſh, of which all the mention that I find is in a ſhort Deed (7) or Grant of the Chancellor and Scholars of the Univerſity in behalf of Mr. Peter de Abendon, the firſt Warden of Merton College, to diſcharge the ſaid School, which he had

(1) Anon. inter Collect. poeticas Roberti Talboti in Lib. ſuo cui tit. eſt 'Aurum ex ſtercore;' MS.

(2) Vide Pits: æt 16, nu. 932.

(3) In Encom. eruditorum in Anglia, &c. per Jo. Leland, edit. Lond. an. 1589, p. 105.

(4) Gualt. Haddon in Lucubrationibus ſuis edit. Lond. 1567, p. 188.

(5) Laur. Humfredus in Vita Juelli, p. 81.

(6) Lelandus in tom. iv. Collect. MS. p. [320, edit. Hall, p. 445.]

(7) In Theſ. Coll. Mert. in parva pyx. ib. repoſit. inter Munimenta in A 2.

given

given to the ſaid College, from the uſe thereof as a School &c. dat. 1276 on the day of S. Dionyſe. How long before that time it was a School I find not, only this, that one Mr. Thomas de Colebrygge was then (1) the Maſter thereof, and had near three years of his time to come in it, for which reaſon (there being then a Statute (2) of the Univerſity in force—'quod nullus Regens in Artibus obtineat Scholas Grammaticales ſimul ultra triennium &c.') and the other before expreſſed, viz. that once tenements were conſecrated for the uſe of Schools could not return to its former lay-uſe, the ſaid P. de Abendon did ſue for a releaſe or diſcharge of it, which he obtained under the Seal of the Univerſity, remaining very freſh and fair in Merton College Treaſury to this day. In the next century, this tenement, with another joining on the Weſt ſide, both oppoſite to Merton College, were converted into a Hall for certain Exhibitioners called Portioniſts by Mr. John de Wyllyot, ſometime a Member of that College, which remained for their uſe till towards the latter end of Q. Elizabeth, and then the ſaid Exhibitioners being called over to the College, their habitation was after ſome years leaſed out to a lay-perſon, viz. to Thomas á Wood, my father, afterward Bachelaur of the Civil Law of this Univerſity.

Thus far for the Grammar Schools that appear in record. Now as concerning the Grammarians, whether Maſters or Scholars, I find many things obſervable of them, not fit as I conceive to omit, becauſe from them may be ſeen in what great renown the Faculty of Grammar hath been among us in ancient time; and what great reſpect was given to it.

1. No Regent Maſter in Grammar could by Statute (3) read any thing thereof without licenſe from the Chancellor, neither obtain ſuch licenſe without examination of his ſkill and knowledge in making Verſes, dictating, rehearſing, or in humane Authors.

2. That all Grammar Maſters were to declare (4) to their Scholars the Mandates of the Chancellor twice or thrice every Term, that they might know how to obey, to inſtruct them in Latin and Roman Authors, and to

(1) Ibid.
(2) In A fol. 84 a, et alibi.
(3) A fol. 44 a: B f. 37 b: C f. 24 b: D f. 71 a, 55 b.
(4) Ibid.

make them conſtrue the ſaid Authors in French as well as in Engliſh 'leaſt that Tongue ſhould be utterly forgotten.

3. That the ſaid Maſters read (1) their curſory Lectures in their reſpective Schools, and not ſuffer (2) Ovid 'de Arte amandi,' or Pamphilus 'de Amore,' or any other books that ſhould provoke their Scholars to luſt or love-paſſion, to be read or diſcourſed in their ſchools.

4. That they were to be obedient (3) to the Maſters of Arts who ſhould be appointed by the Chancellor to overſee and viſit the Grammar-Schools, to the end that the Maſters of them ſhould daily inſtruct and chaſtiſe their Scholars, and ſee what things were defective in them.

5. That the examination of the ſaid Maſters before they were licenſed to teach was to be under the teſtimony of a Regent Maſter in Grammar before the Chancellor and Proctors, but if ſuch a Regent was not to be found, then the ſaid examination was to be under the teſtimony of two faithful and honeſt Students in Grammar appointed for that purpoſe. After the ſaid Maſter or Maſters were licenſed, they were to ſwear to ſeveral matters that they were to perform in relation to their Schools, that is to ſay among the reſt, was, that he or they ſhould not take (4) above eight pence a Term of a Scholar for their teaching. But the Univerſity afterward not liking the approbation of ſuch Examinations, 'twas ordered (5) to be done by a Doctor, four Maſters of Arts and two Maſters that were ſupervifors of the Grammar Schools, and ſometimes by four Grammar Maſters only.

6. That alſo according to a very ancient Statute, and others made in the time of Edw. III, all Grammar Maſters were to obſerve (6) duly their Convenities, or their aſſembling themſelves together at the beginning and ending of every Term, to the end that they might confer about their profeſſion, and what might be neceſſary for the encreaſe and management of it. In ſome of our Regiſters I find often mention of an Act called Convenite being no other without doubt than the ſame before mentioned. One Mr. John (7) Bulkley ſupplicated (8) that the Univerſity would diſpenſe

(1) A fol. 84 a, &c.
(2) Ibid. f. 44 b, &c.
(3) Ibid. et in B f. 38 a: C f. 59 a: D f. 70 b.
(4) A f. 44 a; B f. 38 a; C f. 58 b; D f. 71 a.
(5) B f. 37 b.
(6) B f. 38 b; C f. 24 b; D f. 56 a.
(7) Joh. pro Rich. Bulkley.
(8) A a f. 55 b, &c.

with

with him to be abſent 'ab actu qui dicitur Convenite,' ſo long as he ſhould tarry in Oxford; granted 1451 conditionally that he ſhould pay ten pounds to the Univerſity. Mr. John Cobbow alſo about the ſame time ſupplicated (1) that he might be once abſent from his Convenitie, which was granted conditionally that he pay twenty ſhillings to the Univerſity. By which therefore and certain circumſtances, this Convenitie ſeems to have been not only for a conſultation, but for Exerciſes to be performed by, and among them; ſuch a Convenitie perhaps that Sylv. Gyraldus celebrated at Oxford when he read his Topographi, as before in the Annals; and from which alſo thoſe Convenities or rather Potation days in country, and other Schools, had probably their beginning.

7. That all Grammar Regents, and others, obſerve (2) altogether Feſtival days, as by their common conſent it was ſet down in their Calendar, 'niſi forte aliquis' (as'tis ſaid) 'propter ſuam parochiam cogatur ſingulariter feriari.' That they alſo obſerve (3) Diſputations every Friday concerning matters of, and queſtions in, Grammar: To be preſent alſo at the burial (4) of any Grammarian, and on the morrow after celebrate Maſs for the ſoul of the party deceaſed, as alſo in the nocturn Vigils to ſing devoutly to the Pſaltery for his welfare &c.

The next matters that I ſhall obſerve are the Degrees of Grammar with certain Exerciſes performed for the taking of them. The firſt ſort of Grammarians were thoſe called 'Scholares' or 'Licentiati in Grammatica,' who after they were licenſed were bound to profeſs and teach it, and within ſome years after to take their Bachelaurs Degree therein. One John Braſyl (as I find) was cited (5) before the Chancellor to put in an anſwer to that which was objected againſt him, viz. that he being licenſed did not follow and profeſs Grammar within a year after the date of his licenſe &c. an. 1442. For ſo it was that in ancient time when the Univerſity was tired out by the importunity of many that deſired to be licenſed and afterwards did not take care to teach and read it, the Regents and Non Regents enacted, (6) that if any perſon that was licenſed in Grammar did not teach or read it within an year's time after he had received his licenſe, ſhould, if not promoted, pay thirty ſhillings; and if promoted, 3^{li}. So

(1) Ibid. f. 123 a, et 125.
(2) A f. 44 b, et alibi, ut ſupra.
(3) Ibid. f. 84 a; B f. 38 b; C f. 25 a; D f. 56 a.
(4) A f. 44 b; B f. 38 b, &c.
(5) F fol. 62 a.
(6) A f. 44 a; B f. 38 b, &c.

alſo was it for thoſe that were licenſed in Arts and Medicine. After ſome years ſpent when licenſed, they were, or might be admitted or created Bachelaurs of Grammar, but with this condition that they ſhould undergo that Exerciſe which the Statutes require in that caſe, or what the Univerſity would impoſe on them. One Edward Watſon, a Scholar of Grammar, who had ſtudied Grammar four years, and had read and taught it moſt of his time, had his Grace granted (1) to him for the Degree of Bachelaur conditionally that he compoſe an hundred verſes in praiſe of the Univerſity, and alſo make a Comedy within one year after he had taken his Degree. Another alſo had his Grace granted, conditionally that he would make as many Verſes againſt the Act that was to follow, and at that time to ſtick them up on S. Mary's Church door to be viewed and peruſed by the Members of the Univerſity. And though either Scholar or Bachelaur did, or might, teach youths Grammar, ſo that they were firſt licenſed, yet they were to be admitted thereunto in the Congregation Houſe by the ceremony (2) of putting into their hands a Ferula and a Rod. Alſo though they had for ſeveral years taught, yet when they came to take their Degree their Supplicat ſtill ran that they might be admitted 'ad informandum & docendum pueros.'

William Beaumond, ſtiled in one of our Regiſters (3) 'diſertus & eloquens vir,' did ſupplicate after the like manner, and ſo did John Bedoe who had ſpent (4) the chiefeſt part of his time in the ſtudy of Grammar, and had taught boys for four years. Edward Pendylton alſo Bachelaur of Grammar and Schoolmaſter of Mancheſter ſupplicated (5) in the year 1547, that whereas he had ſtudied Grammar ſixteen years and had performed Exerciſes therein, it might be ſufficient for him to be admitted 'ad inſtituendum pueros in eadem facultate:' which being granted conditionally that he make an Oration before the Chancellor in praiſe of Grammar, was forthwith admitted Maſter of that Faculty. After the Grammarians had made a ſtep from the Degree of Bachelaur to that of Maſter of, or to be Regents in, Grammar, they were among ſeveral things to ſwear, (6) that they ſhould continue their ordinary Readings

(1) Reg. G fol. 143, et vide f. 162. Thoſe that were admitted to teach in Grammar were not Bac. of Grammar. See my Cat. of Grammarians, and in Faſti 1508 &c.
(2) Ut in G fol. 72 a.
(3) Ibid. in G fol. 72 b, 73 a.
(4) Reg. I f. 175 b.
(5) Ib. f. 117 a, et 114, &c.
(6) A fol. 44 b, &c.

throughout

throughout that year wherein they proceeded, and the year following, except in Vacations and on Feſtival days.

As we had Degrees formerly in Grammar, ſo alſo in Rhetoric and Poetry, and many there were that highly merited in thoſe Faculties. 'Tis ſaid that one Robert Baſton (1) a Carmelite was a Laureat Poet of Oxford in the reign of Edward I. Yet that there were Statutes in that time for ſuch that proceeded I cannot find, they ſeeming to be concluded within the compaſs of thoſe Statutes belonging to the Faculty of Grammar, becauſe that thoſe that took their Degrees in Rhetoric, or Poetry, did for the moſt part join Grammar with them. Maurice Byrchenſaw a Scholar of Rhetoric, who had ſpent fourteen years in that and Grammar, ſupplicated (2) that he might be admitted 'ad informandum & docendum in eadem facultate.' Which being granted he was admitted Bachelaur in that Faculty, but with this condition, that he compoſe an hundred Verſes 'de Nobilitate Univerſitatis,' and that he ſhould not at any time read to, or teach his Scholars Ovid, 'de arte amandi,' or Pamphilus, 'de Amore.' John Bulman alſo who had been a Scholar of Rhetoric for ſeveral years ſupplicated (3) that he might be admitted to the reading of any book in the ſame Faculty, and that alſo if it was granted, that he might be laureated. Which deſire of his being brought to paſs, his head was (with this condition that he ſhould read the firſt book of Tully's Offices, and the firſt book of his Epiſtles publickly and without expectation of reward) very ſolemnly adorned with laurel by the Chancellor in a Congregation of Regents; at which time the Proctors aſſiſted in that formality, and the Regents after it was done, all ſaluted and joyed him, in and with his honour.

Among ſeveral others that proceeded after this way, which I ſhall now omit, was Robert Whitinton one of the laſt, who having been a Secular Chaplain and a Scholar of Rhetoric for fourteen years and an Informer of boys twelve, ſupplicated (4) that it might be ſufficient for the taking of his Degree &c. an. 1512. Which being granted, was, after he had compoſed an 100 Verſes, crowned with Laurel at the Act following. This Robert Whitinton, that famous Grammarian in the reign of K. Hen. VIII, ſometime Scholar to John Stanbrige, and a Writer of ſeveral

(1) In Balæo cent. IV, nu. 92.
(2) Reg. G, f. 134 a.
(3) Ib. f. 124 b.
(4) Ibid. fol. 173 b. [Wyhttynton.]

Grammar

Grammar Treatiſes, doth in one intituled 'De octo partibus Orationis,' of which book there are ſeveral editions, (1) thus ſtile himſelf a Laureat: 'Roberti Whitintoni Lichfeldienſis Grammatices Magiſtri, protovatis Angliæ in florentiſſima Oxonienſi Academia Laureati, de octo partibus Orationis.' He alſo among ſeveral books of an elegant ſtile wrote one bearing this title: 'De difficultate Juſticiæ ſervandæ in Reipublicæ adminiſtratione, in laudem Thomæ Wolcii Cardinalis.' Which book (2) hath this beginning—'Quæ res in terris &c.' It is very fairly written, but the mentioning of it is totally omitted by Baleus and Pitſeus.

To theſe Schools of Grammar might be added thoſe of Muſic, which without doubt we have had in ſeveral places in the Univerſity before that which I ſhall mention among the Schools of Arts was built for that Faculty. For if divers perſons did proceed, or were famous in it, it muſt needs follow that Schools were appointed for them, or elſe that they hired them. Simon de Tunſtede or Tuſtude was eminent in that Faculty in the reign of Edw. III, and of him I find this note at the end of a certain Manuſcript (3) publiſhed by him—'Cujus op'is finis erat pridie non. Auguſti Anno D'ni MCCCLI. [Illo autem anno] Regens erat inter Minores Oxoniæ frater Simon de Tuſtude Doctor ſacre Theologie, qui in Muſica pollebat, etiam in ſeptem artibus liberalibus.' Alſo Thomas de Teukeſbury of the Guardianſhip of Briſtoll ('De cuſtodia Briſtolliæ') wrote a book of Muſic (4) intituled 'Quatuor Principalia Muſice ſive de principiis artis Muſice,' publiſhed at Oxford an. 1351. (5) Further alſo one John Atkins who became Fellow of Merton College an. 1467 is ſtiled in the Album (6) of the Fellows of that Houſe 'Nobilis Muſicus,' having been accounted in his time very famous for that Faculty, and eſpecially for the public Exerciſes he performed therein in the Univerſity.

(1) In the edition of the ſaid book de octo partibus, printed at London 'in ædibus Winandi de Worde 1523,' is only this Title 'Roberti Whitintoni alma in Univerſitate Oxonienſi laureati de octo partibus Orationis editio.' So that the Title that is here printed muſt be an edition following this.

(2) MS. in Bib. Bodl. [NE. D 3: 22, Bodl. 523: Carmine Latino.]

(3) In Bib. Bodl. D3: 8: fol. 77 b. [515.]

(4) MS. inter Cod. Digb. in Bib. Bodl. num. 90.

(5) ['Male in Catalogis et ab A. Wood Thomæ de Teukſbury aſſignatus. Autor erat frater Minor de cuſtodia Briſtol. & Oxonienſis. Opus eſt, ut iſta ferebant tempora, doctiſſimum. Nota quædam in principio libri teſtatur hunc a fratre Johanne de Tewkſbury conventui fratr. Minor. Oxon. donatum eſſe A. 1388, ſed manifeſtum eſt Johannem non eſſe autorem; ideo non dubitavi hunc tractatum Johanni Hamboys aſcribere, q. v.' Tanneri Bibl. Brit. Hib. p. 373 et 707.]

(6) MS. in Bib. Coll. Mert.

The

The Exerciſe that was done for the taking of a Degree or Degrees in it, was the reading of the Muſic books of Boetius, as in the Regiſters of the Acts of Congregation it appears. Richard Ede, a Canon Regular in the latter end of Hen. VII, and a Student alſo in that Faculty ten years, ſupplicated (1) that the reading of any of the Muſic books of Boetius might, notwithſtanding any Statute to the contrary, be ſufficient for the taking the Degree of Bachelaur of Muſic. Which deſire of his was granted with this condition, that before the day of his admiſſion he ſhould compoſe a Maſs with an Antiphona to be ſolemnly ſung before the Univerſity on the day of his admiſſion. In the year 1518 one John Charde, a Scholar of Muſic, ſupplicated (2) in the Congregation, that whereas he had been a Student in the Faculty of Muſic ſixteen years, and had compoſed a Maſs and an Antiphona of five parts, that it might be ſufficient that he be admitted to the reading of any of the Muſic books of Boetius: Granted with this condition, that he ſhould give the ſame Maſs and Antiphona into the hands of the Proctors, and that he compoſe another Maſs of five parts on 'Kyrie rex ſplendens.'

The parts that our Muſicians commonly compoſed before the reign of Hen. VIII were not above two, (3) but that King being ſo admirable a Muſician (as 'tis reported) (4) that he could not only ſing his part ſure, but compoſe a Service of four, five or ſix parts, the mode of Compoſition of ſo many parts was then frequently uſed, notwithſtanding Jo. Charde before mentioned is the firſt that occurs in our Regiſters that compoſed ſo many. The Degrees of this Faculty were but equal with thoſe of Grammar, Rhetoric, and Poetry, being all accounted the moſt inferior in the Univerſity, and a Maſter, Profeſſor or Doctor of any of them was and is but equal with a Bachelaur of Arts: the reaſon, becauſe he or they ſtudied and applied themſelves but to one Art, and therefore firſt, they were not to enter the Houſe of Congregation or Convocation. 2. Not to vote in, or order the affairs of the Univerſity. 3. Not to place themſelves among Artiſts at ſolemn meetings. 4. Or to enjoy the Privileges of Artiſts, &c.

(1) Reg. G fol. 34 a
(2) Reg. H fol. 9 b.
(3) Edw. Hall in his 'Union of the Families of Lancaſtre and York,' edit. 1548, ſaith in the 2 of H. VIII, that he could compoſe a Maſs of 5 parts.
(4) Eraſmus in Epist. edit. Lond. 1642, p. 535.

SOPHIS-

SOPHISTRY SCHOOLS.

That the Univerſity of Oxford hath been famous for the Art of Sophiſtry is evidently apparent from ſeveral places in the Hiſtory or Annals before going, and therefore to ſpeak much of it at this time I ſhall forbear, and only leave with you certain obſervations of it.

1. That it was brought into this Univerſity by the Pariſians, chiefly when they retired here an. 1229, as alſo by certain Oxonians when they returned from the Univerſity of Paris about that time, and partly before.

2. That by the uſe of it and trivial Arts, the greater were corrupted and neglected, as a certain ancient Author (1) ſeems to intimate to us. Which by degrees being known and diſcovered by divers Scholars in following times, it was inferred in certain Concluſions, (2) diſputed upon by ſome Oxford Inceptors in the time of K. Richard II, thus — 'Maximam utilitatem modernis Philoſophis ſicut & antiquis poſſe procurari, ſi, dimiſſis Sophiſticis, ſcientias Mathematicas vellent contemplari,' &c.

3. That by its uſe in the time of Lent, the King's peace being often broken thereby, the Univerſity Privileges have been ſeveral times ſuſpended, and in danger of being leſſned or taken away. K. Rich. II in a Breve (3) of his, of the firſt year of his reign, directed to the Chancellor and Proctors (wherein 'tis manifeſt that ſeveral Privileges of the Univerſity were ſuſpended for ſuch outrages) I find theſe words—'cum temporibus progenitorum noſtrorum in Univerſitate noſtra prædicta, tempore Quadregeſimali pluſquam aliquo alio tempore anni (inſtigante pacis æmulo) ſolebat pax periculoſe turbari &c.' The ſaid diſturbances it ſeems did chiefly ariſe from the Queſtioniſts (for ſuch we have had as it appears in our Statutes (4)) that is, ſuch who were wholly taken up with Queſtions which they were to ſtudy and conſult before they were to be promoted to certain Degrees; as the Grammarians, who were uſed to have Diſputations concerning Queſtions of Grammar.

(1) Sylv. Gyraldus in 1 lib. Distinct. cap. 1: MS.

(2) In quodam MS in fol. in Bib. Coll. Corp. Ch. Oxon continent. Diſputationes quorundam Incæptorum Oxon.

(3) Clauſ. 1 Ric. II, m 4.

(4) In D fol. 27 a.

4. That

4. That through the much uſe of it, the Parva Logicalia, and other minute matters of Ariſtotle, many things of that noble Author have been ſo changed from their original by the ſcrewing in, and adding many impertinent things, that a certain Writer (1) hath verily thought that if Ariſtotle had riſen out of his grave and diſputed with the Sopiſters, they would not only have baffled him with their Sophiſtry, but with his own Logic which they had diſguiſed, and he compoſed without any impurity or corruption. It may well be ſaid, that in this they have done no more than what Tom Naſhe's beloved Dick Harvey did afterward at Cambridge, that is to ſay, that he had ſet Ariſtotle (2) with his heels upward on the School gates there, and aſſes ears on his head, a thing that Tom would 'in perpetuam rei memoriam' record and never have done with.

5. That Oxford hath been ſo famous for Sophiſtry, and hath uſed ſuch a particular way in the reading and learning it, that it hath often been ſtiled 'Sophiſtria ſecundum uſum Oxon.' So famous alſo for ſubtility of Logicians that no place hath excelled it—'Illa ſubtilis Logica & pulcherrima philoſophia' (as one ſaith) (3) 'que matrem noſtram Univerſitatem Oxon per univerſum orbem terrarum olim reddiderant glorioſam, fere in Scolis noſtris totaliter ſunt ſopite; antiquitus enim gloriabatur gemmis India, et auro Arabia, ſed Univerſitas Oxonie ſubtilium Logicorum gaudebat multitudine & maturitatis Philoſophie theſauro profundiſſimo; ſed quod dolenter refero, vix ſufficit modo à ſua facie excutere pulveres erroris & ignorantie &c.' Thus a certain Inceptor of Oxford in the time of K. Rich. II, who ſpoke this, when upon occaſion he inveighed againſt thoſe that did exclude more things from the Predicaments than include. And indeed for what he had uttered in that great elogium was no more than what the Univerſity deſerved in thoſe times; for by the acute ſubtilities and ſolemn determinations of the Bachelaurs in the Faculty of Arts, our Mother the Univerſity of Oxford was greatly honored—'ac mira ſcientie Logicalis ſubtilitas' (I ſpeak from ſome of our books) (4) 'quâ præfata mater noſtra ſupra cætera mundi ſtudia dignoſcitur hactenus claruiſſe, per fructuoſum exercitium in eiſdem potiſſimum ſuſcipit incrementum &c.'

(1) Vide Auctarium Epist. Thomæ Mori edit. Londini, 1642, fol. 21 B.

(2) Tho. Naſhe in his book intit. 'Have with you to Saffron Walden.'

(3) In præfato MS. in Bib. C. C. C. Ox. ut ſupra. [1583: 116: E 3: 2. Vide Oxon. in margine.]

(4) A fol. 88 a, &c. B f. 39 b: C f. 8 b.

6. That Sophiſtry hath ſo much corrupted the Latin tongue, that the purity thereof being loſt among the Scholars, their ſpeaking became barbarous, and was derived ſo conſtantly to their ſucceſſors, that barbarous ſpeaking of Latin was commonly ſtiled by many 'Oxonienſis loquendi mos'—'Loquar ergo' (ſaith Scaliger) (1) 'meo more barbare, & ab Oxonio, non e roſtris aut comitiis: hoc verum non eſt: quia receptivum non recipit per modum imprimentis ſed per modum receptivitatis.' See in the Annals, an. 1276 and 1284.

7. That by its former uſe, as alſo by Scholaſtical Divinity, the Diſputations and writings of men hath been ſo filled with frivolous ſtuff, as with 'utrum, item, ergo, nota, primo, ſecundo, quæritur, ſequitur, dicendum, patet concluſio, conſequentia, major, minor, antecedens, &c.' that if they were taken away the better half of the ſaid Diſputations and writings would be loſt, and nothing remain of ſolid matter or doctrine.

8. That by the Scholars great knowledge in, and much uſe of it, by which they could be at any time for or againſt any thing propoſed or ſtarted, intollerable arrogance did therefore poſſeſs them (as we ſee it at this day in the behaviour of Students of 16 or 18) following the humour therein of divers Pariſians, eſpecially of Simon Churnay, Thurnay, or Tournay, an eminent Theologiſt there, who for his intollerable pride of his great abilities in Scholaſtical Divinity, had a juſt judgment fell (2) upon him, an. 1201, as I have told you elſewhere.

As for the Schools of Sophiſters we have had divers formerly ſtanding in Schoolſtreet, wherein they were wont to anſwer; but when the time of varieying was come, or when they were to varie; that Exerciſe was to be done in Parvis School. Theſe Schools were at firſt hired of the Burghers and Inhabitants of Oxford by ſuch that were to perform the Exerciſes of Sophiſtry, but afterward (in the time of Edward III I ſuppoſe) the ſaid Schools being moſtly in the poſſeſſion of Religious Houſes and Colleges, they became the appurtenances of Halls, and were (notwithſtanding Exerciſes of Sophiſtry were ſometimes performed in the Auſten Priory) continued for the ſame uſe till the Schools of Arts were reduced into one pile of building an. 1439 or thereabouts. The ſtile of 'Scholæ Sophiſtarum'

(1) Jul. Cæſ. Scaliger de ſubtilitate ad Cardanum, exercitat. 16, ſect. 2.

(2) Math. Parys ſub an. 1201.

I find

I find often in our Regiſters, but the exact place where they ſtood in the ſaid ſtreet (being ſometimes in one place, and ſometimes in another) I find not. Their chief School was that called Parvis School, wherein not only variations in Logic were ſolemnized, but in Grammar alſo. In one of our Regiſters, about the middle of Hen. VIII, I find it ſuppplicated by a certain perſon, that whereas he had anſwered under one Bachelaur in his Determinations 'cum duobus variationibus in Schola Perviſiana,' (1) it might be ſufficient for him to be admitted to the reading of a book of the ſaid Faculty, that is, of Logic &c. The chiefeſt book that the Sophiſters varied and anſwered in, was Albertus, as in divers Supplicats (2) in the time of Hen. VII and VIII, and long before, appears. One ſupplicated (3) that whereas he had twice varied in Parvys and anſwered in Albertus at the Auſten Priory, it might be ſufficient &c. which was an. 1515. Whereby it appears that the Sophiſters performed certain of their Exerciſes in the ſaid Priory or Fryery, as well as in Schoolſtreet. In the year 1461 was an order (4) made by the Commiſſary of the Univerſity, ſhewing that whereas the Sophiſters in their Diſputations 'in parviſo' did then and in their proceedings exceed in expences (which was a bad example to the poorer ſort) that for the future they ſhould not do ſo; and he then appointed that if one Sophiſter proceed, he was to ſpend but xvi^{d}, if two together then two ſhillings, if three then not above ii^{s} and vi^{d}; and if four iii^{s} iv^{d}.]

The name Parvis and the Exerciſe ſo called ſeem to have ſeveral derivations. In one of our Regiſters 'tis ſaid, that a certain Scholar (in a ſupplicate (5) of his) had performed his Diſputations 'per viſum,' which ſeems as if he had done them 'per viſum vel præſidium Baccalaurei,' by the care, overſight or undertaking of a Bachelaur, as thoſe that now anſwer Generalls (being the ſame Exerciſe) do it to this day. Some have thought that 'Schola Parvis,' or anſwering 'in Parviſiis,' cometh from the French, becauſe that anciently thoſe that did that Exerciſe performed it 'in Parvis, i. e. in area,' in a court or court-yard, they being unworthy becauſe of their inferiority to enter the Schools of Arts. But that derivation I ſuppoſe cannot by any means take place, becauſe other Faculties beneath them had Schools appointed for them, and were never forced to do

(1) H fol. 221 b.
(2) Reg. A a[5] fol. 63 b, 76 b, 102 b, &c. Reg. G [6] fol. 1 a, 50 a, 228 a, 229 b, 264 a.
(3) Reg. G fol. 270 a.
(4) Reg. A a a, fol. 183 a.
(5) In Reg. K K f. 182 a.

their Exerciſe in the open air without any ſhelter. But in my opinion the true meaning comes from thoſe inferior Diſputations that are performed by the juniors, namely Generalls, which to this day are called and written 'Diſputationes in Parviſiis.' For in the morning were anciently as now, the anſwering of Quodlibets, that is the propoſing of Queſtions in Philoſophy and other Arts by certain Maſters to him or them that intend to commence Maſter of Arts, and ſuch are called the great Exerciſes. In the afternoon were the 'Exercitia parva,' ſometimes corruptly called 'Parviſiaria,' taken out of the 'parva Logicalia:' And ſuch difference of Exerciſe by great and little, was not only uſed in the Univerſity, but alſo in the Inns of Court.

A great Lawyer (1) who lived in the reign of Hen. VI hath as I remember in his book 'de Laudibus Legum Angliæ,' this paſſage—'Scire te etiam cupio &c. Furthermore I deſire you to take notice that the Juſtices of England ſit not in the King's Courts above three hours in a day, that is to ſay, from eight of the clock in the forenoon till eleven compleat. For in the afternoon thoſe Courts were not kept, but the Suters then reſorted ad perviſum, i. e. to the peruſing of their writings &c.' (2) thus he. Now the learned Selden in his Notes upon that book bringeth out of Chaucer in his Sergeant [in the Prologues] theſe words:

'A Sergeant of the law ware and wiſe,
That often hadde yben at the Pezviſe.'

And after that ſaith thus of Parviſe: 'It ſignifies an afternoon's Exerciſe or Moot to the inſtruction of young Students, bearing the ſame name originally (I gheſſe) with the Parviſiæ in Oxford, as they call their ſitting Generalls in the Schools in the afternoon.'

Thom. Speght alſo in his explanation of Chaucer's words ſaith, that Perviſe ſignifies a Barre, and that it is underſtood there of the conference called the Pervis among the young Counſellors, Pleaders, Attorneys, or Students of the Law, ſuch at this time as may reſemble the Courſe in the houſe, of Court or Chancery called Mootes and Boltes.

To conclude: all the ſaid Schools of Sophiſtry whereſoever they ſtood, were (except that place in the Auſten Priory, wherein certain Exerciſes of Sophiſters were ſometimes performed) involved in the Logic and Grammar Schools, when the Schools of Arts were built about the year 1439,

(1) Joh. Forteſcue de Laudibus Legum Angliæ, cap. 51.

(2) Edit. [Lat. et Anglice] in 8vo. an. 1616. [Lond. cum Notis Seldeni.]

for

for in one of the windows of the ſaid Schools (the Logic as I ſuppoſe) was this verſe:

'Hæc Schola Parviſiis nomine dicta fuit.'

SCHOOLS FOR VARIOUS ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The next that muſt follow muſt be certain Schools for various Arts and Sciences, of which ſome have probably been uſed by thoſe that profeſs Grammar, or Sophiſtry, or Arts, but having no certainty for this, notwithſtanding they ſeem moſtly to have been for the Faculty of Arts, I ſhall therefore ſet them down alphabetically: Which being done, I ſhall ſpeak of them when they were moſtly reduced into one frame of building and under one roof, ſtiled and written THE SCHOOLS OF ARTS. That being done alſo I ſhall ſpeak of thoſe appointed for Medicine, Law, and Divinity.

As for thoſe that I am now about to mention according to the alphabet, were for the moſt part ſtanding in Schoolſtreet, and were uſed as Schools beyond all the record that I have yet ſeen, and (as I am perſuaded) before the time that they were known by the names that I find them ſtiled in Scripts.

At firſt the Maſters read (1) in their reſpective Chambers (ſituate and being in manſions hired of the Burghers of Oxford) at the uſual hours appointed in thoſe times for reading, not to this or that particular Auditor, but to any that would repair to them. In order to which, notice was given by the public ſervant of the Univerſity either by proclamation, or writing ſtuck up, in common places. Afterward in proceſs of time, all the ſaid Readings or Lectures were chiefly performed in School-ſtreet, and the rather for theſe reaſons, becauſe firſt that St. Mary's Church was their public place of meeting (from the north part of which the Maſters anciently made their progreſs to the Schools to read their Ordinaries) and ſecondly that that ſtreet with others adjoining were repleniſhed with more Halls and Houſes of learning than any in the Univerſity. But now to the Schools according to the Alphabet.

(1) CHRON. Th. Wyke, ſub an. 1288 et 89.

ALIE-

ALIENORE Schools, ſo called from Alienor de Briſtoll, ſometime the wife of Henry Torald of Oxford. Which Alienore, with the conſent of Rob. Torald her ſon gave them (1) to Oſney Abbey, about 42 Hen. III, Dom. 1258. And being contained in one meſſuage were then ſituated in a place called Beaufront in Schoolſtreet, between the land ſometime of Adam Cruſte on the South and the land ſometime of Henry Torald her huſband on the North. In the rent rolls (2) ſometime belonging to Oſney Abbey, made for the tenements and lands in Oxford belonging to the Canons thereof, I find mention of theſe Schools ſoon after they had been given by Alienore. In one made about the 48 of Hen. III is mention made of the lower and upper Schools of Alienore, and in another of the 8 Edw. I, is this mention made.

'Schole Alienore inferiores per Magiſtrum Rob. de Scarle vii ſol.
Schole ſuperiores ejuſdem per Will. de Sweptona x ſol.'

Which two perſons here mentioned that paid the rent were certain Maſters that hired them for that year to perform their Lectures. By what name theſe Schools were known before the ſaid Alienore gave them to Oſney, ſeems to have been Torald, being then alſo let out to Clerks.

ANGULER Schools, ſee Corner Schools.

AUSTEN Schools, or Schools in the Houſe or Covent of the Auſten Fryers without Smythgate, divided thus. 1. Schools of Theology (or the place where Clerks read and diſputed in Divinity) were in the Chapter Houſe belonging to that Covent; hired out to ſuch that did that exerciſe to the great benefit of the Fryers. 2. Schools of Philoſophy, in the Refectory or ſome large Chamber there, hired out to ſuch that would read Philoſophy. There were alſo Diſputations very often performed and ſometimes ſo admirably well, that they were frequently called, 'The learned Diſputations at Auſtens' (now, for they continue ſtill but in another place, 'Diſputations in Auſtens') made by ſuch learned and ſage Bachelaurs that intended to take the Degree of Maſter. But theſe Diſputations being much frequented, were tranſlated to their Church, and they with certain exerciſes of Sophiſtry, did in a ſhort time prove

(1) Regest. Cœnob. Oſney in Bib. Cotton. fol. 217 a.

(2) In Theſaurario Æd. Chriſti, Oxon.

advantageous

advantageous to the Fryers by the hiring of thoſe places by thoſe that read and diſputed.

BALEHORNE Schools in S. Mary's Pariſh, thus mentioned in an Oſney rentroll (1) for the year 1260, and in others before.

'Domus Balehorne in magno vico, Magiſter Oliver Sutton tenet vi marc. & dim.

Schola ſuper ſeldas ibidem xix ſol.'

Which Oliver Sutton here mentioned was Principal of the ſaid Houſe of Balehorne, read his Lectures there, and at length became Biſhop of Lincoln. In another rentroll 8 Edw. I, thus:

'Domus Balehorne per Magiſtrum Will. de Wymundham vi marc.

Schole ſuper tres ſeldas ibidem per Magiſtrum Michaelem xvi ſol.'

In the former Rentroll is mention made only of a School, but in the other of Schools as in moſt rentrolls that follow after that time. They took their name from one Simon Balehorne a Burgher of Oxford, who giving (2) the tenement or houſe wherein the ſaid Schools were to Oſney Abbey, about the middle of the reign of Hen. III, were then by the ſaid Abbey let, as they had been long before, to Clerks, who made uſe of the ſaid tenement as an Hall, called afterward Deepehall (being now the next tenement to Univerſity College on the Weſt ſide) and certain rooms therein as Schools, called and written in ſeveral ages following Balehorne Schools.

BALIOL College Schools ſituated ſometime on the Weſt ſide of Schoolſtreet in the ſaid Pariſh of St. Mary the Virgin. Theſe having been Schools of old time, but by what name then known I know not, had this name given to them in the reign of K. Edw. II, becauſe that then they belonged to the Houſe of Balliol, who at that time and ſeveral ages after rented them to Clerks to perform their Exerciſe; for as I have elſewhere told you, every Maſter and Bachelaur were formerly bound to provide for themſelves Schools. The ſaid Schools being four in number were contained in one meſſuage, and were yearly let for very conſiderable rents. In the latter end of Hen. III, and beginning of Edw. I, they did, with the tenement itſelf belong to one Elias le Quitter, a Burgher of

(1) In manibus Authoris.

(2) Reg. Oſney, ut ſupra, fol. 109 b.

Oxford,

Oxford, who about the year 1291 did convey (1) them with a court or yard adjoining, and certain revenews in the Pariſh of St. Peter in the Eaſt to Thomas de Sowy another Burgher, by the name of Beaufront Schools ſituated between a tenement of the Prior and Covent of St. Frideſwyde, and another ſometime belonging to Laurence Kepeharme. In the year 1295 the ſaid Schools with three meſſuages at the North end of Schoolſtreet on the Weſt ſide, coming by ſale (2) from the ſaid Sowy to Hugh de Warkeneby and Will. de Gotham, Clerks (the former then Maſter, the other lately Fellow, of the Houſe of Balliol) were in the year 1310 given (3) by them to the ſaid Houſe, for the finding of a Chaplain to celebrate divine ſervice daily in St. Catherine's Chapel there. Afterwards they let out the other meſſuages to Clerks, and they became alſo Schools and habitations for them. See more in the Divinity School now ſtanding.

BEAUFRONT Schools, or Schools in a place written in Latin evidences and other Scripts 'Bellus Frons, (4) Vicus (5) de bello fronte, Curia (6) de bello fronte,' and 'Placea de bello fronte.' It was a Court as it ſeems, and the tenements, chambers, and entries therein were holy, ſacred to Minerva, ſituated alſo in Schoolſtreet on the Weſt ſide thereof; and on the Eaſt part of them, if not all, the Divinity School now ſtanding was erected. In one place I find mention (7) of Little Beaufront, as if there had been a greater, as indeed I think there was, for in a conveyance of tenements to Oſney in the ſaid ſtreet on the Eaſt ſide thereof they are ſaid (8) to be ſituated 'in vico Beaufront,' which I take to be the greater and to ſtand oppoſite to the leſſer. But howſoever it was, it came afterwards to paſs that Beaufront on the Weſt ſide of the ſaid ſtreet ſtiled Little Beaufront was only the place called Beaufront, and the Halls and Schools which are ſaid to be in the other, are remembred in Oſney rentrolls to ſtand oppoſite to, and not in, Beaufront. As for the places in it, whether Schools or Halls they belonged to ſeveral perſons,

(1) In Thesaur. Coll. Univerſitatis in Faſciculo continente Chartas de Tenementis in Parochia S. Petri in Oriente, Oxon.

(2) In Thesaur. Coll. Balliol. inter Chartas ſive Membranas de Ten. in Paroch. B. Mariæ Virg.

(3) Ibidem.

(4) Rental. Cœnob. Oſney.

(5) Reg. Oſney, ut ſupra, fol. 217 b.

(6) Reg. antiq. vel parvum S. Frideſwydæ pag. 196: Chart. 310, 311, &c. et in Reg. mag. ejuſdem Prioratus, p. 489, 490, &c.

(7) In Thes. Coll. Ball. ut ſupra.

(8) Reg. Oſney, ut ſupra, fol. 217 a, & b.

that

that is to ſay, to the Society of Balliol, as I have before told you, to the Covent of St. Frideſwyde, and to lay people, who gave or conveyed them to Colleges or Religious Houſes. And being ſettled on them, they let them out to Clerks to read in, as their reſpective owners did before, and were never empty or unfrequented till the Schools of Arts were built oppoſite to them.

BELEW School a very ancient place for the frequency of Lecture, and reparation thereunto of the candidates of learning, whether you take the tenement, wherein the School was, as a Hall, or only the School itſelf. It was ſituate in Schoolſtreet on the Eaſt ſide, and had the name of Belew given to it (notwithſtanding a place of learning long before) by certain perſons of that family that were owners of it in the time of Hen. III and before, of which ſome were Clerks by profeſſion. But one of them named Philip Belew (or de Bella aqua) conveying his intereſt therein to Maſter Simon de Nevill Rector of Slyngeſby, was by him given (1) (he having firſt read therein as 'tis probable, or at leaſt ſuffered others ſo to do) to Oſney Abbey about the year 1252. In the rentrolls of the ſaid Abbey, though I find but little mention of it by the name of a School, only as a Houſe or Hall hired out yearly to ſuch that had the title of Maſter put before their names, which were no other than Clerks or ſuch that had been adorned with the degree of Maſter; yet in record I find it twice ſtiled by the name of 'Schola Belew.' In the Leiger Book (2) or Regiſter of Oſney in a rubric or title before a Charter there (whereby Henry Oweyn ſon of Rob. Oweyn Burgher of Oxford gave to Oſney eighteen ſhillings yearly rent, an. 1260, which he was wont to receive from the Canons thereof from the houſe which was ſometime belonging to Ralfe Belew in St. Mary's Pariſh) it is thus written 'Charta Henrici Oweyn de Schola Belew &c.' On the dors alſo of the original Charter (3) concerning the ſaid conveyance, it is alſo thus written in a hand as ancient as the Charter itſelf, 'Charta Henrici Oweyn de Schola Belewe in parochia B. Marie Virginis Oxon.' To which is added by a later hand a note running to this effect—'Be it remembred that three pound of wax ought to be paid yearly

(1) Ibid. fol. 217 b; et in Thes. Ædis Chriſti in pyxide B. Mariæ Virg.
(2) fol. 218 a.
(3) In Thes. Æd. Ch. in pyx. B. Mar. Virg. ut ſupra.

thence to the Church of St. Croſs of Halywell.' Afterward the tenement wherein this School was ſituated, was called Black-hall, as it is by ſome to this day, ſtanding oppoſite to Braſenoſe College.

BENEDICTINE Schools, or Schools in the Houſes of the Benedictine or Black Monks, as Gloceſter, Durham, and Canterbury Colleges. In each of which places was appointed a Chair-Doctor of Divinity to read to Novices there, as it appears in divers Conſtitutions (1) made by the Monks of that Order. To which Lectures ſecular Clerks that lived among them had privilege to retire.

BRASENOSE Schools, or Schools in Braſenoſe Hall in Schoolſtreet in the Pariſh of St. Mary. Which Hall coming into the hands of the Maſters of Mr. William Archdeacon of Durham, was rented by them to certain Academians, together with the Schools called afterward Univerſity College Schools. See more in Univerſity College Schools.

BURCHESTER Schools, or Schools belonging to the Priory of Biſſeſter alias Burcheſter in the county of Oxon, ſituated in a tenement on the north ſide of certain Schools belonging to Univerſity College in Schoolſtreet. In the rentrolls of Oſney I find that the Houſe wherein theſe Schools were ſituated was called Domus Haſtyng which ſhews that it was given to that Priory by one of that name, in the reign as 'tis probable of Hen. III. Alſo from them it appears that the Steward of the ſaid Priory paid an yearly penſion to Oſney from the revenews of the ſaid Houſe or School, which is all I find of it.

CARMELITE Schools, or Schools within the Covent of the Carmelite or White Fryers, in the Pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen in the North ſuburbs of Oxon, divided into Theological and Philoſophical as thoſe in the Auſten Fryery were. In them did the Seniors of that Order teach and read to the Juniors, perform their ſeveral Exerciſes, being not only open and free to all thoſe of the ſame Order that retired to the Univerſity from divers parts of the Kingdom to obtain literature, but alſo to all ſuch ſecular Clerks that lived with, or near to, them.

(1) In mag. Lib. MS. de origine & proceſſu Monaſterii S. Albani, necnon de Vitis & Geſtis Abbatum illius loci.

Peter

Peter Swannyngton and Simon Stock, Carmelites, the former the firſt Maſter, (1) the other the firſt Bachelaur, of Divinity of this Order in the Univerſity of Oxford about the latter end of Hen. III, were probably the firſt alſo that read in theſe Schools. Of which having no certainty I ſhall only with Leland (2) ſay, that when Stock ſtudied in the Univerſity which was when he was an old man, being then (as he ſeems to intimate) but only Bachelaur of Arts, there was no place deſigned for the Carmelites to live in, either in the Town or Suburbs of Oxon. The ſaid Stock died (as 'tis reported) an. 1265, and the firſt foundation of the Houſe of Carmelites in the Univerſity was not till 1256 (40 Hen. III.)

CORNER Schools, or the great Schools in a corner tenement in Cat-ſtreet, wherein anciently the Arts, afterwards the Decretals were read. See among the Law Schools.

CRUSTE Schools on the Eaſt ſide ſometime of Schoolſtreet and in St. Mary's Pariſh. They had their name from one Adam Cruſte a Burgher of Oxford (but were Schools long before his time) who, with Amicia his wife, gave (3) them by the name of a meſſuage to Oſney Abbey about the year 1258, being then ſituated 'in Vico qui vocatur Beaufront' (in the greater Beaufront before mentioned) by paying a halfpenny every year to the Preceptor or Maſter of the Templars at Cowley by Oxon, given (4) to him and his Templars, as it ſeems, by one William the ſon of Swetyng le Knit or Chnict of Oxford about the year 1180. In an imperfect rent-roll of Oſney (5) made an. 1277 I find theſe Schools thus ſtiled:

'Schole prime Ade Cruſte per Magiſtrum Johan. de la Marc viii ſol.
Schole inferiores Ade Cruſte per Magiſtrum —— —— v ſol.
Schole ſuperiores ejuſdem per Magiſtrum —— —— vii ſol.'

Which laſt Schools Mr. Adam de Watlynton held the year before, as in another rentroll it appears. Theſe, with the tenement wherein they were, had their ſituation on the South ſide of Alienore Schools, and continued

(1) Lelandus in iv Tom. Collectan. MS. in Bib. Bodl. p. 224 et 235: [edit. Hall, p. 294, 313.]
(2) Ibid. p. 235. [edit Hall, p. 313.]
(3) Ut inter Munimenta Cænob. Oſney in Theſ. Æd. Ch. in pyx. B. Mariæ Virginis, et in Reg. ejuſdem Cænob. in Bib. Cotton, fol. 217 b.
(4) Regest. Chartarum Ballivæ de Sandford in Com. Oxon. fol. 36 a.
(5) In manibus Authoris.

for the moſt part by the name of Cruſte Schools till they were pulled down to make room for the Schools of Arts, as I ſhall anon ſhew you.

DOMINICAN Schools, or the Schools in the Covent of the Black or Preaching Fryers, ſettled at firſt in St. Edward's, afterwards in St. Ebbes, Pariſh; in both which they exceedingly flouriſhed. As for thoſe in the former Pariſh I ſhall mention them in St. Edward's Schools, and only now tell you of thoſe in St. Ebbes. They therefore with the Covent itſelf were erected about the year 1259, at what time the ſaid Fryers tranſlated themſelves from their Houſe in the Jewry near St. Edward's Church to a certain Iſle in St. Ebbe's Pariſh, which to this day beareth the name of the Blackfriers. They were divided into Theological and Philoſophical, as thoſe of the Auſtens afterwards were, and had in them acute Diſputations duly performed, and the Veſpers of thoſe of this Order that proceeded celebrated in them. They became very famous and honored for the Readings and Diſputations of many worthy Scholars, of whom were Saint Thomas de Cantelupo Biſhop of Hereford, an. 1283, as Walſingham reports. (1) See more in my Diſcourſe of the Dominican Fryers.

DORCHESTER Schools, ſituated near and on the South ſide of Balliol College Schools before mentioned, were ſo called becauſe they were in a tenement belonging ſometime to the Abbey of Dorcheſter in this county. All that I have ſeen of them (whether two or three or more I know not) hath been only in a rentroll written in the time of Ed. III, wherein there is mention of 'Schole Abbatie Dorceſt.'

St. EDMUND's Schools, ſo called becauſe Edmund le Rich (afterward Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and at length canonized by P. Innocent IV) read in them from about the year 1219 to an. 1226. Of the ſaid perſon and Schools, I have obſerved theſe things following. 1. That the ſaid St. Edmund was born at Abendon in Berkſhire, at which place was (as is ſtill I think) a Lane (2) called St. Edmund's Lane, wherein probably he received his firſt being. 2. That he was the ſon of honeſt parents that lived there: His father's name was Raynold le Riche,

(1) In Hist. Angl. edit. Francof. 1603, p. 50.

(2) There is alſo a Fair of Vendibles called St. Edmund's Fair.

ſo

ſo called from his abounding in wealth, and his Mother's, Mabilia a religious matron, who having ſpent her time very virtuouſly was buried (1) in a Chapel (joining to the Abbey Church of Abendon) built by John de Gloſtinevile Abbat of that place about the middle of Hen. III. Which Chapel though dedicated to the honor of the Holy Croſs, S. Edmund and S. Guthlake, Confeſſors, yet becauſe the ſaid Mabilia was buried therein was commonly called St. Edmund's mother's Chapel. A woman ſhe was eſteemed ſo devoute and Saintlike that divers zealous perſons thought themſelves very happy if they could obtain ſomething that belonged to her, to perpetuate not only her memory with them, but to free them from ill fortune, charms or ſuch like. Her gilt girdle with a blue corſe, commonly called the 'long pendant gyrdell,' was religiouſly kept by certain perſons in Oxford for many years: at length coming into the hands of one Joan Gylle, wife of Edmund Gylle of Oxon, and daughter and heir of Will. Dagvyle of the ſame place Gent. left it by her Will (2) an. 1486 to the image of St. Edmund of Abendon, probably ſtanding in ſome Church in Oxon, perhaps in that of All Saints wherein the ſaid Joan was buried. 3. That the ſaid St. Edmund was bred in this Univerſity (3) in the Trivials and Quadrivials till he was Profeſſor of Arts and afterward, but in what Houſe or Hall I am uncertain. Some ſay in Univerſity College, but that report I value not. 4. That from Oxford he went to Paris according to the manner of the learned Engliſhmen, where he was worthily dignified (4) with the title of Profeſſor of Divinity. 5. That from Paris he returned (5) to Oxford, where either purchaſing or hiring certain Schools, read in them for about ſeven years. 6. That while he was a Student in Oxon he gave (6) to the Hoſpital of St. John's without the Eaſt gate there, a tenement in Weſtſtreet in Abendon ſometime belonging to Raynold le Riche.

As for his Schools beforementioned I have obſerved, 1. That ſuch he had in this Univerſity, as it doth evidently appear from divers authors; but in what

(1) Rot. Chronicularis Cænob. Abendon, MS.

(2) In magno Libro Teſtamentorum Burgenſium Oxon. fol. 135.

(3) Tho. Gaſcoigne in 2 part. Dictionarii Theologici, MS. p. 94; Lelandus in tom. iv. p. 212, [edit. Hall, p. 277.]

(4) Ibid. in Gaſc. et Lel.

(5) Leland. ut ſup. et alii.

(6) Regest. Abendon, quod in particulas dividitur, partic. 5, Chart. 37.

pariſh, ſtreet, or lane they ſtood I know not, unleſs in that houſe, afterward called St. Edmund's Hall in Schoolſtreet, and in the Pariſh of St. Mary, of which Hall more anon. 2. That divers famous perſons were his auditors and admirers in the ſaid Schools; among which were Robert Groſteſte, who afterward wrote ſeveral Epiſtles (1) to him, in one of which he mentions his 'ſerpentina prudencia,' and 'columbina ſimplicitas &c.' then Rob. Bacon, who being afterward his beloved companion, wrote his life attributed by Jo. Leland (2) to Roger Bacon: Rich. Fiſhacre (3) the eminent Dominican: Roger Bacon (4) a Franciſcan, with others mentioned elſewhere. 3. That from theſe his Schools did ſpring many perſons well grounded in Academical letters: of which number ſeven were tranſlated to the Iſle of Wyght, to furniſh Quarrerar Abbey there of the Ciſtercian Order, and the rather becauſe they were eminent in Academical literature: for before they came, the Monks only minded the offices of their Religion, and no more. See in the Annals an. 1221, and elſewhere. 4. That in the ſaid Schools he read Ariſtotle's Elenchs, being the firſt as I have elſewhere told you that read them in this Univerſity. In the performance of which his Schools were ſo thronged, and the Academians were ſo greedy to obtain them, that being forthwith ſettled in the full knowledge of them, the force, power and effect of them (5) became great and infinite before K. Edw. I. began to ſway the ſcepter of this kingdom. 5. That every day before he read, he was wont with his Diſciples to hear Maſs, the which that he might do more devoutly and with greater convenience, he built a Chapel (6) in honour of the Virgin Mary (a Saint much admired by him) in the Pariſh where he lived and read. In which Chapel, after he had left Oxford, and in ſeveral ages following, were ſolemn Maſſes celebrated to his memory: where it ſtood, or what became of it in ſucceeding times, I cannot yet diſcover. 6. That when he read in his Schools, he was, if you'll believe old authors (7) aſſiſted by an Angel in the ſhape of a beautiful young man &c.

(1) In Lib. Epistolarum Rob. Groſſteſt MS. in Bib. Bodl. Epiſt. 20, p. 21, &c. [Laud, 312, fol. 136 a.]

(2) In Tom. iv, p. 198, [edit. Hall, p. 258.]

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid. p. 212, [ed. Hall, p. 277.] et in Balei Cent. 4, nu. 55.

(5) Leland ut ſupra, in Tom. iv, p. 238, [ed. Hall, p. 318.]

(6) Euſtachius quidam Monachus in ſuo Certificatorio de Vita B. Edmundi cum eſſet canonizandus, MS.

(7) Polychron. MS. in Bib. Coll. Ball. Lib. vii, cap. 35, et alii. Edit. Anglice apud Southwerk an. 1527.

To

To conclude; ſo precious was the memory of this pious and learned perſon, occaſioned by his diligent reading, teaching and writing, that nothing could be imagined more. His life that was written by divers Clerks, namely Robert Bacon, Robert le Riche his brother, Mr. Albertus, Archbiſhop of Livonia and Pruſſia, ſometime as I conceive his Scholar in this Univerſity, afterward Legate of the Apoſtolic ſeat, with others, was received into the hands of all virtuous men to the end that by his example they might the more be incited to good. Nay his well called after his name, ſituated beyond and on the South ſide of St. Clement's near Oxford, was not only venerated by the Academians, but by Pilgrims, who purpoſely came to do their devotions to it. The laſt did frequent it ſo much, upon a conſtant report of its miraculous cures it wrought upon multitudes of people, that the Dioceſan forbad (1) their coming to, or worſhiping it, an. 1291.

EDMUND School, or the School in Little St. Edmund's Hall in Schoolſtreet before mentioned; of which I find only a bare mention in an Accompt (2) of the Abbey of Oſney for the reparation of their tenements in Oxford 8 Hen. V. How long before, there was a School therein, I know not, ſure I am that about that time it was a place appointed for the reception of Artiſts, as John Rouſe the Warwick Antiquary is pleaſed to tell us. (3) It was alſo a place from the time of its firſt gift to Oſney, which was about the middle of Hen. III, or rather before, altogether poſſeſſed by Clerks, as the ſeries of Oſney rentrolls teſtify. Before it came into the hands of that Monaſtery, it was owned (4) by one Mr. Amfridus a Phyſician, who living therein in the time of K. John, and the beginning of Hen. III, read there as 'tis probable Phyſic or Arts. As for St. Edmund his reading therein, which muſt be in Mr. Amfridus his time, I find nothing as yet of it.

St. EDWARD's Schools, or Schools in St. Edward's pariſh, near to the Church bearing that name. How ancient they are I know not, however I am ſure that they were frequented by the Black or Dominican Friers at their firſt coming to Oxford, which was as Trivetus

(1) Regist. Sutton, fol. 8.
(2) In. Theſaur. Æd. Ch.
(3) In Tabella Aularum, ut ſupra, MS.
(4) Reg. Oſney, ut ſupra, fol. 96 a.

tells

tells us, (1) an. 1221. How many in number theſe Schools were I cannot juſtly ſay, or whether they were the ſame with the Oratory belonging to the ſaid Friers, which in a certain Obligation (2) of ſome Burghers of Oxon made to Oſney Abbey in behalf of theſe Friers an. 1233 is ſtiled Schola. If they were the ſame, then had the Friers the ſaid School, and their manſion by the gift of K. Hen. III, and he probably by the eſcheat of a Jew; if not, but that the ſaid Schools were in a certain tenement near or joining to their houſe, then were they hired by them at their firſt coming purpoſely to ſhew their learning to all comers, which they, not without ſome ambition, endeavoured to do. Leland in the life of Johan. de S. Ægidio (3) among thoſe belonging to the Engliſh Writers ſaith thus—'huic, relictis fortunis omnibus, ſe dedicavit, non ſine publico ejus ſectæ uſu. Nam in Ægidii gratiam permiſſum eſt, ut Dominicani etiam intra ſui cænobii ſepta duas Scholas Lutetiæ, vel ut alias legi in Iſidis Vado (4) haberent; in quibus et ipſe cum alias artes, tum præcipue Theologiam profitebatur.' Thus Leland from Nich. Trivetus; the which, though other authors, as Baleus, (5) and Pitſeus (6) do not grant, but that for his ſake the Dominicans had two Schools there allowed them, and not at Oxon; yet the ſaid Ægidius after his return from Parys, read in theſe of St. Edward Philoſophy and Divinity (eſpecially the laſt) with ſo great applauſe, that he was worthily eſteemed by the Academians, who flocked to hear his doctrine, 'an ornament to his Order.' Nich. Trivet before mentioned, a brother of the ſaid Order, and an eminent Hiſtorian in the reign of Edw. II, ſpeaking (7) of St. Edmund of Canterbury, hath theſe words: 'Fuerat huic ſocius in Schola Magiſter Robertus (8) Bacon, (9) qui Oxoniis Regens in Theologia Fratrum Prædicatorum ordinem ingreſſus eſt. Poſt ingreſſum vero lectiones ſuas in Scholis S. Edwardi perplures continuavit annos; ſub quo primus de Fratribus incepit Frater Ricardus Fiſſakre (10) Exonienſis (11) diœceſis legens una cum Fratre

(1) In Annalib. ſuis MS. in Bib. Coll. Merton. ſub an. 1221, p. 62. [Hall, p. 176: edit. Oxon. 8vo. 1719, ex Cod. Glaſton.]

(2) Inter Munimenta Oſney in Thesaur. Æd. Chriſti in pyx. S. Edwardi &c. et in Reg. Oſney, ut ſupra, fol. 107 b.

(3) In Tom. iv Collect. ut ſupra, p. 196: [edit. Hall, p. 252.]

(4) id eſt Oxford.

(5) In Cent. 3, nu. 84.

(6) In Æt. 13, nu. 360.

(7) In Annal. ut ſupra, ſub an 1240, [edit. Hall, p. 193.]

(8) [Cod. *Mert.* legit *Rogerus*; ſed ille erat *Franciſcanus*.]

(9) [*Bacun* A. *Bakon* M.]

(10) [*Fiſſate* Id.]

(11) [*Oxonienſis* A.]

Roberto

Roberto prædicto in Scholis, quas Fratres infra locum quem nunc (1) habitant, habuerant. &c. About the ſame time alſo, read and taught many eminent perſons beſides theſe two, but when theſe Friers quitted the Schools of St. Edward which was about 1259 (at what time they tranſlated their manſion into the South ſuburbs of Oxon) then were they uſed by the Academians, who as I conceive read the Canon or Civil Law in them.

EINSHAM Schools in a Tenement in Schoolſtreet belonging anciently to the Abbey of Einſham in this County. All the mention that I find of them is in a certain Rentroll, or rather a Parchment, containing a Tax or Subſidy (2) laid upon the houſes of Clerks in the Univerſity in the time of Edw. II, thus:

'De tenemento ubi ſunt Scholæ de Eyneſham xl ſol.'

Which tenement yielded (3) to the ſaid Abbey 6 Ed. I, and after, four marks yearly, being then ſituated near the Church of St. Mary, and the place called Beaufront as in the record cited in the margin appears. As for the time when the ſaid tenement was conſecrated to the Muſes I cannot determine, being as I conceive out of the reach of record. 'Tis confeſt that the Monks of Einſham had divers meſſuages in Oxford, but who gave this to them, I cannot juſtly ſay, unleſs it was by Robert de Oily the ſecond of that name in England; or by Wacheline Harang. For this truly muſt be known, that the former with Edida his wife, gave (4) to the ſaid Abbey their land in Oxenford, which Rualdus a Clerk held, about the year 1120; and the other, (5) land in the City of Oxford, which Segrimus another Clerk held alſo, about 1180; Godfrey being then Abbat of that place. The evidences concerning which gifts being promiſcuouſly written with others concerning tenements laying in the Pariſh of St. Mary or near to it, hath always poſſeſt me with an opinion that one of them concerned this tenement that we now mention, and the rather becauſe it was held by a Clerk or Clerks, the common title in thoſe times of Academians. After the diſſolution of Abbeys in

(1) Falſe; for thoſe Schools which they enjoyed when this Author wrote his Hiſtory (which was about 1300) were in the South ſuburbs of Oxon, tranſlated long before from thoſe of S. Edward.

(2) In Scriniis Civit. Oxon.

(3) Ut in Rot. memb. in Turri Lond. continent. luſtrationem Villæ et Comit. Oxon. 6 Ed. I.

(4) Lib. vel Regest. magn. Cænob. de Einſham in Theſaur. Æd. Ch. Oxon, fol. 25 b, Chart. 64.

(5) Ibid. Chart. 106.

the time of Hen. VIII, this tenement (after it had been for ſeveral ages known by the name of Staple hall) came into the poſſeſſion of Lincoln College, who leaſing (1) it out by that name to the Houſe of Braſenoſe Nov. 6, in the 3 and 4 of Philip and Mary, Dom. 1556, and continueth for their uſe to this day, being juſt oppoſite to the common gate of the ſaid Houſe. (2)

EXETER College Schools ſituated ſome time near thoſe of Balliol in Schoolſtreet. They were given (3) to that College by Mr. Robert Grymmeſton and Mr. William Dobbe 9 Ed. III, Dom. 1332; about which time moſt of the preſent ſite of Exeter College was bought and taken in. Their antiquity in Schools, I know not, having been as I have ſaid ſituated in Schoolſtreet, and to moſt of thoſe that have been there I can aſſign no original. Among the Accompts of the ſaid College of Exeter, (4) I find it thus written in one ending at the feaſt of the Nativity, an. 1386.

'Item de Magiſtro Johanne Chylmarke in parte ſolutionis ſcolarum baſſarum juxta Scholas ubi ſcamnum ſituatur in medio x ſol.

Item de Magiſtro Johan. Cobham in parte ſolutionis penſionis ſcolarum ubi ſcamnum ſituatur in medio iiii ſol.'

Which ſaid School with a bench or ſeat in the middle, is of longer antiquity than an. 1386; for in an accompt for part of the year 1333 I find it thus mentioned:

'Item recept. iii ſol. de penſione celarii ubi ſcamnum ſituatur in medio.

Item recept. iii ſol. de penſione ſolarii ſuper dictum celarium.'

By the ſaid accompts it appears that there were four Schools in the ſaid tenement that were conſtantly uſed, though but two when they were firſt given. As for other Schools belonging to the ſaid College, they were in their tenements ſtanding in Cornwall, or Exeter College, Lane, and in that of St. Mildrid, the former leading from the north end of Schoolſtreet to Exeter College common gate, which formerly looked upon the north wall of the City, and the other from the middle part of the ſaid ſtreet by

(1) Thesaur. Coll. Lync. & Ænean.
(2) [It is now part of the ſite of Dr. Radcliffe's Library.]
(3) In Thes. vel Scaccario Coll. Exon. in pyx. 22.
(4) Ibid. in eod. Thes.

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the Hall of Braſenoſe to Lincoln College, but thoſe Schools were ſeldom uſed unleſs in the time of Lent, when the other in School-ſtreet were full. In an accompt for 1364 I find it thus:

'Item recept. iii ſol. iiii den. pro penſione unius Quadrageſimæ Scolæ in qua Mr. Robertus Cliſte (1) legere conſuevit.'

In another 1404 is mention alſo of one wherein Mr. John Michell was wont to read; and theſe without doubt were thoſe ſtanding in the ſaid lanes. As for the other in Schoolſtreet I find by tracing the ſaid accompts many worthy perſons to have read in them even till the reign of Hen. VIII. Among which were Mr. Joh. Chylmarke before mentioned, the famous Mathematician of Merton College, Richard Flemmyng and Raynold Pecock, the former afterward Biſhop of Lincoln, and the other of Chicheſter, both eminent writers of their times, with many others. The laſt time that I find theſe Schools mentioned, is in an Indenture (2) dated March 19, in the 8 of Elizab. by which the Society of Balliol College did demiſe to that of Exeter a certain garden ground, and a ſtable in St. Mary's pariſh adjoining to the Divinity School on the north ſide and abutting on Exeter College wall on the weſt, and on the ſouth ſide the lane going by Braſenoſe to Lincoln College, and on the eaſt on certain Schools belonging to the Colleges of Balliol and Exeter.

FRANCISCAN Schools in the Covent of the Franciſcan or Grey Friers, ſometime ſtanding without Little gate on the ſouth and ſ. w. ſides of St. Ebbe's Church. They were at firſt erected by one of that Order named Agnell de Piſa (3) a Deacon a little after the firſt coming of the ſaid Friers to Oxford, which was about the year 1224. In them was Robert Groſteſt the firſt that read at the entreaty of the ſaid Agnell, and the firſt alſo that put them into a courſe of exerciſe, as I ſhall elſewhere more at large tell you.

St. FRIDESWYDE's Schools belonging ſometime to St. Frideſwyde's Priory, and ſituated near to Schoolſtreet. See more in St. Patrick's Schools.

(1) Fuit Socius Coll. Exon. & demum S. T. Bac. & Rector ejuſdem Collegii.

(2) In eod Thes. ut ſupra in pyx. 19.

(3) Chron. Tho. Eccleſton Franciſcani de primo adventu Franciſcanorum in Angl. MS. collocat. 10.

HELLE School in Schoolſtreet on the north ſide of Alienore Schools given (1) with another School near it to Oſney Abbey by Alienore the wife of Henry Torald before mentioned, about the year 1250. The ſaid School ſeems to have been ſo called becauſe it was deep in the ground, the floor of the ſtreet reaching up (as 'tis probable) to the lower windows of it; the which if ſo, then it argues it was of great antiquity. In the rentrolls of Oſney I find it thus mentioned, viz. in one ending 1260 (2) —

'De Scola profunda i marc.'

In another (3) an. 1276, or thereabouts, thus:

'Scolæ profundæ ſcil. Helle per Magiſtrum Radulphum de Caldwell x ſol.

Scolæ ſuperiores per Mag. Robertum de Begyngham x ſol.'

In another (4) about the ſame time, it is thus written:

'Scolæ profundæ quæ vocantur Helle per Magiſtrum Nicholaum de Stafford x ſol.

Scolæ ſuperiores per Mag. Johannem de Burton x ſol.'

In another (5) 1317 it is only written 'Celarium profundum,' and that room over it 'Solarium deſuper,' at which time and ſeveral years after Mr. Ralph de Cornwall and Mr. William de Cerceden (Sarſden) held them of Oſney Abbey. But the general name by which they were called was Helle Schools, and by that name did the Maſters give in caution for the rent, when they hired them to read in. In a waſte leaf before a certain Manuſcript in Balliol College Library intituled 'Expoſitio in libros Elenchorum Ariſtotelis per Ægidium Romanum,' I find among ſeveral private notes therein written, this that follows—'Cautio Magiſtri Jacobi de (Maydeſton) expoſita pro Scholis quæ dicuntur Helle die Mercurii proxima ante feſtum natalis S. Johannis Bapt. an. Dom. MCCLXXXXVI.' Which Maydeſton, whoſe name is almoſt obliterated, held the ſaid Schools alſo an. 1280, as by another Rentroll (6) it appears. In the ſaid Manuſcript alſo is another caution for 1297 written by the rentgatherer or Steward of Oſney, at what time the Maſter did put in the ſaid Manuſcript as his caution or pledge for the paying of his money for the hiring of theſe Schools for that year.

(1) Reg. Oſney, ut ſupra, fol. 217 b.
(2) In manibus Authoris.
(3) In Thesaur. Æd. Chriſti.
(4) In manibus Authoris.
(5) Ibid.
(6) Inter Rentalia Oſney in Thes. Æd. Chriſti.

Which

Which way was not only uſed in relation to Schools, but alſo when the Maſters borrowed money from any of the Univerſity Cheſts, as I have ſeen it noted in the beginnings and endings of many Manuſcripts.

HORSMULLE School, ſo I ſtile it becauſe it was ſituated in Horſmull lane near to the Horſe mull or mill there. Which lane is now for the moſt part in the pariſh of St. Peter's in the eaſt (formerly in that of St. John the Bapt.) being the ſame we now call Logic lane leading from the Highſtreet in St. Peter's pariſh to St. Albans Hall. It was bought by the Chamberlaines of Oxon about the beginning of Ed. III, and part of its rent was employed by them towards the reparation of South bridge joining to Oxon as in one of their Accompts (1) or Rentrolls 37 Ed. III it appears. All the mention that I farther find of it is in another Roll (2) 16 Rich. II, ſub tit. Expens. thus:

'Item in pavimento pro Scola in Horſmullane viii ſol.'

It ſtood among ſeveral Halls, of which one was called Ariſtotle's Hall, wherein indigent Logicians and begging Scholars moſtly lived.

JEWS School, no other than their Synagogue, wherein thoſe that were learned among them read to, and taught, (3) the Academians. Which Synagogue being very ancient, I ſhall ſpeak ſomething of it, and then proceed to the next School. John de Cofley of Oxford being poſſeſt of divers lands and tenements therein, conveyed (4) ſome of them with the conſent of Helena his wife, daughter of Ralph, ſon of Anketer, to Lawrence Kepeharme a Burgher of Oxford about the beginning of K. John. Which Laurence keeping them in his hands till his death, left them (5) with his body in his Will to the Priory of St. Frideſwyde, among which was a tenement in St. Aldate's pariſh ſituated between the land which ſometime belonged to Segarie Poye a Jew, and the land of Anketell Wanter. And that the ſaid tenements might remain ſure to the ſaid Priory, one John de Blecheſdon and Helena his wife (perhaps relict or daughter to the ſaid J. Cofley) confirmed (6) to the ſaid Priory Kepeharm's

(1) In Chartophylacio Civit. Oxon.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Tho. Hobbes in his Leviathan, part 4, cap. 46, ſaith thus—'The School of the Jews was originally a School of the Law of Moſes, who commanded [Deut. 31, 10] that at the end of every ſeventh year, at the feaſt of the Tabernacles, it ſhould be read to all the people, that they might hear and learn it.'

(4) Reg. parv. vel antiq. S. Frideſwydæ Chart. 68; et in Lib. mag. p. 384.

(5) Ibid. in Lib. mag.

(6) Ut in Lib. parv. Chart. 69.

gift:

gift: In the beginning of the Charter of Confirmation (1) is this rubrick; 'Charta de Synogoga quondam Segori Poye & aliis tenementis in diverſis parochiis.' Afterward, namely about the year 1228, I find Simon (2) the Prior with the Covent of St. Frideſwyde to demiſe to Copyn a Jew of Worceſter the land which was Robert Trezmar's (ſold lately to the Jews) lying between the land of Anketell le Wanter and the land which the ſaid Copyn bought of Segarie in the pariſh of St. Aldate's. For which dimiſion the ſaid Copyn gave to the ſaid Priory in exchange the land and buildings which ſometime belonged to Nicholas Gulps, recovered of Jeffry Truton 11 Hen. III; having then the land of Ralph Plante lying on the north ſide of it. In the beginning of the Charter of this gift, is this Rubrick, or title written in red letters:

'De domo Copini & Synagoga Judæorum iiii den.'

In another Charter (3) running to the ſame effect as this laſt, I find this following written in an old hand in the beginning of it (and in the original 'tis written on the dors)—'De Synagoga Burnell.' So that the ſaid tenement or land coming into the hands of the ſaid Copyn, who with his heirs and ſucceſſors were to pay for it to St. Frideſwyde's Priory 4 pence yearly, was ſolely uſed as a School or Synagogue, continuing for that uſe till the Jews were baniſhed from England, and then coming into the hands of K. Ed. I, he gave (4) it (with nine Meſſuages in Oxford) by his Charter dated May 29, an. reg. 19, to William Burnell, Provoſt (5) of Wells, by the name of 'a Houſe, ſometime a School of the Jews,' conditionally that he ſhould pay yearly to him and his ſucceſſors for them, by the hands of the Ballives of Oxford, ſixpence. Afterward the ſaid W. Burnell converted the houſing belonging to the ſaid School into a place for Students to inhabit, and the School itſelf or Synagogue into an Oratory (as it ſeems) he having procured licence (6) of the Biſhop of Lincoln ſo to do, an. 1290. In which licenſe 'tis ſaid that he might freely celebrate divine ſervice in an Oratory built in his Inn in Oxon. Soon after viz. an. 1304 the ſaid W. Burnell dying (having been ſometime before Dean of Wells) he left the ſaid School (7) and houſing with nine ſhops

(1) In Lib. mag. ejuſdem Prioratus, p. 385.
(2) In Lib. parv. ut ſupra, Chart. 94, et in Lib. mag. p. 382.
(3) Ibid. in Lib. parvo inter Dimiſſiones Tenementorum in Parochia S. Aldati &c.
(4) Thesaur. Coll. Balliol. in quadam theca ibid.
(5) An Office belonging to the Church of Wells.
(6) Reg. Sutton fol. 25.
(7) In ead. Theca in Theſ. Coll. Ball.

to

to Hugh de Scales, (afterward a Knight) Jeffry de Hegham, and John de Borham, Clerks, whom he had conſtituted his executors, to the end that they might give and aſſign them to the Maſter and Scholars of the Houſe of Balliol. But they finding that they could not well do it without the King's licenſe, an inquiſition (1) was made by a Jury 24 Apr. 33 Ed. I, Dom. 1305, whether it would be to the King's damage if they were ſettled on the ſaid Houſe or College. Which being at length carried in the negative were accordingly ſettled, and Sir Edward Burnell ſon of Sir Philip Burnell the next heir did releaſe (2) all his right in them to the ſaid Houſe 7 Ed. II. This place was afterwards called Lundon College, and was inhabited promiſcuouſly by Religious and Secular Scholars till the reign of Hen. VIII, at which time the noble Cardinal Wolſey founded his College. Its ſituation was in St. Aldate's pariſh, in Fiſhſtreet, as the inquiſition before mentioned tells us, and particularly as it ſeems about the weſt end of that ample Church (begun by the ſaid Cardinal on the north ſide of his Quadrangle) which is almoſt oppoſite to the eaſt end of Pennyverthing ſtreet. All or part of the Refectory belonging thereunto was ſtanding in the beginning of Q. Elizabeth as certain notes (3) of Mr. Miles Windſore then a Student in the Univerſity doth witneſs.

St. JOHN's Schools, or Schools belonging ſometime to the Hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt without the eaſt gate of Oxford. They were in number two; the firſt was in St. Mary's pariſh ſituated (4) on the ſouth ſide of Tingewick Hall, of which I find this mention in a Rentroll (5) of the ſaid Hoſpital made about 15 Ed. I, for their revenews in Oxon, under the title 'De domibus Clericorum.'

'De magna Scola in Catſtreete xl ſol.

De quinque Cameris infra predictam Scolam, unde de magna Camera x ſol.

De alia Camera ex tranſverſo curiæ viii ſol. vi den.'

In another Rentroll (6) 22 Ed. I, as alſo in others in ſucceeding Kings reigns, they run the like almoſt verbatim. See more among the Phyſic Schools in Phyſic Hall. The other School was in All Saints Pariſh

(1) Ibid.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Penes Authorem.
(4) In Turri Schol. in pyx. FF nu. 31.
(5) In quodam Abaco in Scaccario Coll. Magd.
(6) Ibidem.

behind

behind the Church, of which I find this mention, in a Rentroll (1) 1 Ed. III, under the title alſo

'De domibus Clericorum.—De Schola retro Eccleſiam Omnium Sanctorum vi ſolid. et viii den.'

As to the more punctual ſituation of this School I find (2) it expreſſed in the Charter of one John ſon of Nicholas le Mercer of Oxford, dat. 23 Ed. III; whereby, he conveying a certain meſſuage in All Saints pariſh to John de Bereford and John le Sealer, 'tis ſaid to be ſituated between a tenement called Hampton Hall on the north, and a School of the Hoſpital of St. John on the ſouth. Which Hall of Hampton, as I find elſewhere, having ſtood where the little Quadrangle of Lincoln College now is, it muſt follow that this School did ſtand between that place and the corner tenement on the north ſide of All Saints Church and Yard. It was given (3) as it ſeems to the Hoſpital of St. John by Julian the relict of Walter de Oſney a Miller, about the year 1240, having before belonged to Richard the ſon of Tholomeus. (4)

LITTLEMORE Schools belonging ſometime to the Nunns of Littlemore in the county of, and near to, Oxon. They were in a certain Hall belonging to them ſituated in Schoolſtreet called Paſkehall, laying next on the north ſide of Belew School, and given to the ſaid Nunns about the middle of Hen. III, by one Thomas Paſke. All the mention that I find of them is in a broken Rentroll (5) ſometime belonging to that Nunnery, made as it ſeems about the reign of Ed. II; wherein is the rent expreſſed that iſſued from their Schools in Schoolſtreet; which muſt be from thoſe in Paſkhall, the Nunns having no other tenement but that in the ſaid ſtreet, as I can yet learn.

ORIEL College Schools: All that I find of theſe is only in an Indenture (6) dat. 19 Dec. 16 Rich. II, whereby the Provoſt and Scholars of Oriel College do demiſe to John Madeſton and Robert Abyngdon eight meſſuages and two acres of ground in and near Oxford. Among

(1) Ibid.
(2) In Thesaur. Coll. Univerſitatis in Faſcic. continent. Chartas de tenementis in paroch. Om. Sanctorum.
(3) In Thes. Coll. Magd. in pyx. continent. Chartas de Tenementis in paroch. Om. Sanctorum & S. Mildridæ, num. 16.
(4) Ibid. nu. 35.
(5) In Thes. Æd. Ch.
(6) In Thes. Coll. Oriel in pyx. N.

which

which meſſuages are four Schools in Schoolſtreet between a garden of Oriel on the weſt and a meſſuage of John Bereford on the eaſt. Thus part of the ſaid indenture; but how can theſe Schools ſtand eaſt and weſt in Schoolſtreet, when as the ſaid ſtreet lyeth north and ſouth? I doubt not but that the ſcribe was miſtaken in writing of the ſaid indenture, by taking the little lane on the north ſide of St. Mary's Church leading from Catſtreet to Schoolſtreet to be part of the laſt, or becauſe the ſaid College had as it ſeems a tenement or tenements therein, and particularly that corner tenement againſt the back door of All Souls College, which they own to this day (1). However it is, ſure I am that the ſaid Schools were contained in one tenement, and were with the before mentioned meſſuages and land given (2) to St. Mary's Church by one Nicholas Garland of Oxon temp. Ed. III, for the finding of two Chaplains to celebrate for the ſoul of him and others at the altar of St. Thomas the Martyr in the ſaid Church. By virtue of which gift they I ſuppoſe devolved to Oriel, becauſe the Provoſt and Scholars thereof are Patrons of that Church.

OSNEY School or Schools ſometime belonging to Oſney Abbey in the ſuburbs of Oxon. I mean ſuch Schools of theirs that were in Schoolſtreet, for no others were called by that name that were ſituated elſewhere. Their names are theſe:

1. ALIENORE Schools of which before.

2. The Little Schools joining to them on the north ſide, which were given as it ſeems by the ſaid Alienore with her tenement beforementioned. In a Rentroll (3) of Oſney an. 1276 they are ſtiled thus:

'Scolæ parvæ inferiores iv ſol. vi den.

Solarium deſuper v ſol.'

Which ſtile in rentrolls that are ancient do immediately follow Alienore Schools, and go before thoſe of Helle. In another Rentroll (4) about the ſame time, the ſtile of thoſe little Schools runs thus:

'Scholæ parvæ inferiores per Magiſtrum Robertum de Lundon iii ſol. vi den.

Solarium deſuper per Magiſtrum —— v ſol.'

(1) [Now part of the ſite purchaſed for Dr. Radcliffe's Library.]
(2) Ib. in pyx. C. (3) In Thes. Æd. Chriſti. (4) Penes Authorem.

Which ſtile continues for ſeveral years following, and hath the title of Maſter put before the names of ſuch that rented them.

3. BELEW Schools, of which before; but from a School it became an Hall in the time of Edward the third.

4. CRUST Schools, of which before alſo. In a Rentroll (1) 11 Ed. II. Dom. 1317 I find them thus ſtiled, quite different in a manner from what was ſaid of them before.

'Scolæ primæ Adæ Cruſte per Pietant. Oſney vii ſol.
Scolæ ſuperiores, ubi bos depingebatur vii ſol.
Scolæ inferiores ejuſdem vi ſol.'

Which School 'ubi bos depingebatur' was held by the Archdeacon of Dyvelin or Dublin 12 Ed. III, Dom. 1338.

5. EDMUND School.

6. PYLET Schools, of which anon.

7. TORALD Schools, of which anon alſo.

All which Schools were (except Edmund and Belew) in number fourteen an. Dom. 1377, they being then contained in Pylet Hall, and in the tenements of Alienore, Cruſt, and Torald, which (except Pylet) joined together at the north end of Schoolſtreet in the eaſt end thereof. In another Rentroll (2) for the year 1385 I find the ſaid fourteen Schools thus diſtinguiſhed, in the like manner almoſt as they were in an. 1377.

'1. Scola ſuperior in tenemento Pylet vel Glazenhall x ſol.
2. Scola inferior ejuſdem vii ſol. vi den.
3. Scola ſuperior } contra Beaufront xiii ſol. iv den. pertinet ad
4. Scola inferior } Pietantiarium.
5. Scola tertia ſolarium vii ſol.
6. Scola quarta cellarium vi ſol.
7. Scola quinta ſolarium x ſol.
8. Scola ſexta cellarium vii ſol.
9. Scola ſeptima ſolarium vi ſol.

(1) Ibid.

(2) In Thes. Æd. Ch. ut ſupra.

10. Scola octava cellarium x ſol.
11. Scola nona ſolarium viii ſol. vi den.
12. Scola decima cellarium vi ſol. viii den.
13. Scola undecima ſolarium ix ſol.
14. Scola duodecima cellarium x ſol.'

Which Schools, except the two firſt, were in tenements joining together at the north eaſt end of Schoolſtreet (as I have before told you) built as it ſeems of two ſtories only, the lower rooms being ſtiled cellaria or ſelaria, and the upper ſolaria, written ſo by thoſe names till they were pulled down to make room for the Schools of Arts, the rent being paid by thoſe Maſters or Bachelaurs that uſed them.

OX SCHOOL, or the School 'ubi bos depingebatur' (as before) divers Schools and eſpecially Halls having been diſtinguiſhed by certain ſigns either over their doors, or on the walls within them. Anton. Riccobon in his book (1) 'de Gymnaſio Patavino,' ſpeaking of a place in Padoua granted to the Lawyers there about 1493 ſaith thus—'atque hæc quidem domus caupona erat cum bovis inſigni, quæ fuit cauſa quamobrem nomen Bovis continuatum ſit, Scholæque in ea domo conſtitutæ Bovinæ ſunt appellatæ'—A late author (2) alſo tells us, that the public Schools there are called Il Buc, or Oxe, and adds this interrogatorie, 'What if the firſt readers here (meaning at Padoua) came from Oxford, as they did to the Univerſity of Pavia?' But this cannot be ſuppoſed becauſe Riccobon tells you otherwiſe, and I doubt whether our Oxford men journied ſo frequently into thoſe parts then as they have ſince. All that I ſhall ſay is that Beef hall in St. Ebbe's pariſh in Oxford, was ſo called from an Ox over its dore or elſe within on the walls and was appointed only for Civilians to inhabit, as John Rouſe tells us in his Tabella Aularum.

ST. PATRICK's SCHOOLS, in number two, in or contiguous to, St. Patrick's Hall, ſituated ſometime towards the eaſt end of St. Mildrid's lane on the north ſide thereof. Which lane being moſtly in St. Mildrid's pariſh (as theſe Schools altogether were) lead from Schoolſtreet to St. Mildrid's Church, which ſtood where Lincoln College now is. They

(1) Edit. Patavii an. MDIIC, in Lib. 2, cap. 4.

(2) Rich. Laſſells in his VOYAGE into Italy, part the ſecond, p. 427.

were given (1) to St. Frideſwyde's Priory by one Maſter John the ſon of Haman a Mercer, about the year 1255, being then ſituated near to the houſes which Alice his ſometime mother gave to that Priory. How long before that time they were Schools (for by that name they are ſo called in the Charter of donation) I know not. Without doubt the ſaid Maſter John read in them and were then, if not before, frequented, as St. Patrick's Hall was, by Iriſh Scholars.

PYLLE School in the famous Schoolſtreet in St. Mary's Pariſh, of which this I find, (2) that William Pylle of Oxford gave to the houſe of Nunns at Stodley in Oxfordſhire his houſe with all its appurtenances called a School, ſituated as he ſaith 'inter gabulum tenementi mei ex parte boreali & gabulum tenementi Laurentii Kepeharme ex parte auſtrali in parochia B. Mariæ Virg. &c.' Which gift was made when Nicholas de Kingeſton was Mayor, Nicholas de Goldſmyth and Elias le Quilter were Ballives, of Oxford, about the year 1276. How long before, this place was uſed as a School I know not, nor any thing elſe of it but that it yielded to the ſaid Nunns yearly half a mark as the inquiſition of the 6 and 7 of Edw. I (mentioned before in Einſham Schools) atteſts. See more in Stodley Schools.

PYLET Schools in Schoolſtreet in St. Mary's pariſh, of which this I find in an Oſney Rentroll (3) ending an. 1260.

'Domus Johannis Pylet ex parte aquilonari Eccleſiæ B. Mariæ L ſol.
Scola ſuperior ſuper eandem terram xvii ſol.
Scola inferior ejuſdem xvi ſol.'

On the dors of which Rentroll I find this written: 'Magiſter Robertus Udylicote (Idlecote) optinuit cautionem pro Scola inferiori Pylet, invenit pleg. Willielmum Ruſſell anno regni Henrici tertii XLIII, an. Dom. MCCLVIII.'—The ſaid Schools were given (4) to Oſney Abbey by the name of the corner land, by John Pylet or Pylat of Oxon, Clerk, ſon of Will. Pylet) about 34 Hen. III. At what time alſo he gave another tenement adjoining, which was an Hall of old, poſſeſſed by Clerks, but

(1) Reg. parv. vel antiq. S. Frideſwydæ Chart. 309: et Reg. mag. pag. 489.
(2) In Reg. Monialium de Stodeley inter Chartas de Tenementis in paroch. B. Marg. Virg.
(3) In manibus Authoris.
(4) Reg. Oſney, fol. 111 a, et 112 a.

afterward

afterward called Pylet Hall, and at length Glazenhall. Afterward it, with the Schools, being very ruinous, they were plucked down by Thomas Hokenorton Abbat of Oſney, and by him rebuilt (1) of ſtone, and made into one tenement about 1439. After which time the ſaid Hall was altogether called Glazenhall (becauſe probably the windows were glazed) and by that name was it demiſed (2) by Oſney Abbey to Braſenoſe College for 96 years, 22 Hen. VIII. So that at that time being wholly relinquiſhed by Scholars as I ſuppoſe, that College made it into a ſtable and other neceſſary places, continuing ſo to this day, being ſituated next to St. Mary's churchyard on the north. (3)

STOCKWELL School in St. Mary's pariſh, ſo called from one Philip Stockwell a Burgher of Oxford in the reign of Hen. III. The firſt mention that I find of it, is in the little or old Leiger book (4) of St. Frideſwyde's Priory, wherein, in a certain deed of gift of divers parcels of land to that Priory by one Adelice the daughter of Walter Foliot the relict of Ralf, ſon of Robert, about the 33 Hen. III, I find mention of this among other revenews given to the ſaid Priory.

'De terra Johannis Mareſcalli in parochia B. Mariæ Virginis vi den.' Over againſt which revenew, is this following in the margin pointing to it, written in an old hand, explaining farther the ſituation of that land—'Magna Scola quæ fuit Philippi de Stockwell.' Which School I ſuppoſe was in the Hall called in writings 'Magna aula Philippi de Stockwell,' ſituated in St. Mary's pariſh and particularly in Catſtreet, of which Hall I find mention in a certain Dimiſſion (5) written about 12 Ed. I.

STODELEY Schools, or Schools belonging to the Nunns of Stodeley in this county. They were ſituated in Schoolſtreet, near to Exeter College Schools and were ſtiled Stodeley Schools in the gift (6) of thoſe of Exeter Coll. beforementioned 9 Ed. III. They were ſtanding in or near Beaufront, and were (or at leaſt one of them) the ſame, as I have reaſon to gueſs, with Pylle School.

(1) Catal. Abbatum Oſney MS.
(2) Ut in Thesaur. Coll. Ænean.
(3) [Now part of the Area round Dr. Radcliffe's Library.]
(4) Pag. 39: Chart. 66: et in mag. Lib. vel Reg. S. Frid. p. 349 et 350.
(5) Inter Munimenta Oſney in Thes. Æd. Chr. in pyx. B. Mar. Virg.
(6) In Thes. Coll. Exon. in pyx. 22.

SCHOOL

SCHOOL in St. Thomas Pariſh, of which in an Oſney Rentroll made about 8 Ed. I, Dom. 1280, I find this :

'Domus quæ vocatur ſcola viii ſol.'

On an old Charter (1) alſo whereby Alice daughter of Rob. Textor gave to Oſney her land (of the fee of the Canons of that place) lying near to the land of John Bruthel toward the eaſt, I find this endorſed in an ancient hand : 'De domo quæ dicitur ſcola juxta domum Johannis Bretel'—How ancient this dors is I know not ; ſure I am that the ſaid School was given to Oſney by the ſaid Alice when Walter was Chaplain of St. Thomas Chapel or Church, which was when Thomas the ſon of Edwine was Mayor of Oxon, an. 1224 and after, for they were co-temporary and occur witneſſes together in ſeveral Charters. To conclude, by tracing this tenement or School in Oſney Rentrolls I find that it ſtood between the Hamel and St. Thomas pariſh Church.

SCHOOLS of John Brian of Cornwall, in whoſe Will (2) dat. June 8, 1349, I find this mention of them—'Item lego Scholas meas inter vicum Scholarum & Catſtreet Oxon ſituatas executoribus meis ut vendant ipſas &c.' Which Schools I ſuppoſe ſtood in the lane or paſſage on the north ſide of St. Mary's Church, leading from Schoolſtreet to Catſtreet, or perhaps in Exeter College lane between the north ends of the ſaid ſtreets.

SCHOOL oppoſite to St. Mary's Hall, of which all that I find (3) is that one Dr. Netton put in caution for it by the name of 'Scola alta,' an. 1446, and Mr. John Kynge the like in the name of Dr. James Goldwell (4) Principal of George Hall, an. 1452. (5) And though I find it not expreſſed for what Faculty it was employed, yet it ſeems to have been for the Laws, becauſe the ſaid Dr. Netton and Dr. Goldwell were LL. D. D.

SPARROW HALL School, or a School in Sparrow Hall on the weſt ſide of Balliol College. All the mention that I find of it is that

(1) In Thesaur. Æd. Chr. in pyx. S. Thomæ.
(2) In quodam Rot. Cur. Majoris Oxon. tent. 23 Ed. III, in Chartophyl. Civ. Ox.
(3) Reg. Acad. Ox. A a a fol. 51 b.
(4) Poſtea Epiſcopus Nordovicenſis.
(5) Ibid. in A a a fol. 111 a.

certain

certain Maſters were appointed (1) by the Convocation an. 1516 to peruſe an indenture drawn between the Univerſity and the Maſter and Scholars of Balliol College for the holding by them of a certain School in Sparrow Hall belonging to the Chancellor, Maſters and Scholars of the ſaid Univerſity.

TORALD Schools in the large tenement which Robert ſon of Henry Torald gave (2) by the name of his corner land with buildings therein, to Oſney Abbey about 46 Hen. III. They were ſituated at the upper end of Schoolſtreet on the eaſt ſide, and were thus diſtinguiſhed in a Rent-roll (3) of that Abbey made about the year 1276.

'Celarium angulare per Magiſtrum Johannem de Dovera vi ſol. viii den.

Solarium deſuper per Magiſtrum Johannem le Petite viii ſol. vi den.

Solarium novum de aula Thorald per Magiſtrum Marſilium — —

Celarium ſubtus per Magiſtrum Semannum x ſol.'

In another (4) made about the ſame time, it is thus written.

'Celarium angulare per Magiſtrum Adamum de Watlynton.

Solarium angulare per Mag. Richardum de Coleſhull.

Solarium novum de aula Thorald per Mag. Willielmum de Bokelinton.

Celarium ibidem per Mag. Robertum de London.'

The ſaid Schools were in a corner tenement and belonged before they came to the Thoralds to one Maſter Richard Bacun (5) an Academian, who, as 'tis probable, read or taught in them. It was a large tenement and part of it was employed as Schools, and the other part as an Hall for Students, all plucked down when the Schools of Arts were built.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE Schools in certain tenements in Schoolſtreet belonging to that College, which tenements were

1. Braſenoſe Hall on the weſt ſide of the ſaid ſtreet, belonging in the beginning, or rather middle of Hen. III to one Jeffry Juſſell, (6) from whom through certain hands, it was conveyed to one Simon de Balindon, Canon of Lychfeild, who for the ſum of five and fifty pounds ſix ſhillings

(1) Reg. Acad. Ox. G fol. 320.
(2) Reg. Oſney fol. 217 a.
(3) In Thes. Æd. Ch.
(4) In manibus Authoris.
(5) Reg. Oſney, ut ſupra.
(6) In Thesaur. Coll. Univ. in pyx. Oxon. inter Chartas de Tenementis in Parochia B Mariæ Virg.

and

and eight pence ſold (1) it to the Chancellor and Maſters of this Univerſity for the uſe of the Scholars of Mr. William of Durham about the year 1261. To which deed of ſale were theſe witneſſes, Maſter Richard de Bradewell, Mr. David de Cornwall, Profeſſors of the Canon Law: Mr. Robert de Evigthorne, Mr. Hugh de Palegrave, Profeſſors of the Civil Law; Nicholas de Kingeſton, Mayor of Oxford, &c. Soon after, this tenement was called by the name of Braſenoſe, and not before as I can yet learn, for in an Inquiſition (2) or Survey of Lands 6 Ed. I, Dom. 1278 (mentioned before in Einſham and Pylle Schools) I find this paſſage written — 'Item eadem Univerſitas (Oxon) habet quandam aliam domum quæ vocatur Braſenoſe cum quatuor Scolis in eadem parochia (viz. S. Mariæ Virg.) et taxantur ad octo marcas, et fuit illa domus aliquo tempore Galfridi Juſſell &c.' But that this place of Braſenoſe was before that time dedicated for the uſe of learning and learned men, a certain writing (3) which I have ſeen, written a little after the Univerſity had bought it, ſeems to intimate ſo unto me, for therein 'tis ſaid that one Andrew, the ſon of Andrew of Durham being then in poſſeſſion of it, Mr. Adam Bilet with his Scholars thruſt him and his family out of it on the feaſt of the Purification; the which he could not have done, had not the ſaid place been before an Hall or School, there being then a ſtatute of the Univerſity in force, which plainly demonſtrates, that thoſe Tenements that had formerly been Halls or Schools might, notwithſtanding they had been relinquiſhed ſome time before by Students, be by them with the conſent of the Chancellor reſumed for their uſe &c. The proceſs between the ſaid parties is remarkable, but being large I ſhall now omit it: Mr. John Laneſby Profeſſor or Maſter of Divinity, Nicholas Kingeſton Mayor of Oxon, and other noted perſons were witneſſes to the proceedings. 2. The ſecond tenement wherein Univerſity College Schools were ſituated, were in little Univerſity Hall on the north ſide of Braſenoſe, the antiquity of which as a place of learning, let others ſpeak, while I proceed to entreat of it, as Record directs me. The firſt time therefore that I find mention of this tenement is in the Charter (4) of one Robert Owein ſon of Robertus Audoenus of Oxon whereby he with the conſent

(1) Ibidem.
(2) In Turri Lond.
(3) Ibid. in Thesaur. Coll. Univerſ.
(4) Ibidem.

of

of Julian his wife granted to Robert ſon of John de Preſtun his angular houſe in St. Mary's pariſh, near to that houſe which was Jeffry Juſſell's, 'cum Scolis & omnibus Libertatibus,' as it is in the ſaid Charter expreſſed, dat. 3 of the Cal. of Nov. 24 Hen. III, Dom. 1239. From that Robert Preſtun it came by gift (1) to the Hoſpital of St. James and John at Brackley, and from that Hoſpital to the Chancellor and Maſters of the Univerſity (2) about 37 Hen. III, Dom. 1253. In the Charter of conveyance Jeffry the Prior of that Hoſpital and Covent ſay that they had the ſaid Tenement from Maſter Robert de Preſtun, which ſhews that Robert was a Maſter of ſome Faculty in the Univerſity. So that the Univerſity being in full poſſeſſion of it, to no other end but that the iſſues thereof ſhould be diſtributed among the Scholars of Mr. William of Durham (whoſe executors left the Univerſity in truſt with the money which the ſaid Mr. William had bequeathed for the uſe of certain Scholars) it came afterward to be called 'Univerſity Hall,' and after that (when a larger tenement was purchaſed with the monies of the ſaid Mr. William) 'Little Univerſity Hall.'

'Item eadem Univerſitas habet aliam domum angularem cum duabas Scolis in eadem parochia (viz. B. Mariæ) et taxantur xl ſol.'

So the Inquiſition 6 Ed. I, beforementioned. Which Hall and Schools continued for the moſt part flouriſhing ſo long as they were ſtanding. 3. The third and fourth Tenements wherein Univerſity College Schools were ſituated, were in thoſe two in the ſaid moſt famous ſtreet of Schools, laying and being either between the Schools of Littlemore and Burcheſter, or elſe between thoſe of Burcheſter and Cruſt. Concerning the gift or purchaſe of them for the uſe of the Scholars of Mr. Will. of Durham, I have not as yet ſeen any thing, only occaſionally mentioned with the Schools therein in ancient ſcripts, not in thoſe belonging to Univerſity College, but in others elſewhere. The firſt time that the ſaid Schools occur in the writings of that College, is in a certain Rentroll (3) or accompt of Mr. Thomas Heth Proctor or Burſar of that Houſe, made for the 2 of Hen. IV, Dom. 1401: Wherein among the Halls in St.

(1) Ibid. (2) Ibid. (3) In Lib. Statutorum Coll. Univerſ. p. 14.

Mary's pariſh that are ſet down as belonging to it (of which Braſenoſe and Little Univerſity before mentioned are two) theſe Schools occur:

'De tribus Scholis ex oppoſito Belfront xxi ſol.'

Which Schools continued in being with one more added to them, till the latter end of Hen. VIII: for in another accompt (1) of that College, an. 1543, is ſet down the rent for four Schools, which muſt be theſe here mentioned, becauſe Braſenoſe and Little Univerſity Halls had been ſeveral years pulled down when Braſenoſe College was built. In another accompt (2) for the year 1545 I find this mention of them:

'Item a Doctore Treſham Commiſſario pro Scholis, vi ſol. viii den.'

Which ſtile hath given me occaſion to think that the ſaid Schools were either added to the new Schools of Arts, or pulled down to make room for the ſouth end of them or elſe to make an area by it: and this I am apt to believe, becauſe that Univerſity College hath no evidences for them, having as 'tis probable, conveyed them with the Schools to Oſney Abbey when thoſe of Arts were built by them. But theſe things being uncertain I ſhall proceed and only ſay that theſe Schools with thoſe in Braſenoſe and Little Univerſity Hall are often mentioned in the Burſars accompts of the ſaid College, and the rent of them to be paid by ſuch that read and determined in them. In one (3) 20 Hen. VI, Dom. 1441, which was after the Schools of Arts were built, I find it thus written:

'De Scola Magiſtri Aſchby vi ſol. viii den.
De Scolis Mag. Alexandri de aula vitrea, vi ſol. viii den.
De Scola Mag. Roberti Keele de Nevill Ynn, v ſol. viii den.
De Scola Willielmi Strete Determinatoris, iii ſol. vi den.
De Scolis Johannis Thakyll, iii ſol.
De Scolis Richardi Clerkſon, iii ſol. iv den.
De Scolis Determinatoris de aula S. Mariæ, vi ſol. viii den.
De Determinatore in aula Univerſitatis in vico Scolarum iiii ſol.'

Which Schools are ſometimes diſtinguiſhed in Rentrolls with the addition of 'baſſæ' and 'ſuperiores,' and 'baſſæ boreales' and 'auſtrales,' and 'ſuperiores bor. et auſtr.'

(1) In Thes. Coll. Univerſ.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid. inter quoſd. Rot. memb.

WODE-

WODECOCKE Schools in St. Mary's pariſh oppoſite to the place whereon All Souls College was afterward built. It was ſo called from one William Wodecocke (1) the owner of it, with the tenement wherein it was, in the time of K. John who began to reign 1199. In an Oſney Rentroll (2) ending an. 1260 I find this mention of it:

'Domus Wodecocke iii marc.

Scola ſupra ſeldas Wodecocke per Magiſtrum N. de Aldeham xx ſol.'

In another (3) made about 8 Ed. I, they are thus mentioned:

'Scolæ ſupra ſeldas Wodecocke per Cancellarium Oxon xvi ſol.'

See more in the Divinity Schools.

SCHOOLS of ARTS.

From what is before delivered it appears that the ſaid Schools were in Halls or Tenements not only in Schoolſtreet, but in other places remote from that where the Academians uſually met; which being beheld by divers as very inconvenient in ſeveral reſpects it pleaſed one Thomas Hokenorton, Abbat of Oſney, to pull down thoſe ancient Schools that belonged to his Abbey, namely Torald, Alienore, Cruſt, and others, as it ſeems (which were Schools or receſſes of Literature long before they had thoſe names given them) and in their places to erect a long pile of ſtone building conſiſting of two ſtories. Which being done, to divide the ſaid Fabric into ten Schools, which in an Oſney Rentroll (4) an. 1440 I find thus named:

'Scola Metaphyſicæ baſſa prima.
Scola Naturalis Philoſophiæ alta prima.
Scola Philoſophiæ Moralis baſſa ſecunda.
Scola Aſtronomiæ alta ſecunda.
Scola Geometriæ baſſa tertia.
Scola Muſicæ alta tertia.
Scola Arithmeticæ baſſa quarta.
Scola Dialecticæ alta quarta.
Scola Rhetoricæ baſſa quinta.
Scola Grammaticæ alta quinta.'

(1) Reg. Oſney, ut ſupra, fol. 106 b. Et inter Munimenta Oſney in Theſ. Æd. Ch. in pyx. B. Mar. Virg.

(2) In manibus Authoris.

(3) In Thes. Æd. Ch.

(4) Ibid.

They were built and finiſhed by the ſaid Abbat 'an. 1439 ad captandum benevolentiam Univerſitatis,' as my Author (1) tells me, reaching in length from the ſouth ſide of the new Schools now ſtanding, to almoſt the north part thereof. After they were finiſhed, they were for the moſt part uſed and frequented by the Academians, not that they were bound to read or do exerciſe in them and in no other, but becauſe they were larger than thoſe in Halls or Tenements, and had better conveniencies for Readers and Auditors. Of theſe Schools I ſhall obſerve:

1. That the Rent of each of them to be paid to Oſney by thoſe that hired them throughout the year (2) was $13^{s}\ 4^{d}$.

2. That ſome of them were often vacant and all ſeldom or never ſo full that the total rent could be collected from them.

3. That the rent due from them and other Schools from Determiners in time of Lent, was collected (3) by the Maſters of the Schools, or elſe by others appointed by the Univerſity.

4. That the ſaid Schools of Oſney built by Hokenorton were called and written the New Schools till the beginning of Hen. VIII, nay to Q. Mary, as it evidently appears. (4).

5. That by the building of the ſaid Schools, all the reſt that were in School-ſtreet ceaſed not, but were as much uſed as before, eſpecially if the rent due from them were lower than theſe; for though there was not then extant that great number of Schools as anciently (they having been decayed for want of the multitudes of Scholars that uſually retired from moſt parts of the world to this Univerſity) yet at the ſaid time were about twenty beſides theſe New Schools in the ſaid ſtreet, and in them and theſe, were all Maſters and Bachelaurs bound to perform the chief part of their Exerciſe, and in caſe all the Schools were beſpoken and taken up (which was done according to ſeniority for the moſt part) and none left for thoſe that ſhould come after as uſually it ſo fell out, ſuch perſons were forced to ſupplicate (5) that they might be diſpenſed with 'pro defectu Scholæ' in Schoolſtreet, and humbly to deſire the venerable Regents (not ſuch as we have now of 24, but of 30 and 40 years of age) that they might

(1) Anon. MS. de Abbatibus Oſney.

(2) Ut in Rentalibus Cænob. Oſney, ut ſupra.

(3) Reg. g. fol. 2 b: et inter Comput. Burſariorum Coll. Exon. in Thes. ejuſdem Coll.

(4) In Reg. G fol. 78 a et alibi. Vide etiam in I fol. 141 b.

(5) Ut ſparſim in diverſis Registris Acad.

determine

determine or read Lectures in ſome place elſewhere, either in a Hall near Schoolſtreet or elſe at the Auſten Fryers, &c. Anciently I find (1) that all Schools, Halls, Entries and obſcure places in Schoolſtreet were ſo much filled by Determiners, that many of the Juniors of them, or ſuch that came after the beginning of Lent, that could not thruſt into any of thoſe places, were forced to determine in Townſmens ſhops without the ſaid ſtreet, or elſe in private Chambers of Halls and in inner rooms or receſſes far diſtant from the acceſs of Scholars. Which being ſo done, they the ſaid Scholars either for the paucity of replicant Graduats, or the unknown ſite of the place, or vileneſs thereof ſay and do what they pleaſe, and often diſmiſt with bare reſponſals. This at length being looked upon by the generality of Scholars, as a great detriment to learning and a diſgrace to their venerable mother the Univerſity, 'twas ordered (2) in the Aſſembly houſe about the year 1408 that it ſhould not be lawful for any to determine their Acts without the two and thirty Schools ſituated in Schoolſtreet, by beginning the ſaid ſtreet at the upper end of Oſney at the north end on each ſide even till you come to the School A, and thence to little Univerſity Hall, then Braſenoſe, Salyſury, and St. Edmund's, Hall, all on the weſt ſide of the ſaid ſtreet. On the other ſide by beginning at Glazenhall and thence to Staple and little Black Hall, to which it was lawful to add the little School ſituated in the corner of little Univerſity Hall. The Maſters alſo in times moſt ancient, read in their Chambers whereſoever they were, as I have partly before told you, which in ſucceeding ages being beheld as unſeemly, were ordered (3) about the year 1439, to read in Schoolſtreet or elſe in ſome noted Religious place, and when they read and ſometimes filled the ſaid ſtreet, the Inceptors of the Faculty of Arts, who were bound alſo to read there, did often ſupplicate (4) that it might be lawful for them the year following, when they were Regents, to read their Ordinaries 'extra vicum Scholarum,' in places moſt near to the ſaid ſtreet. In thoſe days and before, even beyond all record it was the Academic faſhion that every Inceptor in every Faculty ſhould in his own perſon without the help or aid of another undergo all duties of his Inception, whether in diſputing, anſwering, oppoſing, or replying, and after he was made Regent to continue his Ordinaries two, four, ſome-

(1) In B fol. 40, et 41.
(2) Ibid.
(3) C fol. 121.
(4) Vide A a fol. 31 [b: an. 1449.]

times

times ſeven, years in the Schools of his Faculty. Which way continued (for two years only) till about the beginning of K. James, and then it was brought to a ſhorter form, viz. to ten public Lecturers, ſelected from the company of Regents by the Proctors.

6. That in theſe Schools, as in all others formerly, in the Univerſity, were all matters that were to be made public ſolemnly proclaimed; as for example, if any great perſon had proved falſe to his Prince or become Traytor, it was uſual with the Academians to proclaim him ſo throughout the Schools, and uſual for the King and his Counſel to command it, as divers notes ſhew. If any potent Biſhops or Abbats had proved notorious in ſome reſpects, eſpecially in thoſe not becoming their office, were throughout the ſaid Schools defamed and diſgraced. If men or women alſo within the Univerſity or Liberties thereof had committed any vile acts worthy of baniſhment, were after full examination publicly proclaimed baniſhed. If any Townſmen of Oxford were found guilty of the breach of the Liberties and Privileges of the Univerſity, they were either publickly pronounced excommunicated or diſcommoned throughout all the Schools. And this way of proclaiming was done (eſpecially if it concerned great perſons) the rather becauſe all Nations flocked to this place to receive good letters and manners, who, as 'twas ſuppoſed would ſend notice of ſuch things into their own countries.

7. That the ſaid Schools were ſeveral times repaired, (1) eſpecially in the year 1532: when then conſiderable ſums were laid out upon them.

8. That they in a miſerable manner went to decay in the latter end of Henry VIII, and all the reign of Edward VI, occaſioned by a dreadful eclipſe that Religion and Learning then ſuffered. In the year 1540, which was the 32 of Hen. VIII, I find (2) but two of them uſed by Determiners, and within two years after none at all, Quadrageſimal Exerciſes for Bachelaurs being taken away and Declamations appointed in their ſtead.

9. That the common Area or Court lying between them and the eaſt end of the Divinity School was in the ſaid King's reign converted (as 'tis ſaid) into a garden plot, and the Schools themſelves uſed by Glovers and

(1) Ut videtur in FF fol. 122 b: et 124, [Epiſt. Univ. ad Abbatem Radinge pro Saxis ad Scholas Artium reedificandis] et in Epiſt. ibid. 204, 205: et in Reg. H fol. 274 a.

(2) Reg. [E vel] ℍ fol. 2 b.

Laundreſſes

Laundreſſes to dry their ſkins and linen in. There where Minerva ſate as Regent for ſeveral ages, was nothing remaining all the reign of K. Edward VI but wretched ſolitarineſs: there alſo where the continual reading of the ſeven liberal, and three philoſophical Arts and Sciences, were eminently celebrated, nothing then but a dead ſilence appeared.

10. That they with the Quadrageſimal Exerciſes were reſtored (1) by Queen Mary in the firſt year of her reign. A little before which time the Maſters had a Diſpenſation granted (2) to them to forbear the reading of their Ordinaries in them till ſuch time they were repaired.

11. That the Univerſity by their Charter (3) dat. 20 Jan. in the 1 and 2 of Philip and Mary, Dom. 1554, did (as it was ordered (4) in Convocation) releaſe to the Dean and Canons of Chriſt Church two yearly penſions: which they were wont to receive of them, conditionally that they would (as afterward they did) make over the ſaid Schools with a Garden behind, on the eaſt ſide of them, to the Chancellor, Maſters, and Scholars thereof for ever. The ſaid penſions were firſt the 2^{l} 6^{s} 8^{d} which the Abbey of Oſney formerly paid as part of the revenew due to the Univerſity for the 'Suſpendium Clericorum' in K. John's time, which Abbey was anciently bound to pay it according to a Compoſition between it and the Burghers of Oxon. The other penſion was 6^{s} 8^{d}, which the ſaid Abbey did always pay to the Proctors of the Univerſity for a certain piece of ground included in New Inn, alias Cardinal's hat, near to the north gate of the Town. Which two penſions I ſay having been paid by Oſney, the Dean and Canons of Chriſt Church who had the ſite of that Abbey and divers of the lands belonging thereunto (conveyed to them by K. Hen. VIII after the fall of Religious Manſions) did always after pay them till this exchange was made.

12. That above 200^{l} was beſtowed (5) upon the ſaid Schools and that of Divinity, for the reparation of them, an. 1557, and the year following, by the care and endeavours of Dr. Thom. Rainolds Commiſſary of the Univerſity, who beſides his promoting the work, gave very liberally out of his own purſe, collected monies alſo from the rents that Q. Mary

(1) Pat. 1 Mar. part 2 in Offic. Rot.
(2) Reg. I fol. 138 b.
(3) [Indentures of Exchange] In Turr. Schol. in pix. O O. num. 7, 8.]
(4) Reg. I fol. 148 b.
(5) Lib. Comput. de receptis & expens. pro Fabricâ Scholarum in Turr. Schol. MS.

had

had lately given to the Univerſity, ſeveral ſums alſo from divers Heads of Houſes and from Mr. Edw. Napier of Halywell. So ruinous they were that he was forced to rip up the whole roof, new plank them, ſet up new pews and benches in, and in a manner new glaze the windows of them. All which being done he ſettled the Diſputations according to the old manner. And becauſe ſome of the Schools near theſe of Arts had been before either pulled down or quite ruinated in the time of Edward VI, and therefore thoſe that he had repaired were not able to receive the Determiners in the aforeſaid years, he appointed ſome of them to do their Exerciſe in the Divinity School.

What farther to be obſerved is that for the prevention of ſuch miſery and deſolation that might in future times happen to the ſaid Schools, certain Inſcriptions were ſet up over their doors to diſtinguiſh them from places appointed for baſe and mechanic uſes. Some of which you may be pleaſed to take as they were obſerved by Chytræus (1) and Hentznerus (2) in their Journies made into England, the former in an. 1568 or thereabouts, and the other an. 1598.

" Grammatica. Literas diſce.
Dialectica. Impoſturas fuge.
Rhetorica. Perſuadent mores.
Arithmetica. Numeris omnia conſtant.
Muſica. Ne tibi diſſideas.
Geometria. Cura quæ domi ſunt.
Aſtrologia. Altiora te ne quæſieris."

To which they the ſaid Authors add theſe following which they ſtile 'Virtutes Scholaſticæ.'

" Patientia. Patientia vincit ferendo.
Humilitas. Modeſtia amabilis.
Fortitudo. Fortis eſt qui omnem fortitudinem devincit.

(1) Nath. Chytræus in Itinerum Europæ Delitiis, edit. 1599, p. 598, 599.

(2) Paulus Hentznerus in Itin. Germ. Gall. Angl. &c. edit Norribergæ, 1629, p. 212, 213. [edit. Hearne, Oxon. 1712, ad finem J. Lelandi Itin. v. ix, p. 126.]

Spes.

Spes.	Spe vincimus omnes, ſed omnis fiducia ſine Deo vana eſt.
Cautio.	Cautus vincit omnia."

Thus the ſaid Authors, but beſides theſe ſeven which they number, were three for the uſe of Philoſophy, as is before told you. But mark I pray what the viciſſitude of time will produce, and behold what leſs than a century of years will bring to paſs; for whereas under the reign of K. Edw. VI the ſaid Schools were I know not by what fate employed for infamous and ſordid uſes, and turned almoſt into common ſhops, ſo they, after ſome years uſe, when they were repaired, as particularly (1) in an. 1583, were pulled down to the ground (notwithſtanding our predeceſſors had highly merited in them) and on their ſite and certain tenements and gardens adjoining, was this ſtately and quadrangular pile of building, which we now ſee, erected. This indeed was a very ſtrange metamorphoſis, ſeeming to me equal, or like to that which by the favour of the Gods hapned to the poor Cottage of Baucis:

'Illa vetus Dominis, & jam caſa parva duobus
Vertitur in templum, furcas ſubiere columnæ,
Stramina flaveſcunt, aurataque tecta videntur,
Cælatæque fores, adopertaque marmore tellus.'

MEDICINE or PHYSIC SCHOOLS.

That we have had Schools of Medicine in this Univerſity, it evidently appears in our ancient Statutes, wherein among thoſe for Phyſicians and the Exerciſe they were to perform for their Degrees is mention made that the Inceptors in that Faculty were to read curſorily (2) one Book of the practique, and another the theory part of Phyſic 'per omnes Scholas medicinales,' and that alſo whereas the Veſpers of Artiſts and Phyſicians did often happen together to the hindrance of each other, it was ordained (3) in the time of K. Ed. III, about the year 1357, that the Veſpers of Phyſicians ſhould be kept in 'Scoliis propriis,' belonging to that Faculty, and thoſe of the Artiſts of S. Mildrid's. Among the ſaid

(1) Reg. L fol. 234 a.
(2) A fol. 97 a: B fol. 43 b: C fol. 7 b: D fol. 4 a.
(3) A fol. 97 b: B fol. 52 a: C fol. 7 b: D fol. 4 a

Schools or places wherein the ſaid Exerciſes were performed, Phyſic Hall in St. Mary's pariſh I ſuppoſe was one, as the name itſelf ſeems to note unto us. There was a very fair School therein, which, with the Hall itſelf (inhabited by Phyſicians) belonged to St. John's Hoſpital, as before in St. John's Schools 'tis told you. All that I find material of this School is, that it, with others of the ſame Faculty (which probably may be the ſame with ſome of thoſe that I have already mentioned were repaired (1) by one John Major, an Inceptor in the ſame Faculty, an. 1426. After the Divinity School now ſtanding was finiſhed the Students in Phyſic did their Exerciſes therein.

LAW SCHOOLS.

Concerning the firſt reading of the Civil Law in this Univerſity, and of ſeveral matters relating thereunto, I have already told you in the Annals; all therefore that I ſhall ſay now ſhall be of the places that have been appointed for ſuch that read it and the Canon Law.

1. CORNER Schools in St. Mary's pariſh ſometime in the corner tenement (2) by which the paſſenger goes from Catſtreet to Schoolſtreet on the north ſide of St. Mary's Church. Whether the ſaid place was conſtant for this Faculty I know not; ſure I am from the Charter (3) of one Richard Overton, Clerk, dat. 9 Ed. III, (whereby he conveyeth ſeveral meſſuages in and without the walls of Oxford to one John de Roderham, Chaplain, (of which this wherein the Schools were ſituated was one) 'tis ſaid that 'the Decretals were wont to be read in them.' Within few years after the ſaid tenement came into the poſſeſſion of the Provoſt and Scholars of Oriel College, who to this day are the owners thereof. How ancient the reading of the Decretals is in Oxford it doth ſcarce appear, only ſo far that Sylv. Gyraldus after he had read (4) them at Paris on the Lord's days, returned to Oxford, and is ſuppoſed by ſome to have read them there.

(1) F fol. 5 b, Epiſt. 24.

(2) This ſtone tenement was pulled down 1679 and a paper building ſet up in its place, more than a foot length into Catſtreet. [Which building has ſince been removed for the purpoſe of enlarging the Area round Dr. Radcliffe's Library.]

(3) In Thesaur. Coll. Oriel in pyx. V.

(4) Anon in Vita Syl. Gyraldi, MS. cap. 13.

2. LAW

2. LAW Schools in Schydierd ſtreet, that is to ſay, in that ſtreet which leadeth from St. Mary's Church to Oriel College and Chriſtchurch. As for the antiquity of theſe Schools, I ſuppoſe it may be equal to that time when the Laws were frequently read among us in the time of Hen. II. The firſt mention that I find of theſe Schools is in a Charter (1) of one Richard Segrim a Burgher of Oxford, written, as it ſhould ſeem, in the 15 Hen. III, by which giving to St. Frideſwyde's Priory 1ˢ 4ᵈ yearly rent, would have that part of it be paid from the land which John Halegod ſometime held of him in Schydierdſtreet, 'ubi ſunt Scholæ Legum in parochia B. Mariæ &c.' They were in, or rather near on the South ſide to, a large tenement called afterward Ridehall and at length Bedell Hall, included in the limits of that of St. Mary now ſtanding. In an evidence (2) written 36 Edw. III, the ſaid School (or Schools) are ſtiled 'Magna Schola,' and in another (3) of the 3 Rich. II, they ſeem to be turned into a Garden ground.

3. LAW School in the ſaid Pariſh of St. Mary: all the mention of which that I yet find, is in the Inquiſition (4) or Survey 6 Edw. I (remembred in Einſham and Univerſity College Schools) running thus—"Epiſcopus Covent &c." 'The Biſhop of Coventry doth hold divers tenements of Michael of Spain, and the ſaid Michael had them of Philip Pady, and the ſaid Philip held them hereditarily &c.' Among which tenements I find this Law School thus mentioned—Alſo the ſaid Biſhop hath "quandam magnam Scholam Legum in parochia B. Mariæ Virginis & valet annuatim quinque marcas—." Whether this School be the ſame with thoſe that immediately proceed I know not: 'Tis likely it may be ſo, becauſe one Maſter James of Spain, Clerk, kinſman as it ſeems to Michael, and alſo to K. Edw. I; (who, in the 19 of his reign, wrote (5) to Oliver Biſhop of Lincoln to preſent him to the Church of Aldthorpe, belonging to him the ſaid King, by reaſon of the vacancy of the Hoſpital of St. Leonard's in York) held (6) certain meſſuages in Schydierdſtreet, namely thoſe called Oriole of Alienore his conſort, which

(1) In Lib. parvo Priorat. S. Frideſwydæ, p. 137, Chart. 219; et in Lib. mag. p. 422.
(2) In Thes. Coll. Oriel. ut ſupra, in pyx. I: et in quodam Rot. Huſt. Cur. Majoris Oxon. tent. 36 Ed. III.
(3) In eod. Thes.
(4) In Turri Lond.
(5) Lib. Hoſpitalis S. Leonardi Eborac. MS. in Bib. Cotton.
(6) In Thes. Coll. Oriel in pyx. G.

are not far from this Law School that we are now about. But theſe things being uncertain I ſhall go to the next School.

4. CIVIL LAW School, or Great Civil Law School, in S. Edward's pariſh near S Edward's Hall. All that I find of it is that it belonged to S. Frideſwyde's Priory (but by whoſe gift I know not) and that it yielded to them by the name of Civil School three and fifty ſhillings and four pence yearly, as by an Inquiſition (1) concerning their revenews taken in the year 1524 appears. The names of divers Principals or Moderators or Readers of it occur in our Regiſters, of whom thoſe that were eminent were Dr. William Warham afterward Archbiſhop of Canterbury and Dr. Henry Morgan Biſhop of S. David's.

5. CANON LAW Schools, or Canon School, or the Great School of the Canon Law, ſo variouſly is it written, and ſaid alſo to have been ſituated (2) '[in cimetrio] Eccleſiæ S. Edwardi' [an. 1441;] in another place (3) 'juxta Hieron Hall;' in a third (4) 'nuper in cimetrio S. Edwardi' (an. 1451;) and in a fourth place (5) 'juxta Aulam S. Edwardi.' It was a place in ancient time belonging to a certain Jew, from whom it came as 'tis thought, to K. Hen. III by eſcheat, and from him to the Univerſity. In the ſame School or Schools it hath been ſuppoſed by our Antiquary Mr. Br. Twyne, that the Black or Preaching Friers at their firſt coming to Oxford read and diſcuſſed the heads of the Canon Law to multitudes of Auditors that flocked from all parts of the Univerſity, they having alſo other Schools in and near their Manſion, of which that of S. Edward was one. But this their reading did not long continue here, for they finding that their Manſion was too narrow for them and their Diſciples, tranſlated themſelves to another place, without the Town wall in the ſouth ſuburb. So that this School being by them deſerted was forthwith poſſeſſed by certain Canoniſts of the Univerſity,

(1) In Exemplificatione ejuſd. Inquiſitionis, in manibus Br. Whorwood de Halton in com. Oxon. ſub ſigillo.

(2) In Reg. A a a, fol. 19 a.

(3) Ibid. fol. 78 a; et alibi. ['Aula Aquilæ juxta Scolas Juris Canonici:'—'Aula Aquilæ juxta ſimetrium S. Edwardi.' Vide Notam in margine: 'quia Scolæ Juris Canonici erant juxta Eccl. Edw.' an. 1449.]

(4) Ibid. fol. 98 a.

(5) Ibid. fol. 116 a: et alibi. ['Aule S. Edwardi juxta Scolas Juris Canonici Oxon. ſituat.']

who

who lived in certain Chambers adjoining, and read and taught the Canon Law there, even till the time that the ſaid Schools were decayed.

There was an ancient Statute of the Univerſity concerning the taking of Degrees and doing Exerciſe for the ſame in ſundry Faculties, and that every Inceptor alſo ſhould hold his Veſpers 'in propriis Scholis ſuæ Facultatis;' which being anciently with great care obſerved, the Veſpers of the Canoniſts and Decretiſts were conſtantly ſolemnized here, frequented moſtly by the Students of the ſame profeſſion that lived in Halls, or Hoſtles for Canoniſts joining, or near thereunto. But afterward it ſo fell out, that through time and uſe this School was in a manner quite ruinated, occaſioning thereby the public Lectures of the Civil Law to be for a time intermitted. At length the Univerſity taking the matter into their conſiderations, reedified much of it, and made reparations on the reſt, about the year 1489. In order whereunto they wrote divers Epiſtles to eminent perſons, eſpecially to ſuch Biſhops that had been educated among them, in one of which I find (1) it thus expreſſed concerning theſe Schools—'tanta [enim] antiquitate afficiuntur ipſæ Scholæ noſtræ Univerſitatis, in quibus Lectiones Ordinariæ Juris Canonici auditoribus hactenus ſemper (aliquot annis exceptis) miniſtrari atque legi ſolent, ut non Scholæ aut domus, ſed locus omni domo & manſo privatus [atque vacuus] merito jam dici poſſet &c.' As for thoſe that gave towards its reparation, were, beſide what the Univerſity beſtowed, John Moreton Biſhop of Ely, Robert Stillington Biſhop of Bath and Wells, ſometime Principal of Deep Hall in S. Mary's pariſh, Thomas Kempe Biſhop of London, John Ruſſell Biſhop of Lincoln, who occurs Moderator of this School an. 1461, Mr. Richard Spekyngton Bachelaur of Law, ſometime Fellow of All Souls College, Mr. Richard Lichfield LL. D. the Chancellor of Lincoln, Mr. John Bowcher, and others, which laſt gave (2) 20l. So that with the money that was collected and thoſe ſums which the Univerſity beſtowed the ſaid School was repaired in its walls and roof, but as for the inſide, the wainſcote, Chair for the Profeſſor, pews and ſeats, were made up out of thoſe in the Library over the old Congregation Houſe, at what time the Books there, were tranſlated to that called Duke Humphrey's Library. And when the School was in a manner finiſhed

(1) In Lib. Epist. F fol. 159 b, Ep. 370.

(2) Rot. Comp. Procuratorum in pyx. P P in Turr. Schol.

Dr.

Dr. Ruſſell Biſhop of Lincoln, Chancellor of the Univerſity, wrote an Epiſtle (1) to the Academians, of which part runs thus—'poſtquam Scholæ Juris Canonici in parietibus & tectis perfectæ fuerint, nihil deerit quo minus locus ipſe veſtris utilitatibus ſtatim inſerviat &c.' Thus he, ſometime Principal or Moderator of the ſaid School.

What is farther obſervable is, 1. That it did flouriſh after this reparation, but not in that manner as formerly. 2. That about the time when Religious places were diſſolved, and the Church was leſſned, this place again (for want of Canoniſts) fell to decay. 3. That many famous men did read and moderate in this School, may be partly ſeen in our Regiſters, among the Aulary Cautions. 4. That Henry Wyght Doctor of Decrees was the laſt Principal or Moderator of it, and continued (2) in that office till about the year 1535, which is the 27 of Henry the eight. 5. That a Leaſe (3) of the ſaid School was made by the Univerſity to one John Wayte Citizen and Mercer of Oxford, 12 July, 1 Edw. VI, with a garden ground joining thereunto on the north ſide. 6. That the ſaid School was formerly ſituated in the Jewry (the great I think) near to the Area of the Preaching Friers, as the Regiſter (4) of S. Frideſwyde's Priory doth teſtify, wherein the ſaid Schools are called 'Magnæ Scholæ in parochia S. Edwardi.' 7. That the entrance into it, was through an arched gate little leſs than thoſe that belong to Colleges, as our antiquary Mr. Twyne hath obſerved, it being ſtanding about the latter end of Qu. Elizabeth. 8. That the ſaid School ſtood on the north ſide of Treſham lane, that is to ſay, in that lane which leadeth from the back gate of the Blew Boar Inn to the Bear Inn, having had Edward Hall, ſometime ſtanding oppoſite (5) to it on the ſouth ſide (the ſcite of which, or at leaſt part, was included in a garden belonging to one of the Canons of Chriſt Church, about the firſt of Queen Mary) and a garden ground belonging to Magdalen College on the north ſide. 9. That nothing of it is now remaining, and the ground on which it ſtood hath a tenement or two built thereon.

(1) Ibid. in F fol. 162 a: Ep. 385. ['Ex Holborna xx die Januarii, 1489.']
(2) Reg. g fol. 376 b, &c.
(3) In pyx. A A nu. 15: [et O O nu. 11] in Turri Schol.
(4) Lib. mag. S. Frid. p. 328.
(5) In pyx. A A ut ſupra.

6. CIVIL

6. CIVILL LAW School, ſometime ſituated according to an Indenture (1) dat. 22 Hen. VI in Jewry Lane, which is the ſame lane I ſuppoſe which was uſually called Civil School lane, almoſt oppoſite to the eaſt end of Pennyfarthyng ſtreet. It did anciently belong to the Town of Oxford, but how they came by it I find not. All that appears to me for the propriety they have had in it, is from the Rentrolls or Accompts (2) of the Chamberlains of the ſaid Town, wherein (among many) it is ſtiled 'Schola in Judaiſmo &c.' In a Rentroll of the 49 Edw. III, Dom. 1375, I find it thus ſtiled:

'De Schola in parvo Judaiſmo cum Gardino adjacente xvi ſol.'

In another (3) in the time of Rich. II thus

'De Scholis in parvo Judaiſmo cum Gardino xvi ſol.'

In (4) another 10 Hen. IV.

'Item ſolut. Abbati Oſney pro Schola in parvo Judaiſmo ii ſol.'

By the laſt of which ſtiles, finding that the Abbey of Oſney had a certain yearly penſion from this School, I recurred to the Rentrolls (5) ſometime belonging to it, and found that the ſaid School was in S. Edward's pariſh, and that it was written under this ſtile in a certain Rentroll for the year 1351:

'Tenementum Galfridi le Saucer per Camerarios Oxon. ii ſol. vi den.'

In another for 14 Hen. VI, Dom. 1435 thus:

'Tenementum Galfridi Saucer, viz. Schola in venella ii ſol. vi den. per Camerarios Oxon.'

Which Rent or Penſion was given to the ſaid Abbey by one Geffry Saucer a Burgher of Oxford in the reign of Hen. III; and the School ſeemed to ſerve for the Students of divers Hoſtles of the Civil Law near it, of which Burnell's Inn alias London College and Hengſey Hall were two. At length after it had flouriſhed divers years, was upon the decay thereof demiſed by the Town (6) under the name of 'Jure School' or 'Cyvyll School' 38 Hen. VIII to the Dean and Canons of Chriſt Church conditionally that they and their ſucceſſors pay a quit rent of 13' 4d yearly for it.

(1) In Thes. Coll. Ball.
(2) In Cartophylac. Civ. Oxon. in pyx. 'Accompts.'
(3) In rub. lib. ibid. fol. 147.
(4) Inter divers. rot. Comp. in Chart. Oxon. ut ſupra.
(5) In Thes. Æd. Ch.
(6) Ibid. in Thes. Æd. Ch.

7. CIVIL

7. CIVIL LAW SCHOOL over the ſouth Iſle joining to S. Aldates Church. It was frequented by the Students belonging to the Halls of Broadgate, Beef, Wolſtan, Bole, Moyſes &c. which were near to it, and moſtly for the reception of Students in the Civil Law. At what time it was erected I know not, becauſe it ſeems not to be the ſame work or manner of building with the Iſle itſelf underneath, which was built about 9 Edw. III. About the beginning of Hen. VIII, it became as well a Library as a School, and by the former name it did yearly (1) yield 26ˢ 8ᵈ to the Church of S. Aldate. But the books being all, or moſtly taken away in the latter end of Hen. VIII, and in the time of K. Edw. VI, when alſo the Canon and Civil Law did decay, the ſtowage of this place laid as I conceive void and ſo continued till Broadgates Hall was converted into Pembroke College, at what time this place was made a Library for their uſe, [and ſo continued till about the year 1709, when a Library was erected over the Hall within the College.]

Thur far concerning the ſaid Schools: As for others that have been for that Profeſſion in the Univerſity (which I conceive were many) they have not as yet occurred to my ſight, neither any for the Common Law (for ſuch I verily believe we have had) which though the learned Selden (2) doth not grant, yet upon theſe conſiderations we may take it for granted 1. That by the old Charters of the Univerſity of Oxford, 'Cognitio de libero tenemento,' hath not been long excepted from the Chancellor, though 'Mors hominis' and 'Mahenium' hath been. 2. That in ſome Charters 'felonia,' in general and 'Cognitio de libero tenemento' is expreſſed. 3. That by the Charters of K. Rich. II and Hen. IV the Chancellor of the Univerſity may proceed 'vel ſecundum jura regni, vel ſecundum leges et conſuetudines Univerſitatis.' 4. That by the Statutes of K. Edw. VI made for this Univerſity, the public Profeſſor of the Civil Law is to ſhew in his Lectures the difference of the Common Law of this land from the Civil. 5. That there is a Statute (3) in our old Books from whence it may be collected that the ſaid Law was ſtudied here in

(1) Ex diverſis rentalibus ſive comput. Gardianorum Eccleſiæ S. Aldati, repoſitis in quadam ciſta in Cancello ejuſdem Eccleſiæ.

(2) In Norris ſuis ſuper 47 cap. Forteſcuti de Laudibus LL. Angliæ.

(3) Ut videtur in A fol. [92 a] et in C fol. 119 a.

Oxford. Theſe things I ſay being conſidered we may ſafely ſuppoſe that the Common Law was ſtudied, read and taught in the Univerſity, and ſo conſequently that we had Halls and Hoſtles for the reception of it.

DIVINITY SCHOOLS.

The Schools for the grand Faculty of Divinity have been without doubt many, but the particular places where they ſtood I cannot now deſcribe. Some of thoſe before mentioned among the Arts have been queſtionleſs employed by the Theologiſts, but not conſtantly: likewiſe in ancient time they read in their Chambers, which being held very inconvenient, they were ordered to do it in ſome places more public, as in the Church of S. Mildrid, in the Chapels adjoining to S. Mary's Church, or elſe in Houſes of Religion. When the orders were introduced in the Univerſity, the Members of them did perform their Theological Exerciſes among the Academians either in Schoolſtreet, or the Church of S. Mary: but after they had got Manſions and ſettled in them, then did they do their uſual Exerciſes within themſelves, which being oppugned by the Univerſity, great controverſies afterwards hapned, as the Annals before will more largely tell you.

Thoſe Houſes of Religion that had ſuch Schools, and wherein Secular Clerks did ſometimes perform their Theological Exerciſes were

I. Thoſe in the Houſe of the Auguſtine Fryers, which being moſt near to Schoolſtreet, were from the firſt to the laſt frequented by the Academians: the place was their Chapter Houſe, and ſuch that did their Exerciſes in Divinity there, paid for the uſe of it to the Prior of the ſaid Houſe.

II. Thoſe in the Manſion of the Black or Dominican Fryers, wherein thoſe among themſelves, or ſuch of their Order that had a mind to proceed in Divinity or Arts did read and hold their Veſpers, afterwards with much ado tranſlated to S. Mary's Church about the latter end of K. Edw. I, and thence again to their own Houſe, which continued to the laſt. See more in the Annals, an. 1311, &c.

III. Thoſe in that moſt celebrated Covent of the Grey or Franciſcan Fryers, wherein many of their Order, famous throughout the learned world (not only ſuch that were born in England, but beyond the ſeas) have read and held their reſpective Veſpers.

IV. Thoſe in the Houſe of the White or Carmelite Fryers wherein alſo thoſe of their own Order have done the like.

V. Thoſe in Glouceſter College, wherein the Benedictines did the like, but all theſe places, except the firſt, being remote from Schoolſtreet and the chief part of the Univerſity, were little frequented by the Academians or Secular Clerks, and few of them as I conceive did their Exerciſes among them.

Among thoſe Auditoria for the Faculty of Divinity uſed by Secular Clerks, muſt not be forgotten thoſe in Wodecocke Hall in S. Mary's pariſh, of which I find mention in an Oſney (1) Rentroll, 9 Ric. II, thus—

'De Schola Theologica ſuper ſeldam ibidem (viz. Wodecocke) per Magiſtrum Rogerum de Chiddeſle xx den.'

See more in Wodecoke Schools.

Many ſuch Schools have been in Halls ſituated not only in Schoolſtreet, but in other places remote from it; which being at length found very inconvenient that the grand Faculty ſhould be ſtraightned and obſcured, and ſo conſequently the Profeſſors thereof perform their Exerciſes without Auditors, the chief Members of the Univerſity entertained thoughts of procuring monies to build one that ſhould ſolely be dedicated to that Faculty. At length coming to a reſult, they proceeded firſt to obtain ground to build it upon, and then to procure monies to carry on the work. The particulars and proceſs of which buſineſs I ſhall in order as they come to my hands recite.

DIVINITY School now ſtanding. Concerning the time when this place was firſt began, I find from certain Authors (2) to be about the year 1390, and that after it was for ſome time carried on, laid ſtill near 60 years &c. But theſe traditions being falſe I ſhall lay them aſide, and recur to Record that erreth not. In order therefore for the beginning of this noble work, the Univerſity obtained (3) of the Maſter and Scholars of Balliol College 7 July 5 Hen. VI, Dom. 1427, a void piece of ground within the walls of the Town of Oxford, ſituated between Exeter

(1) In Thes. Æd. Chriſti.

(2) Caius in 1 lib. Hist. Cantabr. p. 82. Twynus in Miscellan. ad finem Apol. pro. antiq. Acad. Oxon. et alii.

(3) In Turri Schol. in pyx. B B nu. 2, 3, 4: et in Thes. Coll. Balliol inter Cartas de Tenementis in paroch. S. Mildridæ.
[Dat. in Vigil. Tranſl. St. Tho. Mart.]

College

College on the weſt ſide, and School-ſtreet on the eaſt, Exeter lane running under the ſaid wall on the north, and the tenements of the Abbat and Covent of Dorcheſter (wherein were Dorcheſter Schools as I have told you) and of the College of Balliol near Mildrid lane, on the ſouth. Which being obtained by a leaſe of 99 years in conſideration of another leaſe for as many years made by the Univerſity to the ſaid College of Balliol of Sparrow Hall, otherwiſe called Old Balliol Hall, they procured another plot of ground of S. Frideſwyde's Priory, being part of the ground which belonged to S. Patrick's Hall, (1) by paying yearly 3ˢ4ᵈ for it. Which plot I ſay being ſo obtained, they proceeded in their foundation (began as it ſeems the year before 1427) and bargained with a perſon to overſee the work. But the Univerſity finding their ſtock to be almoſt ſpent, reſolved among themſelves to ſend petitionary Epiſtles to ſeveral perſons of worth to contribute towards the carrying on of the ſaid work. The firſt that appears (2) to have been written for that purpoſe was to the Monks of the Order of S. Benedict, which ſhortly after was, by the care of Edmund Kyrton, Prior of Gloceſter College in Oxon, and others, preſented to the Heads of that Order then congregated in a general Chapter at Northampton: the beginning of it is—'Reverendiſſimi in Chriſto Patres ac præſtantiſſimi Domini &c.' dat. the laſt of June 1427, or the year going before. Which requeſt of the Univerſity being taken into conſideration, the ſaid Heads conſented at length to give the Univerſity an 100[l], conditionally that the ſaid School ſhould be for ever free for the men of their Order to do their Exerciſe in. For the receipt of part of which, we have the tranſcript (3) of two acquittances, the one dated the laſt of Apr. 8 Hen. VI, given to Ralph, Abbat of Abendon, for his paying of twenty marks, and another of May 13 the ſame year to John Wethamſtede D. of Divinity, and Abbat of S. Albans, for the like ſum.

About the ſame time that the ſaid Epiſtle was written, Henry Chichele Archbiſhop of Canterbury gave towards the ſame work a very conſiderable ſum of gold, as the Univerſity's letter of thanks (4) to him doth teſtify: William Gray, Dean of Paul's, gave (5) another ſum

(1) Ut videtur in quodam Rentali Priorat. S. Frid. fact. an. 1517.

(2) In F fol. 6 a; Epiſt. 25. Vide Reynerum in Append. ad Apoſtol. Benedictinorum in Anglia, part. 3, ſcript. 73, p. 186.

(3) Ibid. in F fol. 16 a, [an. 1430.]

(4) Ibid. fol. 6 b, Epiſt. 26.

(5) Ibid. Ep. 27.

of money in ſilver; the Deans and Chapters of SALISBURY, WELLS, EXETER, and LINCOLN, (1) other ſums. The CANONS of the ORDER of S. AUGUSTINE beſtowed alſo their gifts very liberally; to the Preſidents and Prelates of which Order, ſitting in a general Chapter at Northampton, the Univerſity had before ſent their petitionary Epiſtle. (2) All which gifts being received, with monies from other perſons, eſpecially from HUMPHREY the good Duke of GLOCESTER (whoſe liberality was ſo conſiderable that he is ſtiled (3) the FOUNDER of the ſaid School) the Univerſity proceeded to build a ſtory over it for a Library: And that the work might the better go forward, they wrote a complimental Letter (4) to the ſaid Duke an. 1445, telling him how far they had proceeded in the work, and how that the place itſelf being fit for a Library, becauſe remote from ſecular noiſe, offered him the name and title of FOUNDER of it: but whether he accepted of it, I know not. Of this I am ſure, that he received the motion ſo kindly, that he not only gave them Monies, but alſo two years after when he died an hundred pound, (5) and many choice Manuſcripts. Which laſt being with much ado obtained by the Univerſity, they were repoſed in the old Library built by Biſhop Cobham till ſuch time this Library over the Divinity School was finiſhed.

Much about the ſame time JOHN KEMP Archbiſhop of York and Cardinal, with EDMUND Duke of SOMERSET and Marquis of DORCHESTER, Executors to Cardinal BEAUFORT, Biſhop of Wincheſter, gave (6) at the inſtance of Mr. Gilbert Kymer, Chancellor of the Univerſity, 500 Marks of the goods of the ſaid BEAUFORT to be beſtowed on the ſaid work; which being received and put into the hands of Mr. Elias Holcot Warden of Merton College, according to the minds of the Executors, divers Ordinations were publiſhed in a Congregation (7) of Regents and Non Regents, an. 1447; whereby care was taken concerning the keeping of the ſaid money in a Cheſt with five keys, alſo of the diſpoſal of it, and for the procurement of other ſums.

Soon after EDMUND REDE of Boreſtall in Buckinghamſhire Eſq. gave ſtones and timber, for which the Univerſity expreſſed themſelves very

(1) Ibid. fol. 7 b, Epiſt. 29, &c.
(2) Ibid. Epiſt. 30.
(3) LIB. Bedellorum Oxon. MS in Menſe Febr.
(4) Ibid. in F fol. 71 b, Ep. 175.
(5) Ibid. fol. 88 b, [an. 1450.]
(6) A fol. 37 b: et in F fol. 80 a, 98 b: et in A a fol. [26 b] 73 a.
(7) A a a fol. 245 a.

grateful

grateful in an Epiſtle to him. (1) But all theſe gifts, beſides others of ſmaller note (among which were thoſe (2) of the Executors of WILLIAM ALNEWYKE, Biſhop of Lincoln, and of divers Inceptors at their Proceedings, too numerous now to be named) effecting not the matter, the work laid ſtill many years, and 'twas verily thought had not the Members of the Univerſity beſtirred themſelves for contributions, the work would never have come to perfection. The chief perſon (after great expectation of Benefactors) that beſtowed money upon it was Mr. RICHARD MEY, M. of A. for he, as it well appears, gave ſo liberally towards it, that the Univerſity plainly told him in a letter of thanks (3) ſent to him, an. 1470, that if he had not reached out his aſſiſting hand towards the erection of their Divinity School, that work perhaps would have been begun in vain. Some years after Archbiſhop KEMPE, before mentioned, (4) gave 500 marks. THOMAS KEMPE, his Nephew, Biſhop of London, 1000 marks, an. 1478, in which year a certain writing (5) was drawn between the ſaid Biſhop and the Univerſity, whereby it was agreed that the Chancellor and Scholars thereof ſhould provide a Cheſt (6) to preſerve the ſaid money, and that the overplus of it not beſtowed on the building ſhould be allotted for the relief of poor Scholars by pledges given in by them when they borrowed any ſum thence.

After the receipt of theſe monies, the Univerſity reſolving to go through and put an end to the work, ſent an humble Letter (7) to the King, 6 Cal. March 1478, wherein telling him how that lately they had procured ſeveral worthy perſons that did intend to perfect the Divinity School which almoſt for threeſcore years had laid ſtill, he would be pleaſed to appoint that ſome of his Artificers at Windſor Caſtle (which were a little before ſent for from Oxford) might be reſtored to them again, for they feared if this their humble petition was not granted, the work would be in great danger of not going forward &c. The reaſon for this their deſire they tell not the King any farther, but evident it is elſewhere that they were bound to perfect it by a certain time, the which if they did not, they were to refund what they had received. Their deſire being

(1) Ibid. in F, ut ſupra.
(2) In quodam Rot. Comp. Gul. Church ſuperviſoris fabricæ Scholæ Theolog. terminante 19 Dec. 1453 in Theſaur. Colleg. Univerſ.
(3) F fol. 119 b, Ep. 257.
(4) REG. A a fol. 26 b: et in LIB. Bed. ut ſupra in menſe Apr.
(5) In F fol. 132 b.
(6) Afterward called Kemps Cheſt.
(7) Ibid. in F Ep. 236.

granted

granted by the King, the Biſhop of Wincheſter, [William Winfleet] who was Overſeer of the ſaid Buildings at Windſor, not only ſent forthwith the Artificers to Oxon (he having alſo been deſired for that purpoſe by the Univerſity) but alſo freely lent them ſcaffolds to work upon, thoſe I ſuppoſe that were uſed in the building of his College of S. Mary Magdalen at the ſame time ſcarce finiſhed. So that all things then proceeding in good order to the great content and expectation of divers parties, the Univerſity in an Epiſtle (1) to their great Patron, Thomas Kempe, Biſhop of London, thus expreſs themſelves — 'alii vehendis ſaxis, alii jam vectis poliendis; pars ſculpendis imaginibus, pars jam formatas imagines arcualiter ſituando mirifice conantur. Opus eſt certe Deo dignum, nec tibi juſtior poſſit eſſe lætitiæ occaſio, quam te illius authorem meminiſſe. Perge igitur, & fac ut opus imperfectum, quod optimis (ut ſperatur) auguriis incepiſti, non niſi perfectiſſimum relinquas &c.'

And while this work was going very cheerfully forward, the Univerſity found ſeveral ſupplies from other perſons, ſo many, that they were induced to make it more glorious and ſplendid than they at firſt intended. All which being finiſhed 1480, the Theological Exerciſes were tranſlated from other places to this School, and the books from Cobham's Library to the Solar or room over it, as I ſhall among the Libraries tell you. Now that the Reader may underſtand the ſumptuouſneſs of this Fabric in every reſpect, let him be pleaſed to read part of an Epiſtle (2) following, that was written to Biſhop Kempe before mentioned, about the year when 'twas finiſhed—'Tu igitur unus, cum hujus ſtructuræ extremam manum impoſueris, totius nimirum ædificii author videberis &c.' then after ſome matters interpoſed, thus—'regale Atrium ad publicum emolumentum conſtruxiſti, quod ſanè adeò eminens & ſplendidum eſt, ut non minus reliqua ingentia ædificia quæ ſibi vicina ſunt et magnitudine et pulchritudine ſuperet, quam Theologica ipſa diſciplina cui dicatum eſt, cæteras ſcientias excellere conſtet. Si videris unquam Rever. Pater quàm celebris quamque excellens ſit hæc Schola, haud dubito quin tibi præcordia omnia præ nimio gaudio exultarent. Quid dicam magnitudinem latitudinemque loci, muros quadratis lapidibus ſimul & levigatis perpendiculariter ſtructos; taceo ſitum qui commodiſſimus eſt; prætermitto etiam ornamenta Regibus & principibus digna, quæ tam in Cathedra,

(1) Ibid. fol. 141 a, Ep. 303.

(2) In quodam lib. MS. in Bib. Coll. S. Benedict. Cant.

quam

quam in cæteris interioribus partibus, ad naturalis cœli imaginem variis picturis ſubtilique artificio cœlata ſunt; omitto etiam valvarum ſingulariſſima opera, turricularum apparatum. Quare age bone pater & ſalus publica lætare, qui dum unius tantùm urbis anteà pater eſſes, nunc patriæ ſis parens factus, &c.'

Thus part of the ſaid Epiſtle; the reſt being not pertinent, I ſhall omit it. But the ſaid School and Library over it, being for the moſt part finiſhed by the ſaid Biſhop, the Univerſity not only appointed (1) for him and his Uncle, the Archbiſhop of York, anniverſary Maſſes to be ſaid for their welfare and health of their ſouls on the days of S. Luke and S. Frideſwyde in the month of October for ever, but alſo that every Doctor or Profeſſor of Divinity ſhould thenceforth after each ordinary Lecture performed by him in the ſaid School uſe this form of prayer—'Anima Domini JOHANNIS KEMPE Cardinalis, & anima Domini THOMÆ KEMPE, London. Epiſcopi, & animæ omnium Benefactorum noſtrorum per miſericordiam DEI in pace requieſcant.' Which I ſay being appointed was conſtantly performed till the change of Religion, as it was alſo by thoſe of the Univerſity that preached (2) at Paul's Croſs and at S. Mary's Hoſpital without Biſhopſgate in London, by joining HUMPHREY the good DUKE of GLOCESTER with them. By the preſent Statutes alſo, it is enjoined that their perſons be commemorated by the Preacher on Act Sunday, as alſo at the beginning of each Term, and by him that preaches the Aſſize Sermon, when the Judges itinerant come to Oxon twice in the year.

To conclude, all that I ſhall farther add concerning this place, is that it ſuffered the ſame fate in the reign of Edw. VI, as the Schools of Arts did. It ſuffered in its roof and gutters of lead, which being not repaired for ſeveral years, great damage followed thereupon. Part of its uſeful furniture alſo was taken away by Mechanics, and the windows that were adorned with the pictures of ſome Saints and Fathers as alſo with the Arms of Benefactors were partly broken and the lead belonging to them and any thing elſe that could be eaſily pilfered, were quite taken away. Alſo not only nettles, buſhes, and brambles grew (3)

(1) B fol. 64 a: C f. 126 a 185 &c. et in F Epiſt. 279.

(2) Nic. Harpesfeild in HIST. Eccleſiaſt. Sæc. 15, cap. 10: et in B fol. 37 b.

(3) Ut in COMPUT. Doctoris Rainold Univ. Commiſſarii in pyx. P P.

about

about the walls (ſo diſuſed was it and the other Schools) but a ſtinking pound for cattle was erected cloſe, and joining to it. All which being beheld with great reluctancy by the R. Catholics when their Religion was reſtored, were taken away and all things relating to the School were put into good order, an. 1557.

What alterations have been ſince made in it were theſe

1. The taking down of the Profeſſor's Chair, which ſtood in the middle of the School on the ſouth ſide, a fair piece of poliſht work erected on pillars of ſtone curiouſly wrought, with a canopy of carved wood, ſupported by pillars of the ſame, which canopy did reach almoſt to the roof.

2. The taking away of the Opponents ſeat which was under it, on the ſtone work of which were the Arms of Moreton Archbiſhop of Canterbury and Cardinal, as if he had been the builder of, or a benefactor to, it.

3. The taking away the Reſpondents ſeat on the north ſide of the School, and oppoſite to the former, built alſo of poliſht ſtone, erected from the floor, and half encompaſſed with a ſtone ſeat for the auditors. So that the School being clear (for before that time all the ancient ſeats with deſks before them on each ſide of the School, from one end to the other were taken away) a fair gate with folding doors in the middle thereof on the north ſide, was made to oppoſe the chief gate leading into the Theater, and a Chair alſo for the Profeſſor, and pews for the Opponent and Reſpondent, with ſeats for Auditors were put up at the weſt end of the School as they now ſtand. All which alterations were made in the year 1669 by the contrivance of the Aſtronomy Profeſſor [Chriſtopher Wren D. C. L. John Fell, D. D. Dean of Chriſt Church,] and Vicechancellor then in being.

Arms

Arms [that were] in the Windows.

In the North Windows.

Argent, on a Bend Sable three Roſes of the firſt.	———
Lozengy Ermine and Sable; on a Chief of the ſecond three Lillies ſlipped, Argent. [William Wainfleet, Biſhop of Wincheſter, Lord Chancellor of England. and Founder of] Magdalen College.	*Wainfleet*
Argent, a Bull paſſant Sable, armed Or, within a Bordure of the ſecond, charged with Bezants, and one Mitre in the middle Chief of the ſaid Bordure Or: [Walter] Hart [or Lyhert, Provoſt of Oriel College, and] Biſhop of Norwich.	*Hart.*
Or, a Chevron between three Cinque-foiles, Gules: [Henry Chichele, Biſhop of St. Davids Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Founder of] All Souls College.	*Chichele.*
Quartered: firſt and fourth, quarterly, Argent, three Fuſills in Feſs Gules; Montague. Second and third Or, an Eagle diſplayed Vert; Monthermer.	*Montague* *Montherm.*
Second and third, Argent, a Saltire Gules; a Label of the firſt, their Points [illegible]boneed of the ſecond: [Hon. George Nevill Chancellor of the Univerſity, Biſhop of Exeter, Lord Chancellor of England, and Archbiſhop of York.]	*Nevill.*
Argent, on a Feſs Azure, between three Bucks' Heads caboſſed Gules in chief, and as many Pheons Sable in baſe, a Mitre ſtringed Or: Thomas Beckington, Biſhop of Bath and Wells, [and Keeper of the Privy Seal.]	*Beckington*
Argent, a Mitre ſtringed Or, between three Choughs Proper beaked and legged of the ſecond.	———
Parted per Feſs Ermine and Ermines, a Lion rampant counterchanged *	———
[W. Wainfleet or] Magdalen College Arms, as before.	*Wainfleet.*
Argent, two Chevronels Sable between three Roſes Gules. [William de Wykeham, Keeper of the Privy Seal Lord Chancellor of England Biſhop of Wincheſter, and Founder of] New College.	*Wykham.*
Argent, on a Bend engrailed Azure, three Wolves Heads eraſed of the firſt.	———
Gules, three Wheatſheaves Or, within a Bordure engrailed Argent: Kempe.	*Kempe.*
The See of Canterbury; Impaling; Quarterly, firſt and fourth, Arg. a Croſs engrailed Gules, between four Waterbougets Sable: Bouchier: Second and third Gules a Feſs between twelve Billets Or. [Enſigned with a Cardinal's Hat. Hon. Thomas Bouchier, Dean of St. Martin's le Grand, London, Chancellor of this Univerſity, Biſhop of Worceſter, and Ely, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and a Cardinal.]	*See of Cant.* *Bouchier.* *Louvaine.*
Azure, a Chevron between three Wolves Heads [eraſed] Or. [John] Chadworth Biſhop of Lincoln.	*Chadworth*
Azure, two Tapers (as it ſeems) not lighted, in Saltire Or, their tops Gules.	———

* Theſe Arms were in Univ. Coll. Hall.

Kempe. Arms of Kempe, as before.

Univer. of Oxford. Azure, a Book expanded Argent, with Strings or Labels Or, (upon which are written theſe words in gold, Sapientia and Felicitate) between three Ducal Crowns of the third: Which are the Arms of the famous University of Oxford.

De la Pole Mowbray. Quarterly; firſt and fourth, Azure a Feſs between three Leopards Heads and Faces Or. Second and third, Azure, a Chief Gules, a Lion rampant Or. [John De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, Steward of the Univerſity. He married Elizabeth, Siſter to K. Edward IV.]

Edw. IV. Quarterly; France and England. [King Edward IV.]

——— Quarterly; firſt and fourth, Gules, on a Feſs Or, three Fleur de lis, Azure, between three Leopards Faces of the Second.

——— Second and third, Argent, three Leopards Faces Or.

Clare. Or three Chevronells Gules.

Roet Gules, three [Catherine] Wheels Or: (1) Chaucer and Roet, [Rouet or De Roelt.

In the South Windows.

——— Argent, a Patriarchal Croſs patee Sable.

Beauchamp Warren. Quarterly; firſt and fourth, Gules, a Feſs between ſix Croſs Croſlets Or: Beauchamp. Second and third, Checquy Or and Azure, a Chevron Erm. Impaling:

Deſpencer. Clare. Quarterly; Firſt and fourth, Gules, a Frett Or: Second and third, Or, three Gules. [Henry Beauchamp Earl and Duke of Warwick.]

Beaufort. France and England quartered within a Bordure Gobony Argent and Azure. [Henry] Beaufort [Biſhop of Lincoln, and Wincheſter, Lord Chancellor of England, and Cardinal.]

Grey. Gules, a Lion rampant within a Bordure engrailed Argent: [William Grey, Biſhop of Ely, Lord High Treaſurer of England: the ſame as Lords] Grey of Werk.

Ed. Prince of Wales. France and England, quartered with a File of three points Argent: [Edward Prince of Wales, eldeſt Son of King Edward IV.]

Plantagi-net. Gules, three Lions paſſant Or; a File of three points Argent: [Richard Duke of York and Norfolk, and Earl Marſhal, ſecond ſon of King Edward IV.]

Beaufort France and England quartered, within a Bordure Gobony, Erm. and Azure: [Edmond Beaufort, Duke of Somerset and Marquis of Dorset.]

Hum. D. of Glouceſter. France and England quartered within a Bordure Argent: Thomas of Woodſtock [Duke of Gloucester or more likely Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.]

——— Azure, a Leopard's Face between three Ducal Crowns Or.

Ewerby. Argent, a Saltire engrailed Sable; on a Chief of the ſecond, a Mullet of the firſt: Iwardbie, [Inbury, or Ewerby.] Impaling;

Pigott. Sable, three Pickaxes Argent: Pigott.

——— Gules, a Feſs between ſix Martlets Or; within a Bordure charged with — Sable.

See of Can. Moreton The See of Canterbury: Impaling; Quarterly; firſt and fourth Erm. ſecond and third, plain, a Goat's Head eraſed, Argent. [John] Moreton [Biſhop of Ely,

(1) [Theſe are the Arms of Roet, whoſe Daughter and Coheir Philippa was married to Geoffry Chaucer the Poet, and was buried at Ewelm in Oxfordſhire.]

Archbiſhop

Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Cardinal, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Chancellor of this Univerſity.]

Which Coat and that of the Franciſcan Friers were alſo carved in ſtone on the Opponent's ſeat, pulled down 1669. [p. 786, nu. 85.]

On the roof of this School, are ſeveral of the before mentioned Coats of Arms, and theſe following curiouſly carved in ſtone.

[At the upper end.]

1	The See of Canterbury: impaling: Kempe, as before. [John Kempe, ſucceſſively Biſhop of Rocheſter, Chicheſter, London, Archb. of York and Canterbury, and Lord High Chancellor of England.	*See of Cant. Kempe*
2	—— a Feſs —— between ſix Martlets.	———
3	Two Tapers in Saltire.	———
4	The University of Oxford.	*Uni. of Ox.*
5	—— a Feſs —— between three pair of Snakes in true love or nowed.	———
6	Kempe.	*Kempe*
7	—— a Chevron —— between three Croſs Croſlets pierced. [Richard Mey, M. A.]	*Mey*
8	W. Wainfleet, Biſhop of Wincheſter.	*Wainfleet*
9	Kempe: Impaling; the See of London.	*Kempe See of London.*
10	Argent, a Patriarchal Croſs patee Sable.	———
11	Kempe: Impaling; the See of London.	*Kempe See of London.*
12	Quartered: firſt, Argent a Feſs and Canton Gules; ſecond, —— a Griffin ſegreant ——; third, Argent, a Lion rampant quevee forchee, Gules, crowned Or; fourth, Gules, a Star of twelve points Argent: fifth, —— an Eagle diſplayed ——; ſixth, Checquy ——. [Sir Richard Wydvylle Knight, (Son of Richard Earl Rivers, and Brother to Lionel Wydvylle Biſhop of Saliſbury, and Chancellor of the Univerſity) Deputy Steward of the Univerſity.	*Wydvylle Peter of Luxembh. Earl of St. Paul*
13	Quarterly, firſt and fourth, ſix ſwallows 3, 2 and 1. Arundell. Second and third, ——— a Bend ———. [John Arundell Biſhop of Chicheſter.]	*Arundell.* ———
14	——— a Chevron ——— between three Croſs Croſlets ———: Impaling: ——— a Chevron ——— between three Bugle Horns [ſtring d.]	——— *Sutton.*
15	[Azure] a Dolphin naiant [Argent] between three Mullets [of the ſecond] pierced Gules [R. Fitzjames, D. D. Warden of Merton College, Lord Almoner, and ſucceſſively Biſhop of Rocheſter, Chicheſter, and London.]	*Fitzjames*
16	Quarterly: firſt and fourth, ——— a Croſs moline pierced ———: ſecond and third, ——— a Croſs engrailed ———. [W. Alnwick, ſucceſſively Biſhop of Lincoln and Norwich.]	*Alnwick* ———

See of Lon.	17	The See of London.
———	18	Two Tapers in Saltire.
R et	19	Gules, three Wheels Or: Roet.
Wainfleet	20	W. Wainfleet, Bp. of Wincheſter.
Kempe	21	Kempe.
	22	The ſame.
———	23	——— a Feſs ——— between ſix Martlets ——— 3, 2, 1.
See of London. Kempe	24	See of London: Impaling: Kempe.
See of Lon.	25	See of London.
Kempe	26	Kempe.
Chichele	27	H. Chichele, Archb. of Canterbury.
Chadworth	28	J. Chadworth Biſhop of Lincoln.
Uni. of Ox.	29	The University of Oxford.
Beckington	30	T. Beckington, Biſhop of Bath and Wells.
Wykeham	31	W. Wykeham Biſhop of Wincheſter.
See of Canterbury Bouchier	32	The See of Canterbury. Impaling; Bouchier; quartered.
Nevill.	33	G. Nevill, Archb. of York: quartered.
Wainfleet	34	W. Wainfleet Biſhop of Wincheſter.
See of Lincoln Ruſſell	35	Three Lions paſſant guardant ———; a Caſtle or Church in Chief. See of Lincoln. Impaling: Azure, two Chevronells between three Roſes Argent.
See of Win. Courtney	36	The See of Winchester: Impaling: Or, three Torteauxe's Gules; a File with as many Labels charged with the ſame. [Hon. Peter] Courtney, [Biſhop of Wincheſter.]
Exeter Col.	37	W. Stapleton, Biſhop of Exeter, Founder of Exeter College.
Wainfleet	38	W. Wainfleet, Biſhop of Wincheſter.
———	39	——— Two Snakes nowed or in true love ——— their heads upwards and tails below.
———	40	The ſame as 12.
De la Pole Fitzalan	41	Quarterly; firſt and fourth, Azure, a Feſs between three Leopards Heads or Faces Or: Second and third, Azure, a Chief Gules, a Lion rampant Or. [William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk.]
See of Lon.	42	The See of London.
———	43	A Patriarchal Croſs.
———	44	Argent, a Mitre ſtringed Or, between three Choughs Proper beaked and legged.
Uni. of Ox.	45	The University of Oxford.
See of Canterbury Kempe	46	The See of Cantetbury. Impaling Kempe.
———	47	The ſame as 19.

48	See of London: impaling; Kempe.	*See of London Kempe*
49	Exeter College.	*Exeter Col.*
50	Kempe.	*Kempe*
51	Arg. a Lion rampant Az. Tho· de Falconbergh, Ld. Falconb. and E. of Kent. or Gules, a Lion rampant Or. [William Fitz Alan Earl of Arundell.	*Falconb. Fitz Alan*
52	Quartered of ſix: the ſame as 12.	———
53	France and England quartered [Enſigned with a Coronet. Supporters—a Lion and a Bull. King Edward the fourth.	*K. Ed. IV.*
54	Quartered; firſt and fourth, ——— Two Lions paſſant ———; ſecond and third, quarterly; firſt and fourth, ——— ſeven Mullets ——— 2, 2, 2, and 1; ſecond and third Barry ———; a Chief ———.	——— ——— ———
55	Exeter College.	*Exeter Col.*
56	——— Lozengy ———: Impaling; ——— three Lions ———.	———
57	Barry of ten ——— three Chaplets ———.	———
58	Kempe.	*Kempe*
59	See of London: impaling; Kempe.	*See of London Kempe*
60	Kempe.	*Kempe*
61	See of Canterbury: impaling; Kempe.	*See of Canterbur. Kempe*
62	W. Wainfleet.	*Wainfleet*
63	See of London: impaling; Kempe.	*See of London Kempe*
64	See of Canterbury: impaling; Chichele.	*See of Canterb. Chichele*
65	Kempe.	*Kempe*
66	See of Canterbury: impaling; Kempe.	*See of Canterb. Kempe*
67	The University of Oxford.	*Uni. of Ox.*
68	W. Hart, Biſhop of Norwich.	*Hart*
69	[Azure] two Chevronells between three Roſes [Argent. John Russel, Biſhop of Lincoln, Chancellor of the Univerſity, Keeper of the Privy Seal and Preceptor of Edward Prince of Wales, ſon of King Edward IV.]	*Ruſſell*
70	The See of Canterbury: impaling Kempe. Enſigned with a Cardinal's Hat.	*See of Canterb. Kempe*
71	Kempe.	*Kempe*
72	The ſame as 44.	———
73	The See of London.	*See of Lon.*
74	Kempe.	*Kempe*
75	T. Beckington, Biſhop of Bath and Wells.	*Beckington*

See of London Kempe	76	See of Lomdon : impaling ; Kempe.
———	77	The ſame as 39.
Uni. of Ox.	78	The University of Oxford.
Chadwor.	79	J. Chadworth.
———	80	Two Tapers in Saltire.
See of London Kempe	81	See of London : impaling ; Kempe.
See of Lon.	82	See of London.
See of Canterb. Kempe	83	See of Canterbury : impaling ; Kempe.
Kempe	84	Kempe, within a Bordure engrailed. [Encircled with a Scroll on which is the following Motto—Da gloriam Deo.]
———	85	A Man's Heart between two Hands, expanded and wounded; and as many Feet trunked at the Ancle, and wounded in the like manner ; all placed Saltire ways and Proper. Borne by the Franciscan Fryers. Painted in the Windows alſo. (1)
See of Canterb. Kempe	86	See of Canterbury : impaling ; Kempe.
———	87	The ſame as 19 and 47.
Uni. of Ox.	88	The University of Oxford.
See of London Kempe	89	See of London : impaling ; Kempe.
———	90	——— Three Wolves Heads eraſed ——— between two Bendlets ———.
———	91	The ſame as 2.
Wainfleet	92	W. Wainfleet.
Hum. D. of Glouceſter		[In the centre of the north front on the Cornice were probably the Arms of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. The Coat on the Shield is now defaced ; but the Supporters are the Duke's ; two Antelopes, gorged, chained, and attired.
———		The following Coat is alſo to be ſeen : ——— a Bend raguly ——— Supporters two Bears.
		On the ſouth front the only remaining Shield is the following :
De la Pole		Azure a Feſs between three Leopards Heads Or. Supporters—an Antelope and a Wyvern. John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and High Steward of the Univerſity.]

(1) [Mr. Wood is deceived in aſcribing Arms to the Franciſcan Friers. The Shield is an emblematical alluſion of our Saviour's Crucifixion. A ſimilar one is carved on the wainſcot in New College Hall at the weſt end. The different Religious Societies bore no Arms. The Monaſtic and Conventual Seals generally had the Arms of the Founder. See Tanner's Not. Angl.]

SCHOOLS of ARTS now standing.

Sir Thomas Bodley having begun to build the eaſt part of the public Library (now the weſt end of theſe new Schools) the Sages of the Univerſity conſidered among themſelves, that the adding of three more ſides to that would make a compleat quadrangular pile, wherein the Schools of the ſuperior and inferior Arts, as alſo of the Tongues, might be contained; yet how to bring their minds to paſs they knew no other way (Sir Thomas Bodley having been at great charges already to reſtore the Library) than to obtain contributions from thoſe perſons that had been formerly of the Univerſity. While things thus ſtood, Sir Thomas Bodley, who had received notice of their deſign, forthwith ſent a Letter (1) to the Univerſity dated Nov. 5, 1611: wherein among ſeveral matters he imparteth the ſame motion to them, that is to ſay, of pulling down the old Schools of Arts, and the adding to that work which he had began, three more ſides as is before mentioned, adviſing them withal to apply themſelves to Sir John Bennett, [ſometime Student of Chriſt Ch. Proctor in 1585, under which year ſee more of him, LL. D.] Judge of the Prerogative Court, and to ſollicit all the Biſhops then being, that had been ſometime of this Univerſity, to be contributors to the ſaid intended work. Within few days after, they ſent a letter to Sir J. Bennett about that matter; who receiving it, anſwered them in a Latin Letter (2) Jan. 21 the ſame year, promiſing his beſt endeavours to promote the ſaid work. In another (3) alſo in Engliſh dated the firſt of April 1612, he adviſed them, as Sir Thomas Bodley had done before, to ſend letters to the Biſhops and to provide a Regiſter to enter their gifts, and withal tells them that ſeeing the Univerſity had already agreed with the inhabitants of Catſtreet for their tenements, whereon ſhould be built the eaſt ſide of this intended ſtructure, promiſeth to bear the tenth part at leaſt of all the expenſes in the fabric at his own charge.

Not long after upon another of his requeſts, there was a great ſtanding Delegacy (4) appointed to conſider of ſuch things that ſhould be

(1) Reg. Convoc. K [22] fol. 76 b.
(2) Ibid. fol. 78 b.
(3) Ibid. fol. 80 b.
(4) Ibid. fol. 83 a.

propounded

propounded concerning the building of the ſaid Schools; which propoſitions being divers, too many to be here ſet down, were after due conſideration, recited and confirmed in a Convocation (1) held May 2, 1612. About that time, were (after the Univerſity had ſent divers Letters) ſeveral gifts made, which Benefactors had ſent in; among whom were, Dr. George Abbot, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who gave 100l, Robert Spencer Baron of Wormleighton, 100l, Sir Julius Cæsar, Knight, Privy Counſellor to the King, 30l, Dr. John King, Biſhop of London, 40l, beſides a reſerve of 70l more. Dr. Tobie Matthew, Archbiſhop of York, 100 marcs: With ſeveral others, who gave 20l, 10l, and 5l, as may be ſeen in the Album of Benefactors in Bodley's Library: among which occur, Walter Bennet, D. D. and Archdeacon of North Wilts, Erasmus Webbe, Archdeacon of Bucks, and Preb. of Windſor, ſometime Fellow of All Souls College; Edward Wickham, D. D. and Archdeacon of Dorſet; Silvan Griffith D. D. of Chriſt Church, and Archdeacon of Hereford. Beſides which Dr. Henry Cotton, Biſhop of Saliſbury, promiſed by his Letter (2) of July 8, 1612, his beſt aid towards the raiſing of more monies.

With theſe gifts therefore, fair hopes for more, and their own ſtock, they pulled down their old Schools of Arts, which were reſtored by Q. Mary, as I have already told you, then ſeveral Houſes in Catſtreet laying on the eaſt ſide of the ſaid Schools; which they, together with the gardens belonging to them, had before either purchaſed, or exchanged for others, at the upper end of the ſaid ſtreet near Smythgate. Alſo at the ſame time, leaſt the Academical diſcipline ſhould be neglected in that interval between the pulling down of the old, and ſetting up the new, Schools; they ordered that all Exerciſes ſhould be performed in S. Mary's Church and Divinity School, in ſuch places in them as the Proctors ſhould think fit.

While theſe things were in doing Sir Thomas Bodley, the Ptolomy of that age, departed this life Jan. 28, 1612; which being made known to the Convocation, the whole body of the Univerſity was ordered to compoſe Verſes in praiſe of him and his moſt generous benevolence to them.

(1) Ibid. fol. 84. (2) Ibid. fol. 89 b.

Not

Not long after, viz. the twelfth of March following, his laſt Will and Teſtament was publiſhed in a Convocation; (1) wherein, making the aforeſaid Sir JOHN BENNETT, then Chancellor to Q. Anne, and Mr. WILLIAM HAKEWILL his Kinſman and Counſellor of Lincolns Inn, his Executors, doth order his body to be buried in the Church of Merton College, wherein he had received his Academical education, and to that College he bequeathed the ſum of two hundred marcs as a perpetual ſtock (with a Cheſt for the ſame) to be employed for ſuch uſes as READ's Cheſt is there.

As for the public Library in Oxon which he had newly beautified and furniſhed, as alſo the Croſs Iſle on the eaſt ſide thereof, which he had raiſed in height equal to the old building (Divinity School) his Will was that upon a foreſight he had that in proceſs of time there would be great want of conveyance and ſtowage for Books, becauſe of the endleſs multitude of thoſe that were there already, that if the intended preſent plot for building the new Schools ſhould proceed in ſuch ſort as the ſame that was then deviſed by public conſent, then over the tops of thoſe two ſtories, which were reſolved to be the height of the Schools, there ſhould be contrived another third room (in caſe it might be performed with good convenience, and with the Univerſity's approbation) to go in compaſs round over the Schools, and ſo to meet at each end in two lobbies or paſſages framed with ſome ſpecial comelineſs of workmanſhip, to make a fair entrance into the north and ſouth corners of his late new enlargement eaſtward, for by that means there would be gained a very large ſupplement for ſtowage of books when the other Libraries ſhould be fully repleniſhed.

His deſire was alſo to have it underſtood that whatſoever charge this additament of his ſhould further occaſion them, what was requiſite in reſpect of the propoſed Fabric of the Schools (always reckoning the roof to be part of the ſaid Fabric) ſhould come under the account of his expenſe: and in that regard he did declare and deviſe that his Executors ſhould ſell all his Freehold lands and tenements, and all his annuities, rents, credits, chattels, and moveables whatſoever (his debts, legacies, and funerals being firſt diſcharged) and the monies to be enjoyed by the

(1) Ibid. fol. 107 b.

ſaid Univerſity to be wholly employed as they ſaw cauſe about the adorning and augmenting the ſaid Libraries, but chiefly, as we had ſignified, about the erecting the aforeſaid ſtory. And then afterward, as for the raiſing a fair ſtair-caſe to make the aſcent more eaſy and graceful to the firſt great Library, and alſo for the performance of ſome beautiful enlargement at the weſt end of the ſaid Library towards Exeter College, he determined to remain ſtill on foot, as the aforeſaid third ſtory, till in proceſs of time, the occaſion to put them in practice ſhould be offered; for as he was perſuaded upon his private eſtimate of the remainder of his lands, goods, and chattels, and of the total charges whereunto the ſaid buildings ſhould amount, there ſhould be a ſum ſufficient left both for the perfect performance of the ſaid three deſigns, and for a competent ſurpluſage beſide, to be kept ſtill in ſtore in the public Hutch or Treaſury of the Univerſity, for ſuch future purpoſes as ſhould turn hereafter to ſome further bettering of the ſtructure, ſtate and furniture of the ſaid Libraries. His meaning was alſo that the aforementioned third ſtory, and the weſt enlargement of the ancient Library ſhould be only furniſhed at firſt with their neceſſary lights, deſks, ſeats, and other needful trimmings, to be added hereafter, when time ſhould enforce their uſe and frequentation.

Thus far from the Will of Sir Thomas Bodley, concerning the third ſtory of the Schools and weſt part of the Library; the firſt was afterwards built, though not furniſhed (only with Pictures) the other built and furniſhed. After the ſaid worthy perſon was interred (the manner of which I have elſewhere told you) nothing remained to be done but of having the firſt hands put to the ſaid intended work. He was buried on Monday the 29 of March 1613, and the next day the firſt ſtone was laid in the north weſt end, where afterwards the Moral and Civil Law Schools were built. Sir John Bennett was preſent, and Mr. Seller, the Senior Proctor, delivered at that time an excellent Oration. There was Muſic with voices, and other inſtruments, while Dr. Singleton the Vicechancellor, and Sir John Bennett laid the firſt ſtone, who having then offered liberally thereon, the Heads of Houſes, Proctors, and others followed. After which was done, ſeveral Benefactors beſtowed very liberally that year towards the carrying on of the work, of which number were John Petre, Baron of Writtle, and Sir William Petre, [Knt.] his ſon, [and heir,] who gave 100^{l}: Henry Danvers Baron of

Dauntsey

Dauntsey 100l: Dr. John King Biſhop of London 30l; beſides 30l, an. 1616: George St. Paul Knt. and Bart. 40l: Henry Parry Biſhop of Worceſter 40l: Dr. George Abbot, Archbiſhop of Canterbury 50l: Sir Richard Spencer Knt. 50l: Dr. William James Biſhop of Durham 50l: Sir William Clarke Knt. High Sheriff of Oxfordſhire, 40l, Nov. 2, 1613: Richard Sackvill, Earl of Dorset 50l: Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester, as much; as alſo Robert Devereux Earl of Essex: the Maſters, Gentlemen Commoners, and Students of Christ Church gave 80l an. 1614: William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, [afterward Chancellor of the Univerſity,] 100l: The Dean and Chapter of Worcester 26l 13s 4d: Corpus Chisti College and All Souls gave 40l a piece, an. 1615: St. John's College 32l 17s: Hugh Hare of the Inner Temple, Eſq. gave 100l, an. 1616: Magdalen Hall gave at ſeveral times 65l, and more: Thomas White, D. D. Canon of Chriſt Church, [Treaſurer of Saliſbury Cathedral, Canon Reſidentiary of St. Paul's and Rector of St. Dunſtan's, Fleet ſtreet, London,] 134l 5s: Sir Henry Savile, Knt. Warden of Merton College, gave the ſame year 100l, beſides 20l that he had given an. 1612: The Society of Mercers in London 66l 13s 4d: The Executors of Thomas Bilson, lately Biſhop of Wincheſter, gave out of his goods 50l an. 1617: The Society of Haberdashers in London 50l: and Skinners 40l: Edmund Meese, a Common Lawyer, bequeathed 100l, an. 1618: Thomas Edwards, LL. D. dying the ſame year, or thereabouts, did at the inſtance of the Biſhop of London (to whom he was Chancellor) bequeath 100l. There were other Colleges and Halls in Oxford, other Societies in London, and ſeveral other Biſhops, Lords, Knights, Eſquires, and Gentlemen, that gave ſmaller ſums that are not yet mentioned, which being too numerous, I ſhall paſs them by. So that with the monies that came in an. 1613, and ſix years after (for ſo long were the Schools in building) which amounted to about four thouſand and five hundred pounds, beſides thoſe monies left by Sir Thomas Bodley, the ſtructure was brought to the ſame pile and bulk as we now ſee it.

The weſt ſide of this Quadrangular pile containeth the eaſt part of the Library with an Ambulachrum or Proſcholium under it, built a little before by Sir Thomas Bodley, as I have told you; in which Ambulachrum do ſtand uncovered ſuch that are Candidates for, or ſue after,

their Graces to the Regents ſitting in the Congregation Houſe adjoining. In ancient time, the Candidates did ſit for their Graces in S. Catherine's Chapel and elſewhere in S. Mary's Church, when the Regents aſſembled themſelves in the old Congregation Houſe on the north ſide of the Chancel of that Church; which Houſe is now no better than a Cellar, becauſe through its great antiquity the earth is raiſed almoſt to the top of its windows. Afterwards when the Library over it was cleared of its books, which was about 21 Edw. IV, the Regents tranſlated themſelves to that place, and there aſſembled their Congregations, as they did their Convocations in S. Mary's Chancel; and ſo it continued with the Candidates ſitting for their Graces till this Convocation Houſe was finiſhed.

The ſouth ſide containeth the Medicine and Anatomy School (1) being one and the ſame: [now the new Room belonging to the Library, and furniſhed with Manuſcripts, choice Books &c.] with the Natural Philosophy under it: The Hebrew, ſince the Muſic, [afterward] the Rhetoric, School; contiguous to the Medicine in the ſame ſtory; [now uſed as a drying Room for the Printing Houſe, and may probably hereafter be made an additional Room to the Library:] with the Music, ſome time the Rhetoric, School, under it.

The north ſide containeth the Civil Law [and alſo now the Medicine] School, with the Moral Philosophy under it [now appropriated for the Arundel Marbles &c.] the Greek, now the School of Tongues contiguous to the Law, with the Grammar and History (which are one and the ſame) under it.

The eaſt ſide containeth the Geometry and Arithmetic in one, with the Metaphysic School underneath. The Astronomy and Music in one, now only the Astronomy, with the Logic School under it: [in which laſt mentioned are now placed the Pomfret Statues, &c.]

All which are ample and ſpacious Auditories, having each within them a Chair or pew for the Profeſſor, and Benches round for the Auditors, and without ſide alſo, each School differenced with an Inſcription over its door in golden letters, far differing for the better from thoſe Βωμοι ανωνυμοι ſometime at Athens reported by Laertius (2) in his Diſcourſe of the Areopagus or Schoolſtreet there.

(1) The appointment of theſe Schools for each Faculty is mentioned in Reg. N fol. 94.

(2) Laertius Diogenes in Epimenide.

But

But between the Geometry and Metaphyſic, and Aſtronomy and Logic Schools is the chief entrance from Catſtreet into this new Fabric; having over it an eminent and ſtately Tower, wherein are contained, beſides the vault or entrance, four Rooms; the firſt is the MATHEMATIC LIBRARY for the uſe of the Savilian Profeſſors; the ſecond is part of the Gallery; the third the Muniments and Regiſters of the Univerſity; and the fourth which is the uppermoſt, doth ſerve for Aſtronomy uſes. On the outſide of the ſaid Tower, next to the Area or Quadrangle, is beheld the riſe of five ſtories of Pillars (equal to every ſtory of the Tower) viz. of Thuſcan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Compoſite work. Between the upper ſtory of Pillars ſaving one, is the Effigies of K. JAMES I, cut very curiouſly in ſtone, ſitting in a throne and giving with his right hand a Book to the picture or emblem of Fame, with this inſcription on the cover:

'HÆC HABEO QUÆ SCRIPSI:'

With his left hand he reacheth out another Book to our Mother the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD, repreſented in effigie, kneeling to the King, with this inſcription on the cover alſo:

'HÆC HABEO QUÆ DEDI:'

On the verge of the Canopy over the throne, and the King's head, which is alſo moſt admirably cut in ſtone, is his Motto:

'BEATI PACIFICI:'

Over that alſo are the emblems of Juſtice, Peace, and Plenty, and underneath all, this inſcription in golden letters:

'REGNANTE D. JACOBO REGUM DOCTISSIMO,
MUNIFICENTISSIMO, OPTIMO, HÆ MUSIS
EXTRUCTÆ MOLES, CONGESTA BIBLIOTHECA,
ET QUÆCUNQUE ADHUC DEERANT AD SPLENDOREM
ACADEMIÆ FELICITER TENTATA,
COEPTA, ABSOLUTA. SOLI DEO GLORIA.'

All which Pictures and Emblems were at firſt, with great coſt and ſplendor, double gilt; but when K. JAMES came from Woodſtock to ſee this Quadrangular pile, commanded them (being ſo glorious and ſplendid that none, eſpecially when the Sun ſhined, could behold them) to be whited over, and adorned with ordinary colours, which hath ſince ſo continued.

[Over the Gateway and alſo over the upper ſtory of the Tower (next to the Area) are the Royal Arms, with Supporters, &c.

Over

Over the north door are the Arms of the Univerſity: Enſigned with a round Cap, and ſupported by two Angels.]

Over the ſouth door which leads to S. Mary's Church, is this inſcription in golden letters over the Arms of the Earl of Pembroke, with Quarterings:

'GUL. HERBERT
PEMBROCHIÆ COMES
REGII HOSPITII CAMERARIUS,
HONORATISSIMUS ACADEMIÆ,
CANCELLARIUS.'

Herbert [Arms—Quartered: firſt, Party per pale Azure and Gules, three Lions rampant guardant, Argent two and one.
——— Second, Gules, two bendlets Or and Argent.
——— Third, Gules, a Feſs Lozengy Or.
Morley Fourth, Argent, a Lion rampant guardant Sable.
Parr Fifth, Argent, two Bars Azure.
Roſs Sixth, Or, three Waterboughets Sable.
——— Seventh, Argent, a Saltire Gules fretty Or.
——— Eighth, Or, a Frett Gules.
——— Ninth, Or, a Feſs Gules.
——— Tenth, Party per pale Or and Azure. a Lion rampant, guardant Gules.
——— Eleventh, Gules, a Bend Lozengy Or.
——— Twelfth, Or, Four Chevronells Gules.
——— Thirteenth, Gules, three Lions paſſant guardent Argent.
Fitzhugh Fourteenth, Gules, three Chevronells interlaced Or; a Chief of the Second.
Marmyon Fifteenth, Vaire, a Feſs Gules.
St. Quintin Sixteenth, Or, a Chevron Gules; a Chief Vaire.
Encircled with the Garter.
Enſigned with an Earl's Coronet.
Creſt——A Wivern, with Wings elevated Vert, holding in its mouth a ſiniſter hand couped at the wriſt, Gules.
Supporters——On the dexter ſide, a panther rampant guardant Arg. ſpotted of various colours, with fire iſſuing out of his mouth and ears, ducally gorged Azure: on the ſiniſter, a Lion rampant Argent, gorged with a ducal Coronet Gules.
Motto——'Ung Je Serveray.']

THEATRE.

The next public Structure of the Univerſity is the Theatre, ſtanding on the north ſide of the Divinity School, which, though of a late erection, and freſh in every man's memory, and therefore no need there is of a particular deſcription of it, yet the laws of Hiſtory forbid me not to paſs over in ſilence a ſuccinct narration of its foundation and the uſe thereof made by the Academians.

Upon the Reſtoration of K. Charles II, and ſoon after of divers Members of the Univerſity that had been ejected in an. 1648, thoughts were entertained by them and others, of erecting ſome public Fabric, wherein the Act Exerciſes that were and had been performed beyond all memory in S. Mary's Church, might with better convenience, and according to the dignity of the Univerſity be celebrated; and the Houſe of God, which had been too much profaned by the ſacriledge of thoſe times during the Rebellion, might hereafter be wholly employed to ſacred uſes. Animated thereunto by the piety of the deſign, and the exhortation of divers eminent perſons, eſpecially thoſe Biſhops that had been formerly Members of the Univerſity, were bought of the Citizens divers houſes ſtanding on the place where formerly the trench or ditch ran under their wall, to the end that room might be made for the ſaid Fabric: Which being done about the latter end of the year 1663, they were pulled down, together with the Univerſity's embattled wall that parted them from the Area lying before the Convocation Houſe door, and on the north ſide of the Divinity School.

The next year (1664) the Univerſity having received a thouſand pounds by the gift of the Right Reverend Father in God, Gilbert Sheldon, Archbiſhop of Canterbury (for which the Members ſent a letter of thanks in the month of June) they reſolved forthwith to proceed to the laying of the foundation. And becauſe they would begin it with a ſolemnity fitting for ſuch an intended ſtructure, they appointed themſelves that the 26 of July following, being then Tueſday, ſhould be the day; and the rather becauſe that then ſome eminent perſons would be preſent in the Univerſity. That wiſhed for time being come, the Vicechancellor Dr. Blandford, with all the Heads of Houſes, other Doctors, and both the Proctors,

Proctors, with certain perſons of note then in the Univerſity, reſorted to the Convocation Houſe in the afternoon about three of the clock. And being met together, with the Maſters of the Univerſity, they all proceeded in their formalities to the place where the firſt ſtone was to be laid, and being all ſettled, the public Orator of the Univerſity aſcended into a pew ſet before the foundation on purpoſe, from whence he delivered an eloquent Oration concerning the matter in hand. That being done, the Vicechancellor and Dr. George Morley, Biſhop of Wincheſter (then in the Univerſity, viſiting the Colleges belonging to his See) went down to the bottom of the foundation, and laid each of them a ſtone on the north ſide of the intended Fabric, with the offering of gold and ſilver on them according to the manner. They being come up, deſcended Dr. William Paul Biſhop of Oxford, and Dr. William Nicholſon Biſhop of Gloceſter, and laid each of them a ſtone, with the offering of money on them as the former did. After them Dr. Warmſtrey Dean of Worceſter, then the Heads of Houſes, Proctors, and other Members of the Univerſity in order. Which ſolemnity being finiſhed, the workmen the next day proceeded, and carrying it on with great labour, brought up the foundation level with the ſurface of the ground by the beginning of the Winter following.

The Archbiſhop having been thus noble, it was hoped that others would have ſucceeded unto the example, but thoſe expectations being fruſtrate, the Archbiſhop took the whole matter on himſelf, and paid all to a farthing both for the out, and in, ſide thereof, as alſo for the furniture and utenſils belonging to it.

In the year 1667 the outſide being in a manner completely finiſhed, the middle row of houſes ſtanding in Canditch oppoſite to the Theatre on the north ſide (in number about ten) were bought of the Citizens, and others, and pulled down, to the end that the ſaid Theatre might look more graceful. Two years after, that is in leſs than five years from the laying its foundation, it was totally finiſhed by the contrivance of Dr. Chriſtopher Wren, the Savilian Profeſſor of Aſtronomy, and by the care and overſight of Dr. Fell, Dean of Chriſt Church. By both whoſe appointment each place contained therein was ordered for theſe uſes following.

The Sellar underneath, which is divided into three parts, the ſouth ſide or part is a preſs room or a place to print books in, the north for the drying

and

and gathering of printed books, and other uſes of imprimery, and the middle part for a ſtore houſe for paper.

Upon the floor of the Theatre, and under the galleries encircling it are ſet the caſes for Compoſitors and Studies made for Correctors, as alſo places to contain other matters.

The room or ſtowage over the Theatre is a place to receive printed and gathered books.

The Theatre itſelf, which is reſerved for public ſolemnities of the Univerſity, is after this manner employed.

The ſemicircle on the north part thereof is for Doctors, Noblemen, and Inceptors in the ſuperior Faculties.

The incloſure under it within the rail (which rail is ſet up only in Act times) is the place for the Inceptors in Arts. Otherwiſe at Convocations, the Area is employed (the rail being then taken away) only for Regents and Non Regents.

The Gallery, behind the Doctors ſemicircle, which is in the circular part of the Theatre, is the place for Regents and Non Regents at the Act time.

The ſide Gallery towards the weſt is for Cambridge Scholars.

That towards the eaſt for Strangers.

The two Galleries in the front for Ladies and Gentlewomen.

The upper Gallery above the Maſters, for Gentlemen Commoners and Bachelaurs of Arts.

Thoſe above the Cambridge men and Strangers, for Commoners and Scholars of Houſes.

That above the Ladies for the performance of Muſic.

The Area for perſons of promiſcuous quality.

On the 24 of May, an. 1669, at a Meeting then of the Heads of Houſes, they made ſeveral Decrees in relation to the Theatre, and Exerciſes to be done therein, which being thoroughly examined and approved were remitted into the Book of Statutes. Among them were theſe:

I. That ſolemn and public thanks be given in the name of the Univerſity in Letters from the venerable Houſe of Convocation to their moſt munificent Patron, GILBERT, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

II. That the ſaid Archbiſhop be put into the Album of Benefactors.

III. That the Veſpers and Act which were wont to be celebrated in S. Mary's Church ſhould be tranſlated to the Theatre.

IV. That in the ſaid Theatre ſhould be Convocations and Congregations celebrated as occaſion offers, and that all Academians, that retire to any Solemnity there, appear in their Formalities, ſuitable to their reſpective Degrees.

V. That on every Friday before the Act begins, there ſhould be Encænia or Philological Exerciſes performed at one of the clock in the afternoon: In which Exerciſes there ſhould be two Inceptors of Arts deſigned by the Vicechancellor, with the conſent of the Proctors, that ſhould ſpeak Orations, and for their reward have ſeniority of thoſe that had proceeded that year in Arts &c. Alſo that there be diſcuſſed Mathematical Problems, Critical and Philoſophical, with all ſorts of Experiments, ſo that thoſe that perform them, let them be of what order or Degree ſoever, and whether they ſpeak in proſe or verſe, have the licenſe of the Vicechancellor and Proctors ſo to do, &c. And if he be a Bachelaur of Arts, that performs any of the ſaid Exerciſe, it ſhall paſs inſtead of his two Declamations that he is to ſpeak for his Maſter's Degree. If an Undergraduate or Senior Sophiſter, then ſhall he be capacitated to wear a ſquare Cap with a Tuft thereon.

VI. That the Orations, which the Proctor and Lent Collectors were wont to make in S. Mary's Church, (1) be tranſlated to the Theatre, &c.

VII. That two Proctors, Surveyors, or Curators be appointed and conſtituted by the Founder during life, and after by the Convocation, from the number of thoſe Doctors who ſhould then happen to be of the ſtated Delegates of the Accompt, &c.

Which Decrees being publiſhed in a Convocation held the 27 of the ſaid month of May, were confirmed by the Members thereof.

On Friday being the ninth of July, and the day next preceding Act Saturday, 1669, was a Convocation ſolemnized in the Theatre between

(1) In times of Rebellion they were ſpoken in the Natural Philoſophy School.

eight

eight and nine in the morning; where the Doctors, Maſters, and Strangers, being ſettled in their ſeats, according to the form before mentioned, Dr. Fell, the Vicechancellor ſtood up, and declared that the cauſe of that Aſſembly was to take poſſeſſion of the Theatre, and to receive that gift which was ſo large as to receive the Univerſity, and the whole concourſe of ſtrangers ſo ſolemnly convened. Which being done, he took out of a certain box, the Donation Charter thereof, aud putting it into the hands of the Univerſity Regiſtrary, willed him to read it to the Auditory. The tenor of it runs thus:

'GILBERTUS Providentia Divina Cantuarienſis Archiepiſcopus, totius Angliæ Primas et Metropolitanus, Regiæque Majeſtati a Conſiliis Sanctioribus, omnibus Chriſti fidelibus chartam hanc noſtram inſpecturis ſalutem.

Cum nos ædificium quoddam, Theatrum vulgo nuncupatum, in Civitate Oxoniæ, prope Scolas publicas notorie ſituatum, ſumptibus noſtris propriis DEO Optlmo Maximo largiente exſtruxerimus: idemque ædificium Antemuralibus, Apothecis, ſedilibus, variaq; ſupellectile et apparatu muniri, inſtrui et ornari curavimus; ea quidem intentione ut Comitiis atque Exercitiis apud Academicos ſolennioribus, commodior in poſterum haberetur locus: Et præſertim ut Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Templum Comitiorum tumultu atque licentia ſubinde temeratum, almæ pietatis officiis et DEI Optimo Maximo ſacris, caſte, et qua par eſt religione in poſterum inſerviret: Inſuper ut Res Typographica, a cujus incrementis bonæ literæ uberrimos profectus merito ſperaverint, idoneis conclavibus, forulis et officinis, deinceps inſtrueretur: Sciatis Nos dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, tranſtuliſſe et confirmaſſe, uti pro nobis, hæredibus, executoribus et Adminiſtratoribus noſtris per hanc chartam noſtram damus, concedimus, et titulo donationis puræ et irrevocabilis transferimus et confirmamus Cancellario, Magiſtris et Scholaribus Univerſitatis Oxon. totum illud ædificium noſtrum, ſive Theatrum prædictum, una cum muris et antemuralibus idem circumcingentibus, membris etiam, juribus et pertinentiis ejuſdem, nec non Apothecis, ſedilibus, inſtrumentis, ornamentis, apparatu et ſupellectile quacunque ad præmiſſa ſeu eorum quodlibet ſpectantibus et pertinentibus; habendum, tenendum et gaudendum, Cancellario, Magiſtris et Scholaribus Univerſitatis Oxon.

prædict. atque ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum. In cujus rei teſtimonium ſigillum noſtrum Archiepiſcopale præſentibus apponi fecimus. Datis apud Ædes noſtras Lambethanas xxv die menſis Maii An. Reg. D. noſtri Caroli II Dei Gratia &c. xxi, Annoque Domini MDCLXIX, et noſtræ tranſlationis anno ſexto.

Sigillat. et deliberat. in preſentia

B. Elien.

Jos. Petriburg.

Gualt. Oxon.

Leolini Jenkins Cur. Prærog. Cant. Comm^rii.

Jos. Sheldon Mil. et Regiæ Civit London. Aldermann.

Nic. Oudart Lat. L. Secret. Regii celciſſ. Principi Auriaco a Conciliis &c.

Tho. Tomkyns SS. Theol. Baccal. eidem Reverendiſſimo in Chriſto Patri ac Domino D^no Gilberto divinâ Providentiâ Archiep. Cant. a Sacris Dom.

W. Andrewes R^mi. P^ris. D^ni. Archi-ep'i Muſ. Dom.

Milonis Smith R^mi. P^ris. D^ni. Archi-ep'i Cant. Secret.

Edw. Savage Mil.'

Afterwards the Vicechancellor proceeded to declare to the Auditory from the Archbiſhop's Letters, that the munificent Founder 'never meant that what he intended for a benefit ſhould lie as a burden on the Univerſity,' meaning that he had taken care to endow his Benefaction: to which end he had given the ſum of 2000[l] to be employed in buying lands, whoſe revenew might in all future times ſupport the Fabric, and the ſurpluſage be applied to the encouragement of the learned Preſs there ſet up. (1) That being done he produced his Grace's letters dated at Lambeth May 28, 1669, which being openly read by the Regiſtrary, was thereby ſpecified

(1) With theſe Monies were purchaſed Lands at Lechlade in the county of Glouceſter, an. 1670.

to

to the Auditory the aforeſaid gift. Afterward he proceeded to ſignify to the Univerſity, that whereas they had been for a long time wholly employed in receiving benefits, it would now be ſeaſonable for them to make a return at leaſt of acknowledgment and thanks. After which he ſpake to the Orator to read the letter of Thanks which he had prepared; the beginning of which is this—'Reverendiſſime in Chriſto Pater, et ſuper omnes titulos Cancellarie, ſi in ipſo gratitudinis molimine deficiunt nobis verba, ſtupeatque calamus, id vel ipſius, de quo grati ſumus &c.'

Which being done, the Vicechancellor aſked the ſuffrages of the Houſe, and they approving what was written, was then dated, and ſoon after ſent to Lambeth. Afterward the Vicechancellor ſpake to the Orator, that in the Univerſity's name he make a public recognition of the benefits they had received. Upon which he proceeded to celebrate the Benefaction in a copious Oration; which being ended with great applauſe (notwithſtanding diſpleaſing to many for divers paſſages therein reflecting on the Royal Society) certain Noblemen, Baronets, and other Students of the Univerſity were created Maſters of Arts; which done, the Convocation was diſſolved by the Vicechancellor.

In the afternoon upon the ringing of the little bell at St. Mary's, the Theatre was filled with ſtrangers of all ſorts, and with the ſeveral ranks of Graduats and Scholars. Soon after the Vicechancellor and Doctors coming in and taking their places, the Univerſity Muſicians played on their wind muſic in the gallery dedicated to that Faculty. Which being done and ſilence made, the ſuperior Bedell of the Law Faculty did at the Vicechancellor's command proclaim the opening of the Encænia by reading a certain paper put into his hand, the contents of which are theſe:

"Quod felix fauſtumque ſit, hodierno die Theatri Sheldoniani celebrantur Encœnia; quibus aperiendis præficitur

Johannes Wolley Collegii SS. Trinitatis Socius, Inceptor in Artibus.

In arenâ philologicâ ſe exercent,

Corbettus Owen, in Artibus Baccalaureus, Ædis Chriſti Alumnus, Carmine Pindarico.

Jeremias Wells in Art. Bacc. e Coll. D. Johannis Bapt. Satyra in Literarum Oſores.

Johan. Mill, in Artibus Bacc. e Coll. Reginæ, Oratione Panegyricâ.

Carolus

CAROLUS ROBOTHAM in Art. Bacc. e Coll. D. Mariæ Magd. Carmine Lyrico Horatiano.

SAMUEL et GULIEL. RUSSEL in Artibus Bacc. e Coll. Divæ Mariæ Magd. Eclogâ Virgilianâ.

CAROLUS HOLT, Baronetti filius, in Art. Bacc. ex eodem Collegio, Oratione Panegyricâ. (1)

STEPH. CRESPION Ædis Chriſti Alumnus, Carmine Lyrico Horatiano.

NATHANIEL JONES, Ædis Chriſti Alumnus, Carmine Epico.

GULIEL. OWEN, ejuſdem Ædis Alumnus, Carmine Elegiaco.

EDOARDUS WAPLE in Art. Bacc. e Coll. D. Johannis Bapt. Diſſertatione Philologicâ.

Encæniis prædictis claudendis præficitur

RICHARDUS ALDWORTH Collegii Omnium Animarum Socius, Inceptor in Artibus."

According to which proclamation each perſon mentioned therein (who before had taken their reſpective places appointed for them) executed their parts with great applauſe. And their performances, though excellent in their ſeveral kinds, had the advantage that the Auditors were frequently refreſhed both with vocal and inſtrumental Muſic; for after the performances in Lyric poetry, from the Muſic gallery by Robotham and Creſpyon, certain Maſters and Teachers of the Muſical Faculty in Oxon, with the public Profeſſor of the Praxis (who attended all the time in the ſaid gallery) fell into their inſtrumental and vocal Muſic, better then, than ſince performed. At length the Encænia being cloſed, the Univerſity Muſicians which ſtood by the former, played on their Wind Muſic till the Company were gone out of the Theatre, but ſince inſtead of that an Organ was ſet up in the ſaid Muſic gallery in May an. 1671.

The next day the Veſpers of the Artiſts were there ſolemnized, and the Monday following the Comitia, both very well performed, except the parts of the Terræ Filii, which were ſcurrilous, and baſe, and much unbecoming ſuch noble Solemnities. Yet notwithſtanding, that which

(1) In roſtro ſtante in medio Theatri.

much

much graced the Comitia were thoſe excellent performances of vocal and inſtrumental Muſic, moſtly compoſed by the curious fancy of a Doctor of that Faculty that then proceeded [Dr. Benjamin Rogers.] From which auſpicious beginning, our Acts and other Solemnities have been with very great conveniences celebrated, and 'tis hoped that they will be ſo for ever after with as good ſucceſs.

Having thus given you a full account of the Building, uſes, and dedication of the Theatre, it will not be amiſs to take notice of certain things without it, as being appurtenances thereunto, and they are theſe :

1. That Inſcription over the north door, looking into Canditch, over a nich where the King's Statue ſtands, and near his Arms :

'CAROLUS II, D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX FI. DEF.'

2. That Inſcription over the chief door thereof looking towards the ſouth which runs thus :

'ACADEMIÆ OXONIENSI BONISQUE LITERIS S.
GILBERTUS SHELDON ARCHIEP. CANTUARIENSIS
CANCELLAR. UNIVERS. FECIT A. D. CIↃIↃCLXVIII.'

[Arms, &c.——The UNIVERSITY of OXFORD. *Uni. of Ox.*
The SEE of CANTERBURY. *See of Can.*
Cipher G. S.
The SEE of CANTERBURY: Impaling; Argent, on a Chevron Gules, three Shel- *See of Can.*
drakes of the firſt; on a Canton of the ſecond, a Roſe of the laſt. *Sheldon.*
Enſigned with a Mitre.

Here are alſo placed in Niches two Statues in white Marble, of Archbiſhop SHELDON and JAMES Duke of ORMOND, executed by Sir Henry Cheere and originally intended to be placed in the inſide.]

3. Thoſe antique Marbles on the walls of the Area that encompaſs the Theatre. [Theſe Marbles were afterward removed into the Moral Philoſophy School.

At the South ſide of the Room are full length Portraits of Archbiſhop SHELDON, the FOUNDER; JAMES Duke of ORMOND, Chancellor of the Univerſity; and Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, Knt. the Architect.]

[Of

[Of the ARUNDEL, SELDEN, and POMFRET MARBLES, STATUES, &c. in the SCHOOLS.]

The moſt part were given (at the requeſt of John Evelyn, Eſq. (1) Fellow of the Royal Society) by the Lord Henry Howard (2) (ſince Duke of Norfolk) Grandſon to Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel, an. 1667; which laſt had collected them from remote parts of the world, (3) and ſet them up in his Garden at Arundel Houſe againſt S. Clement's Church without Temple Bar, London. Theſe, to diſtinguiſh them from others, have the letter H ſet upon them; for which great benefaction, the Univerſity in honour and memory of the name, did ſet up this Inſcription following, engraven on a Marble altar, under the Arms and Quarterings of Howard.

'ÆTERNÆ MEMORIÆ EXCELLENTISSIMI DOMINI
DOMINI HENRICI HOWARD DE CASTLE-REISING
FRATRIS ET HÆREDIS THOMÆ HOWARD
DUCIS NORFOLCIÆ A PROSAPIA REGIA
PRIMI ANGLIÆ DUCIS COMITIS ARUNDELIÆ
ET PRIMI COMITIS ANGLIÆ COMITIS SURREIÆ
DOMINI ET BARONIS DE HOWARD
DOMINI ET BARONIS MOWBRAY SEAGRAVE
BREWS DE GOWER FITZ-ALLEN CLUN
OSWALDTREE MALTREVERS ET GREY-STOKE
AD MULEY URSHED MAROCIENSEM
IMPERATOREM LEGATI.
OB MARMORA HÆC ARUNDELIANORUM NOMINE
PER TOTVM ORBEM CELEBERRIMA AVI SUI
THOMÆ ARUNDELIÆ COMITIS

(1) [*J. Evelyn* was ſometime of Balliol College, received the thanks of the Univerſity, and was created D. C. L. in 1663.]

(2) [*Henry Howard*, ſecond ſon of *Henry* Earl of *Arundel*, was created Baron *Howard* of Caſtle Riſing 1669; Earl Marſhal of England and Earl of *Norwich* 1672; ſucceeded his Brother as Duke of *Norfolk* 1678, and died 1683.]

(3) [The Earl of *Arundel's* Marbles were chiefly collected by the aſſiſtance of Sir *William Petty*, Knight, whom the Earl had ſent into Italy, Greece, and Aſia for that purpoſe. After the Earl retired into Italy, during the great Rebellion in 1641, many of theſe curious Monuments, which lay at Arundel Houſe in the Strand, were ſtolen, or cut up by Maſons and worked up into houſes. Above 130, which was ſcarce half, ſurvived this calamity, and were preſented to the Univerſity by Lord Howard, as above.]

SUPREMI

SUPREMI ANGLIÆ MARESCALLI
SUMMIQUE ARTIUM LIBERALIUM PATRONI
SUMPTIBUS ET SOLICITUDINE INGENTIBUS
AB OTTOMANICA BARBARIE VINDICATA
ET IN PALATIUM GENTILITIUM LONDINI
PRIDEM TRADUCTA AB IPSO DEIN DONATA
GRATABUNDA POSUIT
UNIVERSITAS OXONIENSIS.'

[Arms——Quartered: firſt, Gules, on a Bend between ſix Croſs Croſlets fitchee, Argent, an Eſcutcheon Or, charged with a Demi Lion rampant, Gules, pierced through the mouth with an Arrow, Argent, within a double treſſure flory counter-flory of the firſt. *Howard. Scotland. Brewſe.*

Second, Gules, three Lions paſſant guardant in pale Or; in chief a Label of three points Argent: *Brotherton.*

Third, Cheque Or and Azure: *Warren.*

Fourth, Gules, a Lion rampant Argent: *Mowbray.*

Fifth, Gules, a Lion rampant Or, armed and langued Azure: *Albeney or Fitz Alan.*

Sixth, Argent, a Chief Azure: *Clun.*

Seventh, Sable, a Frett Or: *Maltravers*
or Gules, a Frett Or: *Audley*

Eighth, Argent, a Feſs and a Canton Gules. *Wydville*

Enſigned with a Baron's Coronet.

Creſt——On a Mount Vert, an Horſe paſſant Argent, with an Oak ſlip in his mouth, fructed proper. *Mowbray.*

Supporters——On the dexter ſide, a Lion; on the ſiniſter, an Horſe; both Argent; the latter holding in his mouth a ſlip of Oak Vert, fructed proper.

Motto——'VIRTUTIS LAUS ACTIO.']

4. The antique Marbles, given by the Executors of the learned SELDEN, were firſt ſet up on the embattled wall before the Divinity School an. 1660, afterward on the new walls round the Theatre. They are diſtinguiſhed from others by the letter S on them, [and are now placed in the Moral Philoſophy School.] For which Benefaction the Univerſity ſet up another Marble Altar, with this Inſcription following under the Arms of Baker mother to that learned perſon.

'UNIVERSITAS OXONIENSIS
JOHANNI VAUGHAN,
SUPREMO TRIBUNALIS REGII JUSTITIARIO,
MATHÆO HALE
FISCI REGII BARONI PRIMARIO
ROLANDO JUCKES ARMIGERO;
VIRIS EX RECONDITA JURIS PERITIA,

ET VIRTUTE MAGIS SUA
ILLUSTRIBUS
OB ANTIQUA MARMORA
ET BIBLIOTHECAM INSTRUCTISSIMAM
DILIGENTIA ET SUMPTU INGENTI COMPARATAM
JOHANNIS SELDENI,
ACADEMIÆ OLIM ALUMNI PATRONI
ET BURGENSIS PARLIAMENTARII,
JURISCONSULTORUM DOCTISSIMI,
ANTIQUARIORUM CORYPHÆI
MUNIFICENTIA INSOLITA ET MERITO SUSPICIENDA
AB IPSIS DONO DATAM
MONUMENTUM HOC HONORIS ERGO
ET GRATITUDINIS
L. M. Q.
POSUIT
XII CAL. JAN. ANN. CIↃ. IↃC. LXIX.'

Baker [Azure, A Feſs Or, between three Swans Heads eraſed of the ſecond, ducally gorged Or, charged with as many Cinque foiles Gules.
Creſt——An Arm embowed, habited with green leaves, in the hand proper a Swan's Head eraſed Or.
Motto——'ΠΕΡΙ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ Η ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ.']

Of which Marbles and their Inſcriptions you may read in a Book intituled 'MARMORA ARUNDELLIANA,' penned by the learned *Selden* (and printed in quarto at London, 1628] and in another intit. 'MARMORA OXONIENSIA, ex *Arundellianis*, *Seldenianis*, aliſque conflata &c. appoſitis ad eorum nonnulla Seldeni et Lydiati annotationibus. Acceſſit Sertorii Urſati Patavini De notis Romanorum Commentarius:' by *Humphrey Prideaux*, M. A. [Student] of Chriſt Church [and afterward D. D. and Dean of Norwich: printed in folio at] Oxford, 1676. (1)

[See alſo another edition intit. 'Marmorum, Arundellianorum, Seldenianorum, aliorumque, Academiæ Oxonienſi donatorum; cum variis Commentariis et Indice: Secunda editio. Lond. 1732,' folio: by *Michael Maittaire*, M. A. Student of Chriſt Church: begun in 1728.

Sir GEORGE WHELER, Knight, (ſometime of Lincoln College, D. D. by Dipl. in 1702, Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Houghton le Spring) gave many Marbles which he had collected chiefly at Athens with

(1) [This Book growing ſcarce, Robert Pearſe, M. A. Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall, and afterward Rector of Scotter in Lincolnſhire, had a deſign of reprinting it in 1721, with leave of the Author, now advanced in years, who propoſed to him to correct the many errors occaſioned by his own youth and the hurry of the Preſs: See the Dean's letter, dated at Norwich, Jan. 6, 1720, 21, in p. 576 of Mattaire's edition. On Pearſe's declining this, David Wilkins, D. D. Prebendary of Canterbury, undertook it 1726, intending to add the Pomfret and Pembroke Collections.]

Dr.

Dr. *Spon* in 1675; (1) and the Univerſity purchaſed ſeveral others of Merchants who brought them over.

In 1755 Henrietta Louisa Counteſs Dowager of Pomfret, Daughter of *John*, Baron *Jeffrys* of Wemm, and Relict of *Thomas* the firſt Earl of *Pomfret* or Pontefract, preſented to the Univerſity more than 130 Statues, &c. which the Earl's father, *William* Baron of *Lempſter*, had purchaſed from the Arundel Collection and preſerved at his ſeat at Eſton Neſton in Northamptonſhire.

In the Reg. of Conv. Bg p. 148, &c. 165, &c. are the following Papers relating to this Donation.

'To the Reverend Dr. *Huddesford* Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

I am extremely happy in a Commiſſion which I had the honour to receive yeſterday from the Counteſs Dowager of Pomfret to intimate to the Univerſity of Oxford the great regard which not only from her own acquaintance with it, but on account of her Huſband the late Lord *Pomfret*, (2) his Father Lord *Lempſter*, (3) and her own Father the Lord *Jeffrys*, (4) ſhe has always had for that learned Body in which they were educated, and that ſhe is inclined, as a Memorial of them, if ſhe may be aſſured that ſuch a Preſent would be received by the Univerſity with that Regard and Honour which it deſerves, and would be ſo diſpoſed as to become an Ornament to the Univerſity, to preſent them with that

(1) ["*G Wheler*, ſon of Col. Charles Wheler, of Charing in Kent, was born" at Breda in Holland, "became a Commoner of Lincoln Coll. under the tuition of Mr. George Hickes in Lent Term, an. 1667, aged 17 years, and afterwards a Gent. Commoner: but before he had a Degree conferred on him, he went to travel, and in the company of Dr. James Spon of Lyons took a voyage from Venice to Conſtantinople, thro' the leſſer Aſia, and from Zant thro' ſeveral parts of Greece to Athens, and from thence into Attica, Corinth, Baotha, &c. Some time after his return, he did, as a teſtimony of his reſpects and kindneſs to his mother the Univerſity of Oxon, beſtow upon her divers pieces of antiquity, which he had collected in his travels, to be depoſited as monuments there. Whereupon the members did, in a full Convocation, confer on him the Degree of M. A. in the very beginning of 1683, he being then a Knight:" which honour he received on preſenting to K. Charles II his 'Journey into Greece &c.' Lond. 1682 fol. printed with variety of Sculptures. Soon after he took holy Orders, and Dec. 9 was inſtalled Preb. of Durham. Afterwards he was made Vicar of Baſingſtoke," Hants; D. D. by Dipl. May 18, 1702; Curate of Whitworth in the County of Durham, 1703; Rector of Winſton 1706, of Houghton le Spring 1709, and had the appointment of Official to the Dean and Chapter of Durham. He died Jan. 15, 1724, æt. 74, and was interred in the Cathedral, where an handſome monument is erected to his memory. Ath. Oxon. vol. ii, p. 1004, 2d edit. Hutchinſon's Hist. of Durham, v. ii, p. 177.]

(2) Rt. Hon, *Thomas Fermor*, Lord *Lempſter*, Chr. Ch. created M. A. Feb. 19, 1716.

(3) Sir *William Fermor*, Bart. Magd. Coll. created M. A. Apr. 17, 1667.

(4) Rt. Hon. *John Jeffrys*, Lord *Jeffrys*, and Baron of *Wem*.

truly noble, and I may ſay ineſtimable Collection of Statues, Buſtos, and other Antiquities, which were lately at Eaſton near Towceſter, and are now at her Ladyſhip's diſpoſal. I could only expreſs my own Gratitude to her Ladyſhip for doing me the Honour to be the Inſtrument in ſignifying to you this her great and noble Intention, and that I was well aſſured I ſhould very ſoon be enabled by Authority to expreſs the Gratitude of the Univerſity towards her, and that there could be no ſort of Honour or Regard which the Univerſity would not readily ſhew towards thoſe noble Perſons and Herſelf ſo great and generous a Benefactreſs. You will be pleaſed to conſider in what manner it will be proper to receive and where to diſpoſe this Benefaction, and to favour me with your Commands which with your Approbation I will lay before our *Chancellor* and *High Steward*, and with them and Mr. *Palmer* wait upon her Ladyſhip if you approve it. I am, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, with the utmoſt Reſpect,

Your moſt faithful and
obliged humble Servant,
R. NEWDIGATE.'

St. James's Place,
Feb. 13, 1755.

'To the Right Honourable Henrietta Louisa Counteſs Dowager of Pomfret.

Madam,

Having received Intimation from our worthy Repreſentative Sir *Roger Newdigate* of the great regard which your Ladyſhip is pleaſed to ſignify you have always entertained for this Seat of Learning, not only from your own acquaintance with it, but alſo on account of thoſe your noble Relations who have been educated here; and that, as a Memorial of them, your Ladyſhip is graciouſly inclined to preſent the Univerſity with that ineſtimable Collection of Statues, Buſtos, and other Antiquities now at your Ladyſhip's diſpoſal; We the Chancellor, Maſters, and Scholars of the Univerſity of Oxford beg leave in this publick manner to expreſs the grateful ſenſe we have of the diſtinguiſhed Regard manifeſted to this Place by an Intention ſo truly great and noble; the accompliſhment of which, we give your Ladyſhip the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, will be received with the utmoſt Demonſtrations of Honour, Gratitude, and Reſpect, which the Quality of the Donor and Munificence of the Donation will ſo juſtly and eminently demand.

Permit us, Madam, on this happy occaſion to reflect on the great and new

new Luſtre which muſt neceſſarily be added to this Nurſery of Science by the Introduction of thoſe noble Remains of ancient Art: In the diſpoſing of which, under your Ladyſhip's Direction, no Endeavours ſhall be wanting on our part to ſuit the Place and Manner to the Nature and Dignity of the Preſent; and to do all poſſible Honour to the Memory of thoſe illuſtrious Perſons, who were once the Ornament of the Univerſity, and whoſe names, together with your Ladyſhip's, we are given to hope will hereafter be celebrated among its principal Benefactors to the lateſt Poſterity.

Given from our Houſe of Convocation the twentieth Day of February in the Year of our Lord 1755.'

'GRANT from the Counteſs of POMFRET to the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD of the POMFRET Collection of STATUES, &c.

THIS INDENTURE made the tenth day of March in the twenty eighth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the ſecond by the Grace of GOD of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth, and in the year of our Lord 1755 *Between* the Right Hon. HENRIETTA LOUISA Counteſs Dowager of POMFRET on the one part and the CHANCELLOR, MASTERS, and SCHOLARS of the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD on the other part *Witneſſeth* that for and in conſideration of the great Honour and Regard which ſhe the ſaid HENRIETTA LOUISA doth bear unto the ſaid UNIVERSITY of OXFORD and as a token of Reſpect to the much honoured Memories of her late Father the Rt. Hon. *John Jeffrys* Baron of *Wemm* deceaſed, and of her late Huſband the Rt. Hon. *Thomas Farmor* Earl of *Pomfret* deceaſed and of his late Father the Rt. Hon. *William Farmor* Baron of *Lempſter* deceaſed who all received their Education at that celebrated Seat of Learning: *And* for the further encouragement of the Study of Antiquity and the polite Arts in the ſame She the ſaid HENRIETTA LOUISA Counteſs Dowager of POMFRET *Hath* given granted transferred and aſſigned and by theſe Preſents *Doth* give grant transfer and aſſign unto the Chancellor Maſters and Scholars All thoſe her Statues, Buſtos Sarcophagi Columns Relievos Inſcriptions and other Marbles and Antiquities and Curioſities whatſoever now ſituate and being in the Town of Towceſter in the County of Northampton which heretofore were in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid *Thomas* Earl of *Pomfret* and *William* Lord *Lempſter* or either of them with

with their and every of their appurtenances *To have and to hold* the ſaid Statues, Buſtos, Sarcophagi Columns Relievos Inſcriptions Marbles Antiquities and Curioſities with their appurtenances unto the ſaid Chancellor Maſters and Scholars and their Succeſſors for the perpetual Ornament of the ſaid Univerſity and as a ſtanding Memorial of the ſignal Reſpect and Eſteem which ſhe and her ſaid noble Relations have always entertained for Learning in general and its ever famous Nurſery the ſaid Univerſity of Oxford.

In witneſs whereof to one part of theſe Preſents remaining with the ſaid Chancellor Maſters and Scholars She the ſaid HENRIETTA LOUISA hath ſet her Hand and Seal and to the other part thereof remaining with the ſaid HENRIETTA LOUISA They the ſaid Chancellor Maſters and Scholars have affixed their common Seal the day and year firſt above written.

HENRIETTA LOUISA | | POMFRET.

Endorſed

Sealed and Delivered (being firſt duly ſtampt) in the preſence of

R. NEWDIGATE

P. PALMER.'

On the 25 Feb. 1756 ſhe received the thanks of the Univerſity from their Chancellor the Earl of Arran, and their High Steward, the Earl of Weſtmoreland: and the year following, the Univerſity celebrated a public Encænia; where, in a ſet Oration by *Thomas Warton* M. A. Prælector of Poetry, and in a full Theatre, ſhe was again complimented by them in the moſt public manner for her noble and generous Benefaction. (1)

(1) [*William Thompſon*, M. A. Fellow of Queen's College, afterward Dean of Raphoe in Ireland, and Author of a Collection of Poems 1757, 8vo. celebrated Lady POMFRET's Donation in a Poem, intit. 'Gratitude,' 1756, 4to. Three years after came out 'A Poem on the POMFRET Statues; to which is added another on Laura's Grave, Oxford, 1759,' by *John Vivian*, M.A. Fellow of Balliol College, Proctor in 1760, and afterward the King's Profeſſor of Modern Hiſtory.

The remaining part of the *Arundel* Collection is at Wilton Houſe, near Saliſbury, (the Earl of Pembroke's) where are 120 of the Buſtos; ſome Statues are at Fawley Court in Buckinghamſhire, near Henley, the Seat of the Freemans; and others at Beaconsfield, the Seat of the Wallers, in the ſame County.]

Theſe

Theſe Statues are arranged in the Logic School, with the following Inſcription (1) and Arms on a Tablet:

'MARMORA HÆC SPIRANTIA, ET EXIMIAS GRÆCIÆ ET ROMÆ ANTIQUÆ RELIQUIAS, AB EXTERIS REGIONIBUS UNDIQUE SUMMÂ CURA ATQUE DILIGENTIA CONQUISITAS MAGNO SUMPTU COMPARAVIT SOLERTISSIMUS RERUM ANTIQUARUM ÆSTIMATOR GULIELMUS BARO DE LEMSTER. HUIC ACADEMIÆ DONAVIT, EX VOLUNTATE ET CONSILIO CHARISSIMI ET SPECTATISSIMI CONJUGIS MUNIFICENTISSIMA LITERARUM PATRONA HENRIETTA LOUISA COMITISSA DE POMFRET ANNO DOMINO MILLESIMO SEPTINGENTESIMO QUINQUAGESIMO QUINTO.'

Arms——In a Lozenge Shield——
Argent, a Feſs Sable, between three Lions Heads eraſed, Gules: Over all an Ineſcutcheon of the impaled Coat: Erm. a Lion rampant Sable; a Canton of the laſt. *Farmor.* *Jeffrys.*

Enſigned with a Counteſs's Coronet.

Supporters——Two Lions proper; the ſiniſter regardant and crowned.

Motto——'Hora e Sempre.'

After the death of this noble Lady in 1761, her remains were interred at St. Mary's Church, with the following Inſcription over them:

'Henriettæ Louisæ Farmor
Thomæ Comitis de Pomfret viduai
matrifamilias
rariſſimæ fidei et exempli,
piæ, prudenti, venerabili, domiſedæ,
avita nobilitate
et morum elegantia ſpectabili,
Sophia Carteret et Louiſa Farmor
aviæ matri
benemerenti
inter
inſignia artis antiquæ Monumenta

(1) Written by William King D. C. L. Principal of St. Mary's Hall.

quæ

quæ vivens liberali animo
poſuerat
ſuæ etiam pietatis titulum
faciundum curavere
mœrentes.'

Henry Dawkins, Eſq. of Jamaica, and created D. C. L. 1759, alſo preſented many ancient Inſcriptions collected by his Brother *James Dawkins*, Eſq. of Jamaica, ſometime of St. John's College, and created D. C. L. in 1749, during his Travels, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. *Bouverie* and *Robert Wood*, Eſq.

Richard Rawlinſon, Eſq. D. C. L. of St. John's College, gave ſome which he had bought out of Lord Oxford's or Kemp's Collection.

Beſides the above ſpecified are ſundry Egyptian Figures given by Mr. *Aaron Goodyear*, Turkey Merchant; three Heads and other things by *Thomas Shaw*, D. D. and Principal of St. Edmund Hall; a Citiean Inſcription brought from Cyprus by D. *Porter* and given by *Charles Gray*, Eſq, M. P. a Corniſh Patera given by *William Borlaſe*, D. C. L. of Exeter College; and ſeveral Roman and other Inſcriptions found in Britain.

The whole collection now conſiſts of 167 Marbles, that is, Statues, Buſts, Bas-reliefs and fragments of Sculpture; 100 Inſcriptions, Greek, Ægyptian, Citiean, and Palmyrene, and 145 Roman and others.

All theſe united together, have been engraved by Miller in the '*Marmora Oxonienſia*: Oxonii, e Typographeo Clarendoniano, impenſis Academiæ, 1763:' in large folio, and dedicated to his preſent Majeſty: a work the deſign of which will immortalize the Univerſity, the Nation, and the Age. The Inſcriptions are tranſcribed with great exactneſs, reviſed by *Richard Chandler*, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, Proctor in 1772, and afterward D. D. who prefixed an hiſtorical Preface, and has given a ſhort account of each with critical Notes: with a copious Index by *John Loveday* Eſq. Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen College, and afterward D. C. L.

All the Inſcriptions have been ſince publiſhed in a ſmall Volume from the Clarendon Preſs by *William Roberts*, M. A. Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, 1791.]

LECTURES.

LECTURES.

Lectures or Readings were, before Degrees came in faſhion, uſed only by thoſe that taught, and read to, young men: who, after they had heard for certain years, and had been thoroughly inſtructed, were thought fit to read to others; and ſuch that did ſo, were accounted among the Scholars a Teacher or Maſter. But after certain diſtinctions were brought in among them, which were very requiſite, becauſe their number was increaſed, Readings became twofold, that is to ſay, private and public. Private were ſuch that are already mentioned, being performed by ſuch to a private company that had undertaken for reward ſake to inſtruct. Public or common were ſuch that were performed in a School, common for all goers and comers, or rather done by ſuch perſons that were to give approbation of their parts and learning before they were admitted to teach, or to be honoured with the title of Maſter. Of Lectures and Lecturers, I ſhall make theſe obſervations following, and then proceed to ſpeak of thoſe Lectures that have been, and are now with us.

I. That Lectures in moſt ancient times have been read throughout the year, and the Readers of them not conſtrained to read on certain days, or in certain weeks or months, but at ſuch times which they thought moſt convenient. Which being beheld unequal in divers reſpects, the year was divided into three parts, wherein the ſaid Lecturers or Maſters were bound to read (called and written among Scholars 'Annus Academicus' (1) but the time when it was ſo divided, though I find not, yet certain I am that it was before the reign of Hen. III, after this manner.

1. The firſt reſumption of the Maſters, that is, the firſt time that they reſumed or began their Lectures, was on the morrow after (2) St. Dyoniſe (Oct. 10) and their ceſſation was on the morrow after O Sapientia, which is 8 days before the Nativity. This Term is with us called Michaelmas Term, and is accounted the firſt of the Academical year, and ſo it was alſo with the Pariſians, as Mathew Parys (3) ſeems to intimate to us, from whom not unlikely we took this diviſion of the year, as thoſe

(1) 'Annus juxta computationem Univerſitatis tres continet Terminos, quibus Magiſtri communiter ſuas continuant Lectiones &c.' ſic in magno quodam libro, MS, de Origine et proceſſu Mon. S. Albani, necnon de vitis et geſtis Abbatum illius loci; in Bibl. Cotton.

(2) C fol. 4 b, 26 b, &c.

(3) In Historia ſua, an. 1243.

Univerſities of Spain did, who began (1) on the feaſt of S. Luke the Evangeliſt, which is the 18 of October. 2. The ſecond reſumption was, as 'tis now, on the morrow after the feaſt of S. Hilary, which is the 14 of January, and the Ceſſation on the Vigils of Palm Sunday. Which Term is with us called Hilary Term. 3. The third and laſt, after the Paſſover, beginneth on the fourth holiday after the Lord's day, on which was ſung 'Quaſi modo geniti,' that is, that Lord's day after the Paſſover, commonly called Low Sunday. From which time the Maſters continued their Lectures till the fifth Holiday before Pentecoſt, and then, that time being accounted an high time among them, they took breath and did not reſume them again, till the fourth Holiday after Trinity Sunday. From which time they continued them according to their pleaſure (being not bound to read them) till fifteen days before the feaſt of S. Michael. But as for the ceſſation after this Term I find a certain Canon or rule in the Junior Proctor's old book, (2) differing from others, running thus—'Item ne de cætero ſuper ceſſationem Magiſtrorum poſt Feſtum S. Trinitatis hæſitetur; ſtatutum eſt quod citra proximum diem legibilem, ante Feſtum Tranſlationis S. Thomæ (7 Julii) ceſſare non liceat ullo modo.' Thus far concerning the ſaid three Terms. As for the laſt it was afterward divided into two, ſcil. the firſt beginning on the Wedneſday ſevenight after Eaſter day, and ending the Thurſday before Whitſunday; and the other on the Wedneſday after Trinity Sunday, and ending on the ſixth of July: which laſt was notwithſtanding 'ad beneplacitum legentium,' whether they would read or no; and ſo the days from that time to the tenth of October was vacant of all public Exerciſes, which before was only for 15 days.

II. That as the year was (3) divided into Terms, ſo the Terms into days (as the Romans did theirs, into Faſti and Nefaſti) viz. Le. and Non Le. Dis. and Non Dis. and Le. Fe. (as I have told you in the firſt book) that is into Dies Legibiles, and Non Legibiles, Diſputabiles and Non Diſputabiles and Legibiles Feſtinanter. Le. and Dis. were ordinary or leſs ſolemn days, Non Le. (4) and Non Dis. great and ſolemn, and Le. Fe. both,

(1) Pet. Cervelus in Reſponſionibus ad argumenta 12 libri Pici Mirandulæ adverſus Aſtrologos.

(2) C fol. 26 b.

(3) Ut in Calendariis Univerſitatis præfixis libris vet. Statutorum.

(4) 'Dies autem non legibiles (quos non le. brevitatis cauſa nominant) aut Divorum Feſta, aut officia divina celebria, aut celebritates temporum, aut Univerſitatis gravia negotia fecerunt;' ita Caius in Hist. Cant. lib. 2, p. 126.

as

as it ſeems. But ſuch days were ſeldom, and do not yet abſolutely appear why or for what reaſon they were appointed. In the old Calendars before the ancient Statute Books, ſometime belonging to the Vicechancellor and both the Proctors, are noted to us the 'Dies nefaſti' of the Univerſity, that is thoſe days on which it was unlawful to read and diſpute. But becauſe of the more commodious ordering of Lectures now preſent, the Univerſity thought it neceſſary, to take away the difference of Le. and Non Le. (1) 'dierum vero Dis. et Non Dis. diſcrimen jam olim in uſu eſſe deſiit (præterquam quoad diſputationes quodlibeticas) ſupervacuum fere videbatur, aliquot paginas onerare Calendario κατὰ πλάτος expanſo: ſufficere igitur viſum eſt, dies non Dis. qui in ſingulis Terminis occurrunt, in ſequenti tabella καθ' ὁμάδα exhibere.

Termino
- Michaelis: Octobris 12, 17, 27, 31. Novemb. 5, 7, 10, 15, 19. Decembris 5.
- Hilarii: Januar. 19, 24. Febr. 1, 2, 21, 23, 27. Mart. 6, 11, 16, 19, 24. Apr. 3.
- Paſchatis: Apr. 3, 22, 24, 28, 30. Maii 2, 5, 14, 18, 23. Jun. 7.
- Trinitatis: Maii 23. Jun. 7, 10, 15, 23, 28. Jul. 1.

But to return: before the ſaid diviſion which ſeems not to be ancient, was made, Reading and Lectures were common on Feſtival days, as I have partly intimated before in my diſcourſe of Maſter; for from ordinary Lectures on ſolemn Feaſts, I find certain Oxford Scholars deſire (2) Vacancy about the beginning of Hen. III, in theſe Rythmes following:

(1) [Vid. Corp. Stat. Univ. Oxon. 4to. ad finem Præf.]

(2) Inter Carmina Mich. Cornubienſis ſive Blauncpaine Poetæ Oxon. temp. Hen. III, MS.

'O doctrinis vir præclare,
Cujus cenſus tanquam mare
Redundat in medium:
Nihil poſco ſingulare,
Sed adducor explicare
Voces unus omnium.

Omnes tuæ poteſtati
Sumus ultro ſubjugati,
Nec verentes alium,
Sed jam diu fatigati
Non valemus ultra pati
Scholas et jejunium.

Non eſt ergo rationis,
Quod jam dudum non imponis
Lectori ſilentium;
Paſſos jugum Phaaronis,
Feſtum Reſurrectionis
Invitat ad gaudium.

Quod diffundor in ſermones
Tot allegans rationes
Pro pace Scholarium:
Ut ſuſpendas Lectiones,
Et ad tempus nobis dones
Quieſcendi ſpatium.

Ergo cleri flos divine,
Reſpirare parum ſine
Quos vexavit ſtudium,
Ne jam tuæ diſciplinæ
Nobis fiant diſciplinæ
Vergentes in tædium.

Amen.'

Which

Which Rythmes, with the title going before them (which I have omitted) doth evidently ſhew, that Feſtival days were not free from Exerciſe, as indeed they were, not only then, (temp. Hen. III) but alſo in the reigns of Edw. I and II; for as our old books (1) ſhew, not only Lectures, but Congregations, were on thoſe days performed and ſolemniſed.

III. That notwithſtanding part of the ſaid diviſion of the year was 'ad beneplacitum legentium,' yet was it accounted Vacation, (the ſame now that we call the long Vacation.) Which time ſeems from a certain note ſo ancient that it hath given me occaſion to think that the diviſion of the year into three Terms was long before the time of Sylv. Gyraldus. For in an Epiſtle of his (2) to William the Chauntor of Hereford, written about the year 1190, 'tis ſaid thus—'Licet autem in Angliæ finibus tempore meſſium vacant a lectione Magiſtri, non vacant tamen a ſtudiis Diſcipuli boni &c.' So that if there was a Vacation in harveſt time, it muſt be ſuppoſed that ſet times were appointed for reading; ſuch as were afterward called Termini. Furthermore alſo though part of the ſaid diviſion was ad beneplacitum, yet many read notwithſtanding. Mr. John Blond ſtudied and read in Divinity at Oxford (3) 'in tempore autumnali (an. 1232)' at what time the King invited him to take the Archbiſhopric of Canterbury upon him; with many more that might be reckoned up from record. In one of the Univerſity Calendars (which I ſuppoſe is ancient) I find in the time of Vacation Le. and Non Le. days, and after the ceſſation of the Regent Maſters Le. Fe. often to occur; but ſuch Readings, eſpecially in Divinity relating to the reading 'Biblium biblice' did not go 'pro forma.' (4)

IV. That it was a very difficult matter for any perſon to obtain a Diſpenſation to be freed from his Regency and Lecturing: an inſtance of which is, that when King Edw. II wrote (5) to the Univerſity of Oxford Jan. 18, an. reg. 12, Dom. 1318, to have Mr. Richard de Vernon Regent in Decrees freed from his reading an whole year (becauſe that he was appointed Keeper of the Spirituality of the Dioceſe of Hereford by Adam de Orleton Biſhop thereof, then ordained by the King to go to the Court

(1) B fol. 57, 74: C fol. 18 &c. et in D fol 8 &c.

(2) Inter Epiſtoles Sylv. Gyraldi, quibus titulus eſt, 'Symbolum electorum, ad Capitulum Herefordienſe,' MS, in Bib. Cotton.

(3) Mat. Parys ſub. an. 1232.

(4) Ut videtur in B fol. 46 b.

(5) R. Claus, 12 Ed. II, m. 16.

of

of Rome about ſpecial buſineſs) aroſe a great diſpute among the Regents, whether any beſides the Pope could diſpenſe with ſuch matters. There was alſo a great diſpute among them in January 1299, whether they could diſpenſe with Mr. William de Grenfeld Dean of Chicheſter, who was then in the continuation of his Lectures, that he might go to his Church and there undergo a Viſitation which Robert Archbiſhop of Canterbury then intended. But notwithſtanding the letters of the ſaid Archbiſhop to the Chancellor and Maſters, they did not, as I can yet ſee, diſpenſe with him in the leaſt for his abſence.

V. That Readers have always, eſpecially in ancient time, been frequented by Auditors, their Lectures then being accounted the chief exerciſe of the Univerſity: and therefore were never forced as thoſe of Athens and Paris to invite, or court them to their School, or beg an hour (ſuch an hour when they knew they ſhould be frequented) to read.

VI. That Lectures have ceaſed in divers generations upon various accounts; as 1. Upon diſtruſt. 2. Through violent Peſtilences. 3. Upon the falling out of Conflicts between Scholars and the Townſmen. 4. Upon denial of uſing of Privileges. 5. Upon difference with the Dioceſan &c. Which ceaſings have proved great obſtructions to the advancement of learning; eſpecially when Conflicts happen, as anciently among thoſe of Athens; when the Scholars there 'durſt not go abroad to hear the leſſons, but kept themſelves up in private places of auditory, whither Scholars were brought to receive letters.'

KING ALFRED's LECTURES.

Before I proceed to ſpeak of the public Lectures which are now in ſeveral Faculties in this Univerſity, I think it not unfit if with the ſame labour I repreſent to the Reader thoſe that have been of old with us, and from whence thoſe that are now have been derived from, or at leaſt founded according to, the ſame form and archetype. From them therefore in the firſt place, and before the reſt, do occur thoſe ancient and Royal Lectures, almoſt in every Faculty, which King Alfred did inſtitute and found about the year of our Lord 879 and endow with perpetual ſalaries,

(1) Reg. Wynchelſey fol. 274 &c.

(2) Eunapius Sardinianus in Vitis Philoſophorum, in Juliano.

to

to be received by thoſe that ſhould read them. The names of which Lectures, with the Readers, I ſhall here inſert.

DIVINITY LECTURE performed by St. Neote, a perſon much admired for his religion and learning; to whoſe zeal and endeavours in reſtoring the Schools of Oxford, that place doth owe a ſpecial part of her being. After him ſucceeded S. Grymbald, who as the firſt Chancellor and ordinary Doctor (as my authors (1) ſay) read his Lecture in the preſence of King Alfred and his Nobles—'Cujus maturitas, morum dignitas, eloquentiæ et doctrinæ ſublimitas, mire omnium permulcebat aſpectus et animos &c.' as the author of his life tells us. (2) He was born in the City of the Morini, and took upon him the habit of a Monk under Bertinus. At length his fame coming to the knowledge of K. Alfred, was by the counſel of Eldred (or Athelred) Archb. of Canterbury invited into England. The year when he came, though according to ſeveral authors 'tis uncertain, yet that of his life ſaith 'twas an. 885. But howſoever it is, he continued here (as it ſeems) ſeveral years, and read to, and taught the Scholars, till taking ſome diſtaſte at what was done by ſome of the old Students, repaired to Hyde Abbey by Wincheſter, which K. Alfred about that time had built in favour of him. After he had ſpent ſome time in England, the King would have made him Archbiſhop of Canterbury; which favour he altogether refuſing, one Pleymund or Pleghmond was preferred to that dignity on the humble deſire of Grymbald. He died at the ſaid Abbey, and was there buried, and his body being at firſt laid in a wooden cheſt, was (3) tranſlated by Ealphegus Biſhop of Wincheſter, into one of ſilver. All that I ſhall ſay more of him is, that by the perſuaſion of him and other French Doctors, the Charters which were generally before written in a Saxon character began in the time of King Alfred to be written in a French hand or a Latin character, becauſe that was accounted moſt legible to the generality of Scholars.

GRAMMAR and RHETORIC LECTURE was performed by Aſſer of St. David's, a very learned man of his time, and one much beloved by K. Alfred for his virtuous inclinations. In conſideration of which, and other great pains in matters of Religion which he had taken, he was

(1) Annales Winton. MS. Ranulph. Ceſtrenſis in Fragmento quodam Polych. MS. int. Cod. Digb. fol. 106: et in Twyn. Apol. lib. 2, § 174, 175.
(2) Anon. MS: et Leland in 1 vol. Col. p. 21.
(3) Ibid.

made

made by him Biſhop of Sherbourne, as the author (1) of St. Grymbald's life tells us. Notwithſtanding ſome there be (but thoſe are modern writers) that ſay it was that Aſſer that was uncle to the former and Biſhop of St. David's; the nephew dying an. 883, the uncle 906.

LOGIC, MUSIC, and ARITHMETIC LECTURES were read by John, a Monk of St. David's, reported by Mr. Twyne, (2) from a copy of Aſſer which he had ſeen (wherein he is ſtiled Johannes Scotus) that he interpreted the Logic of Ariſtotle and Averroes in Oxford. This is he that all authors almoſt take to be Johannes Erigena, who was a Monk of St. David's, and as ſome pleaſe (though againſt the general vogue) a Grecian born.

GEOMETRY and ASTRONOMY LECTURES read by John a Monk alſo (of whom before in the beginning of the firſt book) who is ſaid in the Annals (3) of Wincheſter to be St. Grymbald's colleague, and reported by ſome (4) to be afterward made Abbat of Æthelingey by King Alfred. He is the ſame alſo, if I miſtake not, with Johannes Monachus of old Saxony, a prieſt, and whom Ingulphus confounds with Johan. Scotus.

Theſe were the firſt laureated Lecturers as I may ſay of our Univerſity, which by the gracious favour of K. ALFRED was reſtored, and whoſe languiſhing Muſes that moſt holy and good King did by the influence of genial ſtars recall from exile and almoſt utter deſtruction. To theſe Readers or Profeſſors, ſeveral as it ſeems ſucceeded, but whether they did teach the ſame doctrine and letters to the time of Ingulph Abbat of Crowland, and thence to the coming in of the Normans is to be doubted, becauſe that nothing that I know remaineth of that matter. If the truth could be diſcovered, I verily believe that the ſaid Lectures dwindled into ordinary Lectures, which of old were had in ſo great eſteem by our predeceſſors, that not only the year was meaſured and divided by the ceſſation from, and reſumption of, them, by the Academians, but the flouriſhing or declining eſtate of the Univerſity diſcerned from the uſe of them.

(1) Twyn. ut ſupra.

(2) In quibuſdam Collectaneis. Vide APOL. Antiq. Oxon. lib. 3, § 287.

(3) MS: et Twyn. ut ſupra [lib. 2, § 174.]

(4) Flor. Wig. ſub an. 887. Rog. Hoveden in part. 1 ANNAL. fol. 241 a.

PULLEIN's

PULLEIN's LECTURES.

About the year 1134, which is the 34-35 Hen. I, Mr. Robert Pulleynb began to read (1) the Scriptures (which had for a long time laid neglected) at Oxford, to the great comfort of the Church of England and France, continuing diligently in the reading of them for five years ſpace. John Rouſe the Warwick Antiquary tells us that about the ſame time the reading of Divinity and other Sciences at Oxford (which were for a long time omitted becauſe of wars and other misfortunes) began through the means of K. Henry I, who a little before had built his Hall or Palace there, to reflouriſh. (2) Which reading though he doth not tell us by whom performed, yet in another place (3) he ſaith, 'twas by the ſaid Pulleyne, and that he read the holy Scriptures publickly in the Schools of Divinity, and that his Diſciples continued in reading both here and in Cambridge.

ORDINARY or CHAIR LECTURES.

There were two other kinds of Reading in ſeveral Faculties, which I ſuppoſe were derived from the aforeſaid Lectures, and thoſe were Cathedrales and Statæ, that is Chair, and ordinary or ſolemn Lectures.

As for the firſt, they were very ancient and were chiefly in Divinity. Roger Hoveden, as 'tis ſaid, (4) was Chair or Supreme Reader in Divinity in the reign of Hen. II. John Blound (5) alſo in the beginning of Hen. III, there being then in the Univerſity a ſtipend (6) for the reading of Divinity. John Wycleve alſo read (7) the common Lecture of Divinity for many years about the latter end of Edw. III; and after him others, even to Thomas Walden (who publickly taught Divinity from

(1) Continuator Chron. Bedæ, MS in Bib. Bod. Chron. Thom. Wyke in Bib. Cotton. A 9, 4, ſub effigie Tyberii: et alii.

(2) Roſſus in Hist. de Regibus in ead. Bib. MS, in Hen. I.

(3) Vide Twynum in Apol. lib. i, § 202.

(4) Ibid. in Twyn. lib. 2, § 282: et Baleum de Scriptoribus in edit. 1.

(5) Chron. T. Wyke, ut ſupra, ſub. an. 1232: et Mat. Parys ſub. eod. an.

(6) Baleus, cent. 3, nu. 95.

(7) Id. Bal. in lib. cui tit. eſt Myſterium iniquitatis, edit. Genev. Anglice, an. 1545, fol. 9 b.

the Chair here (as Thomas Gaſcoigne reporteth) (1) and from him to William Staplehart, Michael Tregury and others. Of which reading and lecturing, which was as I conceive according to the Pariſian mode (the ſaid Pulleyne having been partly educated there) there is a pregnant teſtimony in an ancient Epiſtle (2) of Robert Groſteſt Biſhop of Lincoln written about the year 1240, wherein he exhorteth the public Readers of Divinity in this Univerſity, that as to the hour of their Morning Lectures, they ſhould take heed 'ne a Patrum et Majorum veſtigiis et conformitate Regentium Pariſiis Theologorum, manifeſte recedatur &c.'

As for the other Lectures called Ordinary or Solemn, uſed as well by Theologiſts as Artiſts, they are alſo very ancient, and not unlikely at firſt received from the Pariſians, being mentioned in the ſame Epiſtle of Dr. Groſteſte, and adviſed by him to follow, leaſt the Academians degenerate, &c. as before. Of theſe kinds of Readings, Baleus in his ſpeaking (3) of the works of Rob. Bacon, and others inſert their Lectures and 'Lectiones Ordinariæ,' being it ſeems of ſo great account, that divers copies of them were written, to the end that Scholars might peruſe them. In our old books we have divers Statutes concerning theſe Ordinary Lectures and the Readers of them: among which is one concerning the continuation (4) of them for two years by every Inceptor in each Faculty, and another (5) that enjoineth the Lecturer not to anticipate or prorogue the reading of them, but give them their time appointed by Statute &c. Another alſo obligeth them to take their oaths to perform them in their own perſons, and without the help of another. But in proceſs of time, they being freed from that trouble, ten Inceptors were to do the buſineſs, as I have elſewhere told you. Which ten being hired by the Proctors were to be paid by them, and they by the Inceptors. Further alſo, though an hundred Inceptors proceed in one year, yet the ſame number of ten (equal to the ſeven Liberal and three Philophical Arts and Sciences) excuſeth them all for a certain ſum of money; which continueth to this day, notwithſtanding the Lecturers of ſeveral of thoſe Arts and Sciences have been (ſince thoſe ten Maſters were appointed) endowed with ample revenews.

(1) In Lexico Theologico, MS. part 1, p. 23.
(2) Inter Epistolas Roberti Groſteſte in Bib. Bod. MS, Epiſt. 110: [Bod. 312, fol. 171 a; edit. Lond. 1690, in Append. ad Faſc. rerum expetend. &c. per E. Brown, Ep. 123, p. 393.]
(3) In cent. 4, nu. 4.
(4) A fol. 102 a: B 50 a: C 21 a: D 7 b.
(5) A fol. 102 b: C 21 b: D 8 a.

LEC-

LECTURES of the TONGUES.

In the next place were thoſe Lectures of the Tongues ſettled (mentioned in the Annals an. 1317) and thoſe were of Hebrew, Greek, Arabic and Chaldaic; which for ſeveral years were read, not only in this Univerſity, but in thoſe of Paris, Bologna, and Salamanca, according to the Conſtitution of P. Clement V, an. Dom. 1311. At Cambridge there was no proviſion made for theſe Lectures, becauſe that that place was not then an Univerſity, neither in any other but what are mentioned in the Clementins. After the death of the ſaid Pope, P. John XXII wrote an Epiſtle (1) to the Univerſity dated at Avignon on the cal. of Nov. anno Pontif. 2, to the end that they ſhould have the ſaid Lectures read and ſettled, and the Readers of them have convenient ſalaries.

LECTURES of the SEVEN LIBERAL And THREE PHILOSOPHICAL ARTS.

That the reading of the ſeven Liberal Arts in Oxford is as ancient as the Univerſity itſelf I doubt it not, and that the taking of Degrees in them and Philoſophy is beyond all record who can ſpeak againſt it; but as for the endowment of the Lecture, or the reading, of them, appears not to have been till the reign of Hen. VI: for then by the inſtinct of Humphrey Duke of Glocester his brother named John, Duke of Bedford and Anjou and Regent of France, ſettled (2) a competent ſalary for the maintenance of it. A common Cheſt alſo was then appointed, called and written (3) 'Ciſta [trium Philoſophiarum et ſeptem Scientiarum liberalium;'] wherein the books, utenſils, and whatſoever belonged to the ſaid Lecture were repoſed; the cuſtody of which was committed to the Chaplain of the Univerſity, and his ſucceſſors. In what reſpect it was accounted by the Academians, their Epiſtles, (4) to both the ſaid Dukes about the year 1432 do ſufficiently tell us; wherein are expreſſed

(1) In Bib. Cotton. ſub Fauſtina, A 5, p. 7.
(2) F Epiſt. 81, et 113, &c.
(3) Ibid. fol. 54 b.
(4) Ibid. in F Epiſt. 65, 72, 81, 122, 123, &c.

great deſires and wiſhes for the ſaid Lecture and ſalary thereof, hoping withal that in due time there might be provided Schools for the entertainment of them. Which Schools being according to their wiſhes finiſhed about 1439 a Statute (1) was then made that this Lecture, or the reading of the ſaid Arts ſhould be only performed in School-ſtreet, by beginning the ſtreet from St. Mary's Churchyard, and ſo to continue it to the north end thereof, even to the lane (now ſtopped up) that leadeth from Exeter College to Catſtreet under the north wall of the City. In an epiſtle (2) to the King I find theſe words following concerning the ſaid Lecture, which ſounding high in praiſe of the Univerſity, will not I preſume cauſe me to repent of their inſertion in this place.——'Quamobrem' (ſay the Academians) 'uti in aliis Mundi Univerſitatibus et Studiis, ſingulariter aliæ pollent facultates et ſcientiæ, ita et in firmamento hujuſce almæ Univerſitatis veſtræ, Artes peculiari quodam modo ſemper coruſcaſſe et ſplenduiſſe noſcuntur. Quod ſi unquam laudis et honoris ſplendorem, vel famæ titulum, huic ſplendidiſſimæ Univerſitati, aut famoſiſſimo regno veſtro per aliquot retroacta tempora progenitorum veſtrorum Artes attulerunt, nunquam tamen magis quam his fæliciſſimis diebus veſtris, quando primum non pro vili pretio, et particulatim, ſed in privato (ut olim conſueverunt) ſed gratis integre et in publico, omnes Artes, omnes Philoſophiæ leguntur. Iſtud bonum (Chriſtianiſſime Princeps) ſub fortunatiſſimo veſtro imperio jam ſola poſſidet Oxonia; quo reliqua in toto Orbe Studia et Univerſitates carere dicuntur; quod et in ſerenitatis veſtræ gloriam ac regni veſtri decorem, haud dubium eſt quam maxime redundare, &c.'

Thus part of the ſaid Epiſtle, written in behalf of the ſeven Liberal and three Philoſophical Arts againſt the Grammarians who went about to ſubſtract an annual penſion from them, an. 1442. Whether this Lecture was endowed with a perpetual ſalary in thoſe times, I cannot certainly ſay, foraſmuch that I have ſeen no proviſion concerning that matter, and that alſo there was no collection (3) made from certain Students for the maintaining of the Readers thereof.

(1) B fol. 42 b: C fol. 121.
(2) F Epiſt. 154.
(3) Ibid. fol. 62.

THEO-

THEOLOGICAL LECTURE.

The piety of the before mentioned Duke, K. Edward IV followed by founding and endowing a Theological Lecture about the 21 year of his reign, Dom. 1481: for which the Univerſity in theſe words following (being part of an Epiſtle (1) to him) do thus render him their thanks and reſpects—'Hoc tametſi magnum efficaxque tui in nos amoris argumentum eſſe poterit, Chriſtianiſſimæ tamen tuæ intentioni nunquam ſatisfeciſſe viſus es, quin Lecturam Theologicam ſine audientium impenſis Univerſitati munificentiſſime concederes, quo nihil magis egregium, vel ad perpetuum Theologici ſtudii profectum, aut futuri meriti tui incrementum, exiſtimari poſſit; efficies hoc pacto, ut tuas Oxonias non magis in vita quam poſt mortem auxiſſe videare &c.' Thus the Univerſity: That the Members of it therefore ſhould not ſeem ungrateful for ſuch an excellent benefit received, ordained a ſolemn Anniverſary to be celebrated for him on the feaſt of St. Dyoniſe when the Maſs of the reſumption of the Maſters was ſaid. As for the firſt Reader of this Lecture, and other matters relating thereto, though I have little or nothing to ſay, yet this I muſt obſerve, that from its inſtitution, and that of the ſeven Liberal and three Philoſophical Arts and Sciences, the Theological Lecture founded by the Lady Margaret (of which I am now about to ſpeak) and thoſe public Lectures of Cardinal Wolsey, did, as we may conceive, take their firſt riſe and beginning.

MARGARET LECTURE.

Concerning the foundation of this Lecture at Oxford, Caius, the Antiquary of Cambridge, is pleaſed to tell us, (2) that it took its beginning June 8, 1508, when that of his Univerſity was alſo founded: but how much in this he erreth may be ſeen from theſe things that follow:

(1) In F fol. 143, Epiſt. 307.

(2) In Lib. 2, Hiſt. Cantab. p. 127,

Margaret

Margaret Counteſs of Richmond, (1) ſole daughter and heir to John Beaufort, Duke of Somerſet, and mother to K. Henry VII, minding to extend her bounty towards the Univerſity, and for the advancement of learning, obtained licenſe (2) of the ſaid King, March 1, an. reg. 12, Dom. 1496, to found a Lecture therein. Which being granted according to her mind, ſhe, for ſeveral years maintained a Reader without any ſettled revenew on him and his ſucceſſors. At length making a formal foundation according to law by her Charter, (3) bearing date on the feaſt of the Nativity of the bleſſed Virgin 18 Hen. VII, Dom. 1502, did then agree with the Abbat and Covent of Weſtminſter (to whom ſhe had, or did then, give divers lands and revenews) to pay to the Reader, and his ſucceſſors, of this Lecture an yearly penſion of twenty marks. For the due payment of which, they on the other ſide did, by their deed (4) dated 1 July 18 Hen. VII, Dom. 1503, bind themſelves and their ſucceſſors that it be made at Michaelmas and the Paſſover as the year goeth about: And in caſe it ſhould be behind in part or in whole by the ſpace of ſix weeks, then the Reader was to diſtrain upon their lands in the Mannours of Drayton, Weſt Drayton, Hillington, Colham, Woxbridge or Uxbridge, Willeſdon, Paddington, Weſtbourne, and Kenſington in the county of Middleſex, and in the Mannour of Hendon till the ſaid penſion, and arrears, were paid. And if they were unpaid for the ſpace of two months, then they were to forfeit toties quoties forty ſhillings 'ſub nomine pœnæ,' with a like clauſe of diſtreſs.

The ſaid annuity was conſtantly paid by the ſaid Abbey till its diſſolution 33 Hen. VIII: and then the King by his warrant of the 20 of June the ſame year ſignified his pleaſure for the continuance of this Lecture. Upon which warrant, the Chancellor and Council of the Court of Augmentation made a Decree 24 of June 35 Hen. VIII that the ſaid annuity ſhould be for ever paid by the hands of the Treaſurer of the Court of Augmentation: which being done it was confirmed by the King under the great ſeal 26 of the ſaid month Dom. 1543.

(1) [She was wife of Edmund Tudor of Hadham, half brother to K. Hen. VI, being ſon of Owen Tudor and Q. Catherine, widow of K. Hen. V.]

(2) Pat. 12 Hen. VII. part 1, in Dom. Converſor.

(3) In Turri Schol. in pyx. A A, nu. 2 et 3; et in Rot. Claus. 22 Hen. VII, in dom. Converſ.

(4) Ibid in Turr. Schol. in pyx. I I, nu. 9.

In

In the Foundation Charter of this Lecture I find 1, That ſhe willed that it ſhould be called after her own name. 2. That it ſhould be a body politic and corporate of itſelf. 3. That ſhe procured licence of Mortmain to make the Lecture capable of 20 pound per an. 4. That the Reader's election ſhould be in the Aſſembly or Convocation Houſe by the Doctors as well Secular as Regular, Inceptors and Bachelaurs in Divinity that had before ruled in Arts. 5. That he ſhould read his Lectures in the Divinity School 'cuilibet illuc venienti,' which was to be on the firſt day of every Term, and on all accuſtomed legible days, except in the time of Lent. And 6. That the ſaid Reader be choſen every two years &c.

Now as concerning this Lecture, as alſo that which ſhe founded at Cambridge, together with a public Preacher in each Univerſity (whoſe office to ſome in theſe days may ſeem ſtrange) take what is ſaid in the Tables of tenths and firſt fruits of all Colleges and Monaſteries 26 Hen. VIII running thus :

> 'Repriſæ ex fundatione Dominæ MARGARETÆ
> Comitiſſæ RICHMONDIÆ ſunt hæc.'

Memorandum quod prædictus Abbas Weſtmonaſterienſis petit allocari de xlvii lib. xiii ſol. et iv den. viz. pro elemoſyna annuali diſtributa pauperibus in die anniverſarii Dominæ Margaretæ Comitiſſæ Richmondiæ prædict. x lib. Denarii annuatim ſolvend. duobus Lectoribus Theologiæ tam in Univerſitate Oxon. quam Cantabrig. ex eadem facultate xxvi lib. xiii ſol. et iv den. et pro annuali ſolutione cuidam Prædicatori in Cantabrig. ex prædict fundat. x lib. in toto ut ſupra, cum reſpecta quouſque.'

['Item prædictus Abbas Weſtmonaſter. petit ſibi allocari pro penſione unius Prædicatoris in Univerſitati Cantabrig. per an. x libr. et conſimili Prædicatori in Univerſitati Oxon. x lib. &c.']

Thus the ſaid Record: therefore either the Lady MARGARET founded a public Preacher in this Univerſity, or elſe in the accompts of the ſaid Monaſtery, from whence the ſaid ſalary did iſſue, the Abbat did onerate his Monaſtery and himſelf, more than was juſt. But however it is, it doth from the ſaid Record appear, that we had a Preacher (who probably was the only perſon that preached in Engliſh to the Univerſity) but his office is now and long before forgotten. That of Cambridge, for the founding of which I have ſeen a copy of the Lady MARGARET's licenſe obtained

obtained of K. Hen. VII, was I am ſure not long ago remaining, whether at preſent I cannot tell. All the record we have, beſides what is already mentioned, is a Charter (1) of K. Hen. VII, dated Nov. 20, an. reg. 20; whereby he gave to the Univerſity 10 pound per an. to the end that his Anniverſary might be performed by the Members thereof in St. Mary's Church at certain times in the year. Which record, ſome think hath relation to the office of a Preacher, but for my part I cannot yet be of their mind.

As for the Readers of this Lecture I ſhall anon mention, and in the mean time caſt mine eye on the ſeries of the Cambridge Readers of the ſaid Lecture: the firſt of which that read, and by Scot in his Tables (2) is ſet down for a Reader, an. 1505, is John Fisher Biſhop of Rocheſter, though according to the time of its firſt foundation altogether diſſentaneous from the Cambridge Antiquary; (3) for he ſpeaking of the ſaid Lecture telleth us that it was founded June 6 1508 (as before) and then was appointed for its firſt Reader John Fiſher Biſhop of Rocheſter. But how much they both err, as to the Reader and Foundation of the Lecture, may eaſily be diſcerned from that which follows. Dr. Franc. Godwin (4) tells us that John Fiſher was Biſhop of Rocheſter an. 1504, being four years according to the Antiquary before the Lecture was inſtituted, and tis very unlikely that a Biſhop would leave his charge to read a Lecture. Again, as for the Lecture itſelf, it appears from the authentic Syngraph of the Lady Margaret, that it was ſigned and delivered, not as he ſaith, on the ſixth of June 1508, but on the feaſt of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, which is the eighth of Sept 18 Hen. VII, Dom. 1502; when our Margaret Lecture alſo (though licenſed 6 years before) was ſigned and given.

The Readers of our Lecture have been theſe:

I. Edmund Wylsford, Doctor of Divinity, and Fellow of Oriel College began to read this Lecture (5) on the morrow after the Trinity,

(1) In pyx. II, ut ſupra, nu. 1: et in pyx. P P fa. c. 10, 7, 8.
(2) Edit. an. 1633.
(3) In Hist. Cantab. ut ſupra.
(4) In Commentariis de Præſulibus Angliæ in Epiſc. Roffen.
(5) Reg. Coll. Mert. inchoat. per D. Rich. Fitzjames, f. 110 b.

an.

an. 1497, at what time the Lady MARGARET was diſpoſed to have it read at her own charges, as is before, in the Annals, told you.

II. JOHN ROPER, Bac. of Div. ſometime Fellow, afterward Divinity Reader of Magdalen College, is mentioned Reader of this Lecture in the Foundation Charter of the Lady MARGARET, an. 1502. The Academians made choice of him, an. 1500, as by their Epiſtle (1) to the ſaid Lady it appears; wherein, and in another (2) to a certain Biſhop they give him very honorable commendations. He was about that time Vicar of St. Mary's Church and Principal of Saleſury Hall, afterward of George Hall, Dr. of Divinity, [Rector of Whitney in Oxfordſhire] and at length one of the Canons of King Hen. VIII his College.

III. JOHN KYNTON, D. D. and of the Order of Minors, ſucceeded as it ſeems Dr. Roper, but the time when I know not. He reſigned (3) Oct. 5, 1530, died Jan. 20, 1535, and was buried in Durham College Chapel.

IV. WILLIAM MORTIMER, D. D. ſucceeded by Election, Oct. 10, 1530.

V. HUGH WESTON, D. D. Rector of Lincoln College, ſucceeded Dr. Mortimer, but the year when (unleſs in 1540) I know not. In his time, by the inſtinct of Dr. Longland, Biſhop of Lincoln, the Salary of this Lecture which was almoſt loſt (the Abbey from whence it did iſſue being diſſolved) was recovered, and by the Diploma of K. Henry VIII confirmed. (4)

VI. CHRISTOPHER GOODMAN, Maſter of Arts of four years ſtanding, and one of the Senior Students of Chriſt Church, is ſaid by ſome (5) to be Divinity Reader of the Univerſity in the reign of K. Edw. VI, about 1548; but whether they mean of this Lecture, I find not, having not as yet ſeen any thing thereof in our Regiſters for that time, which are very

(1) F Ep. 499.
(2) Ibid. Ep. 489; et in F F Ep. 1.
(3) REG. H, fol. 238 a.
(4) In pyx. A A, ut ſupra, nu. 3; et in P P, faſcic. 10. [nu. 7: dat. 2 Jun. an. Reg. 35.]
(5) Anon. de VITA Gul. Whittyngham Decani Dunelm. MS penes me A. á W. Et Nich. Bernard in VITA Jac. Uſſerii Archiep. Arm. edit. 1656 p. 42. Et Jo. Fox in ACT et MON. Eccl'iÆ, ſub an. 1556.

imperfect. [*C. Goodman* was ſometime of Braſenoſe College and admitted B. A. there.]

VII. John Smyth, B. of Div. and Provoſt of Oriel, was deſigned Reader of this Lecture about the latter end of the year 1553. The next year on the 12th of April it was propoſed to the Congregation, (1) that the Salary of this Lecture for the half year paſt ſhould be converted for the reparation of the new Schools and uſe of the Univerſity, but with this condition that the ſaid Mr. Smyth, the deſigned Profeſſor, would not read the next part of the year, forty ſhillings ſhould be paid to him from the ſaid ſalary in recompence of the pains that he had taken in this Lecture already. Three days after, the Chancellor Sir John Mason, ſending letters to the Univerſity, complaineth (2) that the ſaid Lecture had been unread a good while for lack of a fit perſon to be aſſigned thereunto, and counſelleth the Univerſity to chooſe and name a fit man for the office &c. By which it appears that either Mr. Goodman read but a little while, or elſe was but a Deputy. Howſoever it is, I am ſure that Mr. Smyth was about that time elected and ſettled in this Lecture.

VIII. Francis Babington, Doctor of Div. and Rector of Lincoln College, ſucceeded about the latter end of the year 1560, he being then Vicechancellor of the Univerſity.

IX. Herbert Westphaling, Bach. (afterward Doctor) of Divinity, and Canon of Ch. Church, ſucceeded upon the reſignation of Dr. Babington Dec. 16, 1562. (3) The 16th of Jan. following the Salary of this Lecture was by a public Decree (4) augmented with that of the Chaplain of the Univerſity, called 'Queen Mary's Chaplain,' amounting yearly to $13^{l}\ 13^{s}\ 4^{d}$. By which addition the ſaid Salary was increaſed to 20^{l} per an.

X. James Calfhill, Bac. of Div. Canon of Ch. Church, elected Feb. 18, 1563. (5)

(1) Reg. I fol. 141 b.
(2) Ibid. f. 143 b.
(3) Ib. fol. 207, a &c.
(4) [Ibid.]
(5) Ib. f. 211 b.

[*James Calfill*, firſt a Student afterward Canon of Chriſt Church, D. D. Dean or Rector of Bocking in Eſſex, and Archdeacon of Colcheſter, was nominated by Q. Eliz. to be Biſhop of Worceſter in 1570, but before conſecration thereunto, he died in the ſame year. Ath. Oxon. v. 1, an. 1570.]

XI.

XI. Edward Craddocke, Mr. of Arts, ſucceeded Dr. Calfhill Oct. 24, 1665, and the 29th of the ſame month in the ſame year took the degree of Bac. of Divinity, and the ſame year that of Doctor. In his time, viz. 1567 it was decreed, (1) that becauſe the Salary belonging to the Chaplain of the Univerſity was granted to the Lady Margaret Reader, that he therefore the ſaid Reader ſhould be bound to celebrate divine Service and public Prayers in St. Mary's Church, as often as need required: Which celebration I ſuppoſe was only at the beginning of every Term. But why this injunction ſhould be then laid upon the Reader, was doubtleſs becauſe of the paucity of Theologiſts then in the Univerſity. (2) He was by birth of Staffordſhire, became Student of Ch. Church 1552, or thereabouts, and afterwards D. D; and if I miſtake not a Writer and Publiſher of Theological books.

XII. John Williams, Bac. of Div. and Fellow of All Souls, elected upon the reſignation of Dr. Craddock July 19, 1594. [He was afterward D. D. Principal of Jeſus College, Dean of Bangor, and died Sept. 4, 1613.]

XIII. Sebastian Benefield, D. D. Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, elected Sept. 6, 1613. In his time (15 Jac. Dom. 1617) Ferdinando Lord Paget of Beaudeſert in Staffordſhire, the ſurviving Feoffee of the Lady Anne (3) Paget (who in the year 1584 granted to him and other Feoffees an yearly Rent-charge of 26^{l} 13^{s} 4^{d}, iſſuing out of divers meſſuages in St. Dunſtan's pariſh in the weſt, London, that it might be beſtowed on certain Students in Divinity that intend to take Holy Orders) made over all his truſt (4) to Dr. Goodwin, Dean of Chriſt Church, and others of the ſaid rent-charge. Which being done, they did the like to the Reader of this Lecture July 24 the ſame year, to the end that he and his ſucceſſors ſhould enjoy the ſame revenew. (5)

XIV. Samuel Fell, D. D. Canon of Chriſt Church, elected Aug. 8, 1626, upon the reſignation of Dr. Benefield made five days before.

(1) Reg. K K, f. 40 b, &c.

(2) Ut videtur in eod. Reg. K K f. 171 b.

(3) [Lady *Anne Paget* was relict of William the firſt Lord Paget. But it was *William* her Grandſon, and not Ferdinando, to whoſe diſpoſal ſhe limitted her Truſt, which was made over as above by the ſaid William Lord Paget, Ferdinando Band and William Bird, the two ſurviving Truſtees.]

(4) Ut in pix. P P, faſc. 10.

(5) [This revenue was conſtantly paid by the ſaid Family of Paget from the year 1617 till 1719, more than 100 years, ſince which time it does not appear to have been continued.]

In his time, K. Ch. I, by his Let. (1) Pat. 5 Jul. an. reg. 3, endowed this Lecture with a Prebendſhip in the Cathedral Church of Worceſter, [into which he was inſtalled in the next year 1628 on the death of Euſtache Moor (2)] and granted licenſe of Mortmain without any ſtint or limitation whatſoever: by which the Univerſity Mortmain, as to this Lecture, was diſcharged, and the Reader himſelf enabled to hold all, in and by his own name, which before he could not do. He reſigned the 10th of March, 1637, being then Dean of Lichfield. [The next year he was made Dean of Chriſt Church, where you may ſee more of him.]

XV. Thomas Laurence, D. D. Maſter or Head of Balliol College, elected Mar. 13, 1637, [and became Prebendary of Worceſter. He retired from all his preferments in the times of the Uſurpation, and died in 1657. See the Hiſtory of Balliol College, p. 84.]

Francis Cheynell, *Bach. (afterward Dr.) of Divinity, ſometime Fellow of Merton College, elected Aug.* 4, 1648. (3) [*He had been lately put into poſſeſſion of the Preſidentſhip of St. John's Coll. where you may ſee more of him.*] *He reſigned this Lectureſhip, July* 16, 1652.

Henry Wilkinson, [*Senior*] *D. D. Prebendary of Ch. Church, and about this time one of the Senior Fellows of Magdalen College, elected July* 20, 1652: *ejected from this Lecture and his Prebendſhip by his Majeſty's Commiſſioners an.* 1660.

XVI. Thomas Barlow, D.D. Provoſt of Queen's College, elected Sept. 21, 1660, [and became Prebendary of Worceſter.] He reſigned this Lecture upon his being made Biſhop of Lincoln.

XVII. John Hall, D. D. Maſter or Head of Pembroke College, elected May 24, [and inſtalled Prebendary of Worceſter June 16] 1676. Promoted to the See of Briſtol 1691.

XVIII. Henry Maurice, D. D. [ſometime Fellow] of Jeſus College, elected Jul. 18, 1691, [and became Prebendary of Worceſter.] He

(1) In pix. longa in Tur. Schol. nu. 12. [Et P 3 b.]

(2) [The Margaret Lecturers in Divinity have ever ſince held this Stall (the ſixth) on their elections without any Collation whatſoever.]

(3) [F. Cheynell *by an Order of a Committee of the Houſe of Commons dated an.* 1651-2, *was alſo continued in the Profeſſorſhip till the end of the next Act Term.*]

died

died ſuddenly at Newington near Dorcheſter in Oxfordſhire on Friday Oct. 30, 1691, [aged 44. He was Rector of Newington and was buried in the Church there. See an inſcription to his memory in Jeſus College Chapel, vol. iii, p. 588.

XIX. Thomas Sykes, Bac. of Div. [Fellow] of Trinity Coll. elected Nov. 6, 1691, [and inſtalled Prebendary of Worceſter, Nov. 18, following. He was afterward D. D. elected Preſident of his College, 1704, and died Dec. 14, 1705.]

XX. [John Wynne, D. D. Fellow of Jeſus College, elected Dec. 20, 1705, and inſtalled Prebendary of Worceſter Mar. 16 following. He became Principal of his College 1712, and Biſhop of St. Aſaph 1714. He reſigned this Profeſſorſhip Feb. 10, 1715. See more of him among the Principals of Jeſus College, p. 579.

XXI. William Delaune, D. D, Preſident of St. John's College, Rector of Chilbolton, Hants, and Preb. of Wincheſter, was elected Feb. 18, 1714, 15, and inſtalled Prebendary of Worceſter Mar. 14 following. He died May 23, 1728, and was buried in his College Chapel. See among the Preſidents, p. 546.

XXII. Thomas Jenner, B. D. Fellow of Magdalen College, was elected May 28, 1728, and became Prebendary of Worceſter. He proceeded D. D. July 11, 1729; became Preſident of his College in 1745; and dying Jan. 12, 1768, was buried in his College Chapel.

XXIII. Thomas Randolph, D. D. Preſident of Corpus Chriſti College, was elected , 1768, and became Prebendary of Worceſter. In the preceding year he had been appointed Archdeacon of Oxford. He died Mar. 24, 1783, and was buried in the Cloiſter of his College. See his Epitaph, v. iii, p. 409.

XXIV. Timothy Neve, D. D. ſometime Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, afterward Rector of Goddington, Oxfordſhire, to which he was preſented by his Society; Rector of Middleton Stoney in the ſame County, by the collation of the Biſhop of Lincoln (Thomas) and Chaplain of Merton College, was elected Mar. 31, 1783, and was inſtalled Prebendary of Worceſter Apr. 24 following. He is the preſent Lecturer 1794.]

CARDINAL

CARDINAL WOLSEY's LECTURES.

The next Lectures that muſt follow are thoſe, that were ſometimes founded by the moſt renowned Cardinal THOMAS WOLSEY, Archbiſhop of York. Of which Lectures, before I ſpeak of the Readers of them, I ſhall obſerve theſe things following:

1. That the time when he firſt of all inſtituted ſome of them (for all at once he did not) was in an. 10 Hen. VIII, Dom. 1518.

2. That the place where they read before his College was founded, was in Corpus Chriſti College Hall; for from good authority it appears that four of them did read there on ſeveral days, an. 1521 and 1522.

3. That he did not ſettle the compleat number of Lectures in the Univerſity till his College was founded, and then he ſettled only ſix, being not totally the ſame as theſe that follow.

4. That his intentions were that they ſhould all read publickly to the Members of the Univerſity in his College to be founded, and that they ſhould have Schools there to read in, and Chambers for lodging. I have ſeen a note that tells me that the deſigned place for them was the Tower at the eaſt end of the Common Hall, but how true I cannot yet diſcern. That place ſeems rather to have been for his private Lecturers which he intended to be ſettled for the Scholars of his own College only.

5. That he allowed a conſiderable Salary to every Reader out of his own purſe, and would have ſettled larger if his fall had not prevented it. The names of ſuch Lectures with their Readers that he appointed are ſuch as follow, and no more that I can yet find.

DIVINITY LECTURE. The firſt that aſcended into the Chair of this Lecture by the favour of the thrice noble Cardinal was one THOMAS BRYNKNELL, (1) a perſon of great literature, and a moſt ſkilful Interpreter of the ſacred Writt, about the latter end of the year 1518. He was before that time a Commoner of Lincoln, then of Univerſity, College; and having made great proficiency in Divinity, proceeded Doctor of that Faculty an. 1507. (2) Such reſpect had the Cardinal for him that by his means he was ſelected by the Kiug as the moſt conſiderable perſon

(1) F F Epiſt. 74. (2) REG. G fol. 47 a, 48 a.

in

in the Univerſity to write againſt Luther. There were other learned men alſo then appointed, of whom, and this Dr. Brynknell, the Univerſity in an Epiſtle (1) to K. Hen. VIII, did make this honorable mention—'Scripſit de veniis Religioſus pater Abbas Wynchecombensis (2) ea gravitate, eruditione, pietate, ut majore aut certe pari, nemo facile ſcribat alter; ſcripſit Edwardus Pouelus, Johannes Kintonus, Johannes Roperus, Thomas Brynknellus, Johannes de Coloribus, S. Th. Profeſſores, quorum opuſcula poſtquam legimus &c. ea ſane pro meritis laudavimus: editionem tamen Doctoris Poueli, tanquam præcipuam et lucidam quandam gemmam viſum eſt nobis ſelegere, &c.' Of which Doctors you may ſee more in the Annals, an. 1521. Who ſucceeded Dr. Brynknell in this Lecture, though I am not certain, yet it is probable that one Nicholas de Burgo, an Alien, did. He was Bachelaur of Divinity of the Univerſity of Parys, incorporated here (3) in the ſame Faculty Feb. 18, 1522, and two years after proceeded Doctor.

Law Lecture: The Reader of which, unleſs it was Joh. Ludovicus Vives (of whom more anon) I know not. No mention of this Lecture do I find before the Cardinal founded his College.

Medicine Lecture: The Chair of which, did Thomas Moscroffe or Musgrave, Maſter of Arts, and Licentiat in Phyſic, (4) hold, an. 1522; whether before that time I know not. He was then or a little before one of the Society of Merton College, and being noted by the Cardinal to be one of a ſingular Ingeny, was appointed by him to read this Lecture in Corpus Chriſti College. The ſame year on the 23d of March he proceeded Doctor of his Faculty, and ſome years after (as it ſeems) in Divinity. See more of him in the Faſti or Catalogue of Chancellors, an. 1523 and 1527.

Philosophy Lecture: of which, unleſs I am miſtaken, one L. B. (his name no farther appears) was Reader an. 1521. A teſtimony of this appears from part of an Epiſtle (5) written to the Cardinal thus——'cum intelleximus L. B. (6) ad tuam majeſtatem proficiſci, neceſſe habuimus

(1) F F Epiſt. 89. Vide etiam in Ep. 90.
(2) Rich. Kedermiſter.
(3) Reg. H fol. 82 b, &c.
(4) Ut videtur in H fol. 101.
(5) In F F fol. 43 b, Ep. 84. [In Bib. Bodl. Arch. A, 166.]
(6) Laur. Barber (I ſuppoſe) M. of A. and Fellow of All Souls College.

(ne

(ne parum memores videremur officii noſtri) tuam ſublimitatem literis ſalutare; ingratiſſimi profecto haberemur, ſi tam commodum internuntium tamque de noſtris Philoſophiæ tyrunculis bene meritum Profeſſorem, pateremur ad te venire noſtris literis vacuum &c.'

Mathematical Lecture: the Reader of which was one Nicholas Krache or Karche or Cracher or Kratcher (ſo many ways I find him written) (1) of whom this encomium occurs (2)—'Qui ita bonus et probus eſt, ut majore quam Mathematicorum fortuna ſit dignus, et ita ſuæ artis peritus eſt, ut ſolus iſthic artifex habere debeat.' He was born in Bavaria, commonly called Bayerne, educated in the Univerſity of Colen and Wyttenberg till he was Bachelaur of Arts. After which coming to Oxford, he was made a Member of the Society of Corpus Chriſti College by the Founder thereof July 4, 1517; then reading Aſtronomy in the Univerſity, was made Reader of this Lecture by the Cardinal. In the year 1522 he was incorporated Bachelaur, and the ſame year proceeded Maſter of Arts with us. About which time he wrote a book intituled 'Canones Horopti,' of which are three ſeveral copies that I have ſeen, having in them this note originally written with his own hand—'Anno 1520 Ego Nicolaus Kratzerus Bavarus, Monucenſis natus, ſervus Regis Henrici Octavi, juſſu illius prælegi Oxoniæ Aſtronomiam ſuper Sphæram materialem Johannis de Sacro Boſco, compoſitionem Aſtrolabii et Geographiam Ptolomæi &c.' He ſet up a very fair Dial in Corpus Chriſti College Garden, which is yet remaining; and that alſo in the ſouth Churchyard of St. Mary's Church, with the help of a certain engraver named William Eaſte ſervant to K. Hen. VIII. Of the laſt of which Dials Leland hath theſe Verſes. (3)

'Marmoreas cantat celeberrima fama columnas,
Quas claris ſtatuit maxima Roma viris,
Nec minus inſignem cantabit fama columnam,
Kratzeri artifices quam ſtatuere manus.'

(1) In H fol. 83 b, 100 a, 101 b &c.
(2) In Præfat. [Epiſt. Nic. Prukneri] ad Guidonem Bonatum de Aſtronomia edit. Baſil. 1550.
(3) In Libro ſuo de Encomiis illuſtrium virorum in Anglia edit. 1589, p. 19.

And

And going on farther in praiſe of the ſaid work concludeth with theſe two Verſes:

'Cujus ab exemplo, doctorum turba columnas
Erexit rara ſedulitate novas.'

How long he read this Lecture I know not, or whether any elſe ſucceeded him before the Cardinal fell from the King's favour. Sure I am that he lived to the year 1550, and dying ſoon after (in England I think) many of his books came into the hands of Dr. John Dee. Others alſo into the hands of Dr. Richard Forſter, an eminent Phyſician and Mathematician of London, who dying Mar. 27, 1616, were as I conceive diſperſed into ſeveral hands. To give this Krache a farther character, he was a perſon, conſidering the time he lived in, of very eminent parts, and did as deſervedly merit the Cardinal's favour as any of the Readers beſide.

GREEK LECTURE: The Reader of which was MATHEW CALPHURNE a Grecian, (1) who by the favour of the Cardinal taught the Scholars the ſame Pronunciation of that language as we now uſe. Whether WILLIAM GROCYN then taught it alſo I know not; ſure it is, that he, after he had been inſtructed in Italy by thoſe exquiſite Maſters Demetrius, Chalcondila, and Angelus Politianus, returned into England, and read (2) the Greek tongue ſeveral years to the Oxonians; about which time inſtructing Richard Croke, (3) the Cambridge Orator, in the ſaid language, he returned to his Univerſity and taught it there. After Calphurne, JOHN CLEMENT read this Lecture, who before was Rhetoric Reader, as I am now about to deliver. (4)

RHETORIC and HUMANITY LECTURE: of which JOHN CLEMENT was the firſt Reader—'Clemens meus' (ſaith Sir Thomas More (5) 'Oxonio profitetur auditorio tanto, quanto non ante quiſquam &c.' He made his abode in Corpus Chriſti College, in the Common Hall of which place he for ſome time read this Lecture.

(1) Joh. Caius de PRONUNTIATIONE Græc. et Lat. Linguæ, edit Londini, an. 1574. p. 11.
(2) Vide Th. Stapledon de TRIBUS THOMIS in VITA Mori cap. 1.
(3) Caius in HIST. Cant. lib. 2, p. 127.
(4) [Et poſteum LUPSETUS, ut videtur. Auth. Not. in Lat. Tranſl. in Muſ. Aſhm.]
(5) Stapledon in VITA Mori, ut ſupra, cap. 10. [See more of *J. Clement* in ATH. OXON. v. i, an. 1572.]

The next Reader of this Lecture, after Clement was made Greek Reader, was THOMAS LUPSET, of whom Sir Thomas More in an Epiſtle (1) to Eraſmus thus writeth—'Lupſetus noſter magno Auditorio, ſumma cum laude ſua nec minore Scholaſticorum fruge, bonas literas in utraque lingua profitetur Oxoniæ; ſucceſſit enim Johanni Clementi meo; nam is ſe totum addixit rei Medicæ &c.' The year when this Lecture was firſt read was an. 1519; for then in the beginning of March the Regent Maſters did ſupplicate (2) that they ſhould not be bound to read through the greater part of the hour appointed for them, becauſe they might be preſent at the Humanity Lectures of the Lord Cardinal. The next year ſucceeded LUPSET, being then but Bachelaur of Arts, and publicly read in Corpus Chriſti College Hall 'in Ciceronis Philippicas.' Afterward he became famous in this Univerſity, and other places of literature, and by converſation with eminent men made great progreſs in Sciences, as it partly appears in an Epiſtle (3) of the Univerſity to Thomas Lynaker, the King's Phyſician, ſome of which runs thus—'multum certe debemus venæ tuæ pro Procli globo a te nuper in Latinum converſo; quem in frequentiſſimo auditorio multa ſane cum laude hic profitetur Lupſetus; quem virum (quoniam quantus quantus eſt, id tuæ curæ totum refert) acceptum tibi gratulari neceſſe habuimus &c.' Thus partly the Univerſity, which ſeems to have been written in December 1521. His firſt years in Academical learning he ſpent in Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, as the Antiquary (4) of that place is pleaſed to report, though Baleus his contemporary, and Pitſeus, mention no ſuch thing. Afterward he went to Paris, and took there his Bachelaur's degree, and returning into England came forthwith to Oxford, and ſettled in Corpus Chriſti College, as the dates of his Epiſtles (5) to Neſenus, Leius, and Paynellus teſtify. He proceeded Maſter at Oxford an. 1521, and ſoon after became, as it ſeems, the Cardinal's Greek Reader in the place of CLEMENT.

The next Reader of this Lecture was JOHANNES LUDOVICUS VIVES, a Spaniard, who, as Pitſeus ſaith, (6) ſucceeded Lupſet therein. He was put in Fellow (though abſent) of Corpus Chriſti College by the Founder thereof, July 4, an. 1517. Afterward coming to Oxford, at the intreaty

(1) Idem Stapledon in T. Moro, cap. 5.
(2) REG. H fol. 34 b.
(3) F F fol. 44 b, Ep. 86.
(4) Caius in HIST. Cantab. ut ſupra, p. 59.
(5) In Epiſtolis aliquot eruditorum virorum; ex quibus &c. edit. Baſ. 1520 p. 53, 79. [See more of *T. Lupſet* in ATH. OXON. v. i, an. 1532.]
(6) In Æt. 16, nu. 945.

of

of the Cardinal, (1) read this Lecture (one (2) ſaith 'twas that of the Civil Law) in Corpus Chriſti College Hall, (3) to which as 'tis further ſaid (but I think ſcarce credible) the King, Queen, and Court were pleaſed to be auditors in the year 1523, the ſaid VIVES being newly incorporated Doctor of the Civil Law. (4) One he was of great learning and admired by the Academians for his eloquence, and the more, becauſe that then they were moſtly bent to the ſtudies of Humanity, and brought them into ſo great eſteem that they cauſed Degrees in Grammar, Rhetoric and Poetry to be ſolemnly taken in the Univerſity, having for many years (if not ages) been totally neglected. (5)

Thus far in brief concerning the Lectures of Cardinal WOLSEY, being a part of his endeavours for the enlarging of the glory and ſplendour of the Univerſity. But alas, with great reſentment let it be ſpoken, theſe his works of charity and noble endeavours for the propogation of the Muſes were in an inſtant brought to nothing, and all, whether by him ſettled or not, forfeited to the King. The Univerſity before had to their utmoſt endeavours expreſſed their gratitude for what he had done, and whereas they did confide on the duration of them, did partly for what was done and in hopes of future benefits, not only ſubject themſelves to his pleaſure but alſo deliver up (6) into his hands all that they had, the Univerſity itſelf and the Statutes (eſpecially thoſe concerning learning and diſcipline) by a ſolemn Decree made June 1, 1518. Furthermore alſo to ſhew the reſpect they had for his memory, inſerted his name in their RATIONALE as a chief Benefactor, an. 1528, ordaining then (7) that his Anniverſary be kept with great ſolemnity.

To conclude: there was never before ſo great an encourager of learning as this noble Cardinal was, nor any one more ready on all occaſions to ſerve the Univerſity, and defend the Privileges thereof againſt oppugners than he. Never alſo were the Scholars more unanimous to receive his benefits, nor ever more dejected at his fall; for then not only they, but all wiſe men perceived that Learning ſuffered a moſt dreadful eccliſe.

(1) Ut videtur in F F, Ep. 76, 120, 122, 131, &c.

(2) Milo Windſore in CATALOGO Academiarum Europæi Orbis; edit. 1590, p. 38.

(3) Godwinus de PRÆSUL. Angl. in Ebor. in Th. Wolſey.

(4) H, ut ſupra, fol. 106 a, et 114 a.

(5) [See more of *J. L. Vives* in ATH. OXON. v. i, an. 1554.]

(6) F F fol. 31, nu. 65.

(7) Ibid. fol. 89: et in REG. H fol. 200 a, &c.

King HENRY VIII, his LECTURES.

From what is before mentioned it appears that Cardinal Wolsey did in a manner ſettle his Lectures, but falling into a Premunire before they were confirmed by certain circumſtances of Law, did, with his College, fall, into the King's hands. Wherefore becauſe his Majeſty would not be accounted an enemy to the advancement of learning, and alſo to the Univerſity itſelf in depriving them of their Lectures, did at length after they had laid ſilent for ſeveral years (not without ſome prejudice to learning) enlarge his bounty ſo far as to provide ſufficient allowance for five, of thoſe ſeven, Lectures, that the Cardinal intended to have ſettled. But before he had any thoughts for this matter, he, in the 27 and 28 years of his reign (Dom. 1535 and 36) founded (1) in each Univerſity a public Lecture, and appointed that the reſpective Readers of them ſhould be choſen and allowed by him, and that they ſhould read what Lecture he ſhould think moſt fit to ſettle: Alſo for the maintenance of them, he, with the Parliament then ſitting, pardoned all Colleges in each Univerſity the payment of Firſt Fruits and Tenths due to him, to the end that they pay the ſaid revenew to the Readers, but with this condition alſo that the ſaid Univerſities (as alſo the Colleges of Eton and Wincheſter) ſhould celebrate two Maſſes every year for the perpetual ſafety of him the ſaid King, that is to ſay, one of the Holy Trinity on the 8 of May, and another of the Holy Ghoſt on the 8 of October. All which being agreed upon by both parties, the King made choice of a Reader in this Univerſity to read Divinity to the Members thereof, namely Richard Smyth of Merton College, who reading till the five Lectures were ſettled, was then by the King appointed to be the firſt Divinity Profeſſor. But this great favour of the King being but an eſſay of his greater bounty to enſue, annulled this Lecture, and in the year 1540 founded five Lectures in each Univerſity, viz. Divinity, Hebrew, Greek, Civil Law, and Medicine, but not ſettled or confirmed by him till an. 1546. For the maintenance of the Readers of all the ſaid Lectures, he appointed that each ſhould have an yearly

(1) F F fol. 130 a; et in quodam Reg. Coll. faſc. 14. [Vide Collect. Cur. v. i, p. Nov. fol. 145; et in Tur. Schol. in pix. P P, 188.]

Salary

Salary of 40l to be paid by the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter, then newly founded; but they finding it very troubleſome to them, did therefore by their Writing (1) dated Jul. 24, 38 Hen. VIII, Dom. 1546, make over to the King divers Manours, Lands, Rectories, Tithes, &c. with which he had partly endowed their Church, upon conſideration that he, his heirs and ſucceſſors would for ever exonerate them the ſaid Dean and Chapter of the ſaid Penſions amounting to 400l per an. Whereupon the Dean and Chapter of Chriſt Church in Oxford were by the King charged with the payment of the Salaries of the Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek Lectures, but as for the other two they are paid from the King's Exchequer. Thus in brief concerning the Foundation of the ſaid five Lectures. As for the Readers or Profeſſors of them (ſtiled in our Books 'Regii Profeſſores') the Catalogue of them follows, with the times when and what they are to read.

Divinity Professors. By the preſent Statutes they are bound to expound any part of the Scripture on Mondays and Fridays in Term time at nine of the clock in the morning in the Divinity School. The firſt that read was

I. Richard Smyth, Bac. of Div. Fellow of Merton College [and Principal of St. Albans Hall] who had been appointed (2) the firſt Reader of the Divinity Lecture founded by the King an. 1535, as 'tis before told you. The next year he proceeded Doctor of Divinity, and continuing reading till the five Lectures were founded (having in the mean time a Deputy or two to perform for him) was by the ſaid King nominated alſo the firſt Reader of this Divinity Lecture. He was at, or about, the the ſame time Reader in Magdalen College: Which Lecture, together with this, he of his own accord deſerted in the beginning of Edward VI his reign, becauſe he had publiſhed certain books againſt thoſe that endeavoured a Reformation, and that alſo he would ſhun (as ſome ſay) a public Diſputation with Peter Martyr in the Divinity School.

II. Peter Martyr, a Florentine, D. of D. of the Univerſity of Padoua, and incorporated in the ſame degree (3) at Oxford 1547, ſucceeded

(1) In Offic. vel Heteria Augmentationis.
(2) Ut videtur in Reg. I fol. 14 b.
(3) Ibid. fol. 114 b, 118 b.

Dr.

Dr. Smyth 1548. King Edward VI gave him an annuity of 40 marks, and a [Canonry] (not the Deanry, as one (1) hath) of Chriſt Church to encourage him in his labours. Which preferments he keeping till Q. Mary came to the Crown, was then diveſted of them. Not long after, having procured licence of the Queen's Council he left Oxford and went to London, and ſo to Lambeth, and obtaining his ſafe conduct of the Queen, left England and went to Straſburgh from whence he came. In his firſt Lectures he is ſaid by N. Sanderus (2) to have declared himſelf ſo much a Zuinglian in point of the Sacrament, as to give great offence to Archbiſhop Cranmer and the reſt of the Biſhops; but afterward upon notice of it, he was more moderate and conformed his judgement to the ſenſe of the then Prelates. Which whether it be true or not, certain it is that his Readings were ſo much diſliked by ſome of the Univerſity, that a public Diſputation was ſhortly had between him and ſome of thoſe that had ſuch diſlike againſt him.

Richard Smith, D. D. reſtored to his Lecture the ſecond of Queen Mary, an. 1554. Of which reſtoration and of other his preferments one Michael Reneger, ſometime Fellow of Magdalen College wrote (3) a little Poem entituled 'Revocatio Richardi Smyth.' In his exile in the reign of Edw. VI, he was public Profeſſor at Lovaine in Brabant, and upon his return not only made by Q. Mary one of her Chaplains, but alſo [Canon] of Chriſt Church in the place of Will. Walby M. A. an. 1554.

III. Friar John (or Johannes Fraterculus, as by the Proteſtants he was called) ſometime of Lincoln College, afterward Divinity Reader of Magdalen College, (4) ſucceeded upon the reſignation of Dr. Smith, an. 1556. He was born in the village of Garcia or Garcyn in Spain, and therefore ſometimes written (5) Johannes de Villa Garcia or Garcina, and being but a boy was taken into the Order of St. Dominic: ſo that profiting exceedingly under good inſtructors took the Degree of Bach. of Div. (being of the College of St. Gregory) in the Univerſity of Valladolid, and performing his exerciſe for the ſame degree here was

(1) Joſ. Simlerus in Vita et Obit. Pet. Martyris, edit. Figuri 1563 &c.
(2) In 2 lib. de Scism. Anglic.
(3) Baleus, cent. 9, nu. 73.
(4) Reg. Coll. Magd. fol. 13 b.
(5) In I fol. 156 b, 175 b, 176 a, &c.

admitted

admitted to the reading of the Sentences an. 1555, and licenſed to proceed D. D. in 1558. This was the perſon who with Dr. Hen. Sydall, Canon of Chriſt Church (a very inconſtant man in his Religion) endeavoured to perſuade Archb. Cranmer to recant when he was condemned to be burnt at Oxford. As for a character of him, you ſhall have from the obſervations of one living in his time, (1) running thus—'prælegit autem noſtra memoria in Theologia, Frater ille Johannes Hiſpanus ſcientiſſimus, cum 27 non exceſſerat annos, Platonis autem diſciplinam cyclopediam abſolviſſet: tum apud Philoſophos Oxonienſes Platonicam et Ariſtotelicam, myſticam et ſacram profeſſus eſt.'

Richard Smyth became as it ſeems Profeſſor again, an. 1559; for that year Nov. 23, were letters (2) ſent by Dr. Cox, Dr. Warner, and others of the Queen's Viſitors to the Preſident and ſixteen ſenior Fellows of Magdalen College, that 'Dr. Smyth the public Profeſſor of Divinity ſhould be choſen by them the Reader of Divinity in that College.' It ſeems that the ſaid Friar John (who was accounted 'eminent for ſanctimony of life, upright in manners and converſation, and famous for learning') leaving his place in the beginning of Q. Elizabeth, Smyth had a deſire to ſucceed him, as well in Magdalen College as in the Univerſity, but whether he compaſſed his deſigns I know not; ſure I am that the next year he was committed to cuſtody to the Archbiſhop [M. Parker] at Lambeth, aud ſoon after went to Doway.

IV. Lawrence Humfrey Maſter of Arts and Fellow of Magdalen College, born at Newport in the county of Bucks, ſucceeded in the ſecond of Elizabeth, Dom. 1560. In Q. Mary's time he was deprived of his Fellowſhip of that College, and betook himſelf to the city of Zurich, a city of the chiefeſt note among the Switzers, remarkable for the preachings and death of Zwinglius. From thence, and the correſpondence he had at Geneve, he brought back with him at his return into England, an. 1559, ſo much of the Calvinian, both in doctrine and diſcipline, that the beſt that could be ſaid of him, was that he was a moderate and conſcientious Non-Conformiſt. He was ſoon after Preſident of Magdalen

(1) Milo Windſore in Collectaneis ſuis, MS.

(2) Reg. Act. Coll. Magd. fol. 24 b.

Coll.

Coll. then Bachelaur, and at length Doctor of Divinity, [Dean of Glouceſter and of Wincheſter:] ſo zealous alſo againſt the Papiſts in his Diſputations and Readings, that he got the title of Papiſtomaſtix. After his death the Univerſity agreed (1) to petition the Queen that Dr. John Rainolds [Dean of Lincoln and afterward Preſident of Corpus Chriſti Colleg] might ſucceed him in the Lecture, but it did not, for ſeveral reaſons, take effect.

V. Thomas Holland, D. D. Fellow of Balliol College, ſucceeded Dr. Humfrey, an. 1589. He did not with ſome only ſip of learning, or but at the beſt but drink thereof, but was 'merſus in libris;' ſo that the Scholar in him drowned almoſt all other relations. He was 'alter Apollo, potens in Scripturis,' and as ſome ſay 'cum Patribus familiaris, ac ſi ipſe eſſet Pater, et cum Scholaſticis, ac ſi Seraphicus Doctor.' He had alſo a good command of his tongue, and was eſteemed by many an eloquent Orator, as a Speech or two of his extant ſhew. He was born at Ludlow in Shropſhire, died Mar. 17, an. 1611, and the 26 of the ſaid month 1612 was buried in the Chancel of St. Mary's church, Oxon: where being preſent all the Degrees of the Univerſity, Dr. Kilbie, Rector of Lincoln College, laid open to them in a Sermon the great learning and virtues of him. In his time K. James in the third year of his reign did endow (2) this Lecture with a [Canonry] of Chriſt Church and the Patronage of the Rectory of Ewelm in com. Oxon. Which Rectory being then poſſeſſed by one Will. Prichard was not to come to the Reader till he was

(1) Reg. L fol. 296 a.

(2) Pyx. long 8, et in pix. P P, Faſcic. 10.

[King James I by Letters Patent, dated Aug. 26 in the third year of his reign (1605) granted to the Chancellor, Maſters, and Scholars of the Univerſity of Oxford and their ſucceſſors, that the Regius Profeſſor of Divinity for the time being for his better ſupport ſhould for the future hold and enjoy a Canonry of Chriſt Church in Oxford, as long as he ſhould continue Profeſſor. And by other Letters Patent of the ſame date granted the Advowſon of the Rectory of Ewelme to the Chanc. &c. commanding that the Regius Profeſſor ſhall enjoy the Profits of the ſaid Rectory and alſo the Canonry.

In 1616, Jan. 31, Dr. Prideaux, then Regius Profeſſor laid claim to the Canonry then vacant by the death of Dr. Edward James, which was alſo claimed by Mr. William Piers, who had a Grant of the Canonry next to be vacant, by the King's Letters Patent, dated 6 James I, Apr. 21, 1608. The diſpute was decided in favour of the Profeſſor by the King's authority, who granted other Letters Patent, dated 14 James I, Mar. 14, 1616, reciting his former Grant of a Canonry to the Regius Profeſſor for the time being and appointing Dr. Prideaux to ſucceed to the Canonry then vacant, and to hold the ſame ſo long as he ſhould continue Regius Profeſſor.

The above Grants of King James the firſt were confirmed by Act of Parliament 10 Q. Anne, 1711.]

dead

dead, and he died not till the beginning of the year 1629, Mar. 2, and then Dr. Prideaux entred upon it.

VI. Robert Abbot, D. D. and Maſter or Head of Balliol College ſucceeded Dr. Holland Mar. 25, 1612, and became ſoon after Biſhop of Saliſbury. A perſon he was of eminent learning, as his works declare, and a more moderate Calvinian than either of his two predeceſſors were, which he expreſſed by countenancing the Sublapſarian way of Predeſtination; by means whereof he incurred the high diſpleaſure of the Superlapſarians, who, until this man came to be Profeſſor, had carried all before them without giving any ſatisfaction to thoſe who liked well of neither. [He died Mar. 2, 1617, æt. 58, and was buried in his own Cathedral.]

VII. John Prideaux, D.D. and Rector of Exeter College, ſucceeded an. 1615. [He ſucceeded alſo in 1616 to the Canonry (fifth Stall) annexed to this Profeſſorſhip. He reſigned in 1642 being then Biſhop of Worceſter. He died July 29, 1650, æt. 72, and was buried at Bredon, Worc.]

Dr. *Samuel Fell* of Chriſt Church, had a Patent for the reverſion of this Lecture. granted 3 Car. I, but never made uſe of it.

[In his time Sir Christopher Parkins ——— ——— having bequeathed an annuity to increaſe the ſtipend of this Profeſſorſhip, after an interval of ſome years the Univerſity was obliged to commence a ſuit in Chancery for the payment of the ſame; and a Decree was made in favour of the Univerſity againſt Sir William Wheeler Kt. and Bart. in confirmation of an annuity of 25^{l} per annum given to the Univerſity by the laſt Will and Teſtament of Sir Christopher Parkins, dated Aug. 30, 1620, for the increaſe of the ſtipend of the Divinity Lecturer, decreeing the ſaid Sir William Wheeler to pay the arrears due, and continue the payment of the annuity: Dated 31 May, and exemplified 3 Nov. 14 Char. II, 1662. (1)]

VIII. Robert Sanderson, D. D. ſometime Fellow of Lincoln College, [Rect. of Wyberton and Boothby Pagnell, Linc. Preb. of Lincoln and Southwell] ſucceeded by letters pat. dat. at Beverley Jul. 19, 1642. Removed from this Lecture and his Canonry of Chriſt Church by the

(1) [In Turri Schol. L. B. 26.]

Committee of Parliament for the Reformation of the Univerſity, Jun. 14, 1648.

Joshua Crosse, *Bac. of Div. and Fellow of Lincoln College, was ordered (1) by the Committee of Lords and Commons before mentioned to ſucceed in this Lecture on the day and year of Dr. Sanderſon's ejectment. Which place he holding about three months reſigned all the intereſt therein into the hands of the ſaid Committee, having neither made Speech or Lecture while he had it. It was then alſo ordered that he ſhould ſucceed in his* [*Canonry*] *of Chriſt Church; but neither took effect.* [See v. iii, App. p. 134.]

Joshua Hoyle, *ſometime of Magdalen Hall, afterward Dr. of Div. and Maſter of Univerſity College, ſucceeded by order of the Committee Sept.* 14, 1648. [*He died Dec.* 6, 1654. *See more of him among the Maſters of Univerſity College.*]

John Conant, *D. D. and Rector of Exeter College, ſucceeded towards the latter end of the year* 1654. *Ejected by the King's Commiſſioners.* [*See more of him among the Rectors of Exeter College.*]

Robert Sanderson, D. D. reſtored by the ſaid Commiſſioners in the beginning of Auguſt 1660. Soon after Biſhop of Lincoln. [He died Jan. 29, 1662, and was buried in Buckden Chancel.]

IX. William Creed, D. D. ſometime Fellow of St. John's College, made Profeſſor by the King's lett. pat. dat. Jun. 12, 1661. He [was alſo Archd. of Wilton and Reſidentiary of Sarum] died Jul. 19, 1663, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of Oxford. [See v. iii, p. 491.]

X. Richard Allestree, D. D. [ſometime Student and] Canon of Chriſt Church, ſucceeded in the month of Sept. 1663. [In 1665 he was made Provoſt of Eton College.] He reſigned [this Profeſſorſhip] May 8, 1680, [died Jan. 28, 1681, aged 60, and was buried in Eton Chapel.]

XI. William Jane, D. D. [Weſtm. Stud.] Canon of Chriſt Church, [Preb. of St. Paul's and Archd. of Middleſex] admitted (2) in Convocation held May 19, 1680. [He became Dean of Glouceſter in 1685, and Precentor of Exeter in 1704. He was alſo Treaſurer of St. Paul's. He died Feb.

(1) Reg. Viſitatorum Parliament. p. 146.

(2) [Preſented to the Rectory of Ewelm, annexed to this Profeſſorſhip as before. Reg. Conv.]

22,

22, 1706, and was buried Feb. 27 in Chriſt Church Cathedral without any memorial. *George Smalridge*, D. D. Weſtm. Student of Chriſt Church was Deputy Profeſſor from about 1700 to Dr. Jane's death. See more of him among the Deans of Chriſt Church, v. iii, p. 442.]

[XII. John Potter, D. D. Fell. fo Linc. Coll. and R. of Newington Oxon. was appointed Jan. 7, 1707.] He was inſtalled Canon of Chriſt Church Jan. 29 following; made Biſhop of Oxford 1715, and Archb. of Canterbury 1737, when he reſigned this Profeſſorſhip. He died in 1747.

XIII. George Rye, D. D. (ſometime Fellow of Oriel College) Rector of Iſlip, and Archdeacon of Oxford ſucceeded in Apr. 1737. He was alſo Rector of Ikford, Bucks, died in July 1741 at Aſtrop Wells, Bucks, and was buried at Culworth in Northamptonſhire.

Thomas Randolph, D. D. Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College (afterward Preſident of the ſame and Lady Margaret's Lecturer in Divinity) was ſometime his Deputy.

XIV. John Fanshaw, D. D. Weſtm. Student of Chriſt Church, and Regius Profeſſor of Greek, Rector of Coteſbatch in Leiceſterſhire and Vicar of Staverton in Northamptonſhire, ſucceeded in Nov. 1741; and reſigned his Greek Profeſſorſhip and alſo the Vic. of Staverton. He died in 1763 aged 66, and was buried in the Cathedral Church. See his Inſcript. v. iii, p. 474.

XV. Edward Bentham, D. D. (ſometime a Member of Corpus Chriſti Coll. where he was admitted B. A. Vice Principal of Magd. Hall and Fellow of Oriel College) Preb. of Hereford and Canon of Chriſt Church, was appointed Profeſſor May 9, 1763. He died Aug. 1, 1776 aged 69, and was buried in the Cathedral. Ibid. p. 473.

XVI. Benjamin Wheeler, D. D. Fellow of Magdalen College; Proctor in 1768; Prelector of Poetry; alſo of Natural Philoſophy; and Chancellor of the Dioceſe of Oxford; ſucceeded in Aug. 1776. He died in 1783 at Ewelme, where he was buried.

XVII. John Randolph, B. D. Weſtm. Student of Chriſt Church; Prelector of Poetry; Proctor in 1781; Regius Profeſſor of Greek; and Preb. of Saliſbury; was appointed in Aug. 1783; and then reſigned the other Profeſſorſhips. He was alſo ſoon after admitted D. D. by Diploma, and is the preſent Regius Profeſſor, 1794.]

Hebrew Professors. The next Lecture in the Foundation Charter of King Henry VIII. is that of Hebrew; the Reader of which is to unfold from the Fountain of the holy Scripture whatſoever pertaineth to the Grammar and propriety of its ſpeech, at the times appointed for him by the Statutes, viz. on Tueſdays and Thurſdays in Term time between the hours of one and two in the afternoon. As for the Readers of this Lecture I ſhall anon give you a ſeries, and in the mean time tell you of two that publicly expounded this language in the Univerſity before the ſaid Lecture was ſettled.

The firſt was Robert Wakefield, a Scholar of Cambridge, who, at the entreaties of the Univerſity, made to the King, came to Oxford about the year 1530—'hiis tamen omnibus' (ſaith the Univerſity in their Epiſtle (1) to the King) 'velut auctarium juſto cumulo acceſſiſſe interpretamur, quod tua Aula adhibuit nobis nuper e Sacellanis tuis unum D. R. Wakfeldum; hominem præter varias alias dotes in Hebraiſmo tam promptum atque peritum, et tam exacte callentem Syras, atque Arabicas literas, ut quantamvis alias eruditis, merito hic nemini ceſſerit.' At his firſt coming to Oxford he made a public Speech in Chriſt Church Hall before the Univerſity, and continued his reading here ſeveral years, as his brother or near kinſman Thomas Wakefield did at Cambridge (2) by the King's authority, beginning to read there an. 1540. [See more of R. Wakefield, v. iii, p. 429.]

After Robert Wakefield read John Shepery (Mr. of Arts, Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, and Greek Reader there) by the King's command (3) about 1537. John White Warden of Wickham's College by Wincheſter in his book called 'Diacoſio-Martyrion' (4) is very large in the commendation of the ſaid Shepreve, which for brevity I will now omit to repeat and only tell you that Leland (5) characteriſeth him to be 'Decus utriuſque linguæ.' Whether any perſon read this Lecture from the time of his death, which was 1542, till the time it was ſettled by the King I know not, unleſs 'twas Thomas Hardyng whom I am now about to mention.

(1) Wakfeldus de Hebræorum Codicum incorruptione contra Fiſherum epiſcop. Roffens. edit. ſub. fin. Hen. VIII.

(2) Ut in Offic. Rotul.

(3) Ut videtur in Præfatione Edrichiana ad Hyppolitum Ovidianæ Phædræ reſpondent. per Johan. Sheprevum edit. Oxon. circa an. 1584.

(4) Edit. Lond. 1553, p. 89.

(5) In Cyg. Cant. edit. Lond, 1658, p. 22. [*J. Shepreve* was alſo a noted Latin Poet. See Ath. Oxon. v. i, an. 1542.]

I. Thomas Hardyng, Mr. of Arts and Fellow of New College, the firſt Profeſſor of this Lecture after it was ſettled by the King. Of whom Leland the Antiquarian Poet (1) hath theſe Verſes:

'Cultor præterea ſacræ loquelæ
Hardingus numerum politus auget.'

II. Richard Bruern, Bac. of Divinity, ſucceeded an. 1548, being then, or before Fellow of Lincoln College; of whom alſo the ſaid Leland (2) ſaith thus—'Hebræi radius chori Bruernus.' He ſucceeded Pet. Martyr in his [Canonry] of Chriſt Church an. 1553. And having been before Fellow of Eton College, was choſen Provoſt thereof about the year 1561-2; but ſoon thence (as I conceive) ejected; for in that or the year following William Day ſucceeded. In the reign of Q. Mary [May 20, 1557 (3)] he became Canon of Windſor, at which place he died about the latter end of Apr. an. 1565, and was buried in the Chapel of St. George within the Caſtle there. A certain Note that I have ſeen tells me that Dr. *Peter Sotho*, a Spaniard, before mentioned, read this Lecture an. 1556, and one *Whyte* about the year 1557, and the year after *Nich. Saundèrs* of New College, but theſe I ſuppoſe were only Deputies to Dr. Bruerne in his abſence.

III. Thomas Neale, Bach. of Divinity, ſometime Fellow of New College, ſucceeded Dr. Bruerne and his Deputies an. 1559. (5)

IV. Thomas Kingsmyll, Mr. of Arts, Fellow of Magdalen College, [and ſometime Public Orator] ſucceeded Mr. Neale, 11 Elizab. Dom. 1569. But ſome years after being crazed and ſorely diſtempered in his head, the Earl of Leiceſter Chancellor of the Univerſity, wrote (5) to the Members thereof, an. 1579, that they admit of Mr. *Richard*

(1) Ibid. in Cyg. Cant.

[*T. Harding* tho' a Proteſtant in the time of K. Edw. VI, wheeled about in the next reign, became Preb. of Wincheſter, D. D. and Treaſurer of Saliſbury. In Q. Eliz. reign being deprived of his Treaſurerſhip, he relinquiſhed his other ſpiritualities, went beyond the ſeas, and died at Lovaine 1572 aged 59. Ath. Oxon. v. i, an. 1572.]

(2) Ibid. (3) [Br. Willis's MS.]

(4) [*T. Neale* had for ſome years received an yearly penſion of 10l from Sir Thomas Whyte, Founder of St. John's College, had been Chaplain to the Biſhop of London (Bonner) and Rector of Thenforth in Northamptonſhire. After he became Profeſſor he entred himſelf a Commoner of Hart Hall, built Lodgings oppoſite, joining to the weſt end of New Coll. Cloiſter, where he lived ſeveral years. Afterwards he retired to Caſſington near Oxford, where he died about the year 1590, having then at the age of 71 erected his own Monument with a braſs inſcription. Ath. Oxon. v. i, an. 1590.]

(5) Reg. KK, fol. 288 a.

Hooker

Hooker Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College to be Mr. Kingſmyll's Subſtitute; which deſire they willingly conceding to, Mr. *Hooker* was admitted July 14 the ſame year and read for ſome time with great applauſe. (1)

V. John Harding, Mr. of A. and Fellow of Magdalen College, ſucceeded Mr. Kingſmyll, an. 1591, and the next year was admitted to the reading of the Sentences.

VI. William Thorne, Mr. of Arts and Fellow of New College, took this Lecture upon him an. 1598. He was afterwards Dean of Chicheſter: [died Febr. 13, 1629 and was buried in the Cathedral there. (2)]

John Harding, D. of D. became Reader again an. 1604, afterward Preſident of Magdalen College, [and died in 1610.]

VII. Richard Kilbye, D. D. Rector of Lincoln College and Prebendary of Lincoln, became Reader an. 1610. [He died in 1620 and was buried Nov. 17 in the Chancel of All Saints Church.]

VIII. Edward á Meetkirk, Bachelaur (afterward Doctor) of Divinity and Student of Chriſt Church, ſucceeded in the year 1621. [He was afterward Preb. of Winchester.]

IX. John Morris, Bac. of Div. ſometime Chaplain of All Souls College, ſucceeded Dr. Meetkirk an. 1626. He was afterward [Canon] of Chriſt Church [1632] and Dr. of Div. [1634.] In his time (1630) Archbiſhop Laud, by the power and favour he had with the King, procured a Canonry of Chriſt Church (3) to be perpetually annexed to this Lecture. By means whereof the Hebrew and Chaldaic Tongues which few in Oxford underſtood ſome years before the ſaid time, became to be ſo generally embraced and ſo chearfully ſtudied, that it received a wonderful proficiency, and that too in a ſhorter time than a man could eaſily imagine; ſo great a ſpur the hope of honour and preferments give to Arts and Languages. [He died Mar. 21, 1648, and was buried in the Cathedral Church, in the Divinity Chapel. See his Inſcription, v. iii, p. 504.]

(1) [*R. Hooker* was afterward Rector of Drayton Beauchamp in Bucks, Maſter of the Temple, Rector of Boſcomb, Wilts, Preb. and Sub-Dean of Saliſbury; Rector of Biſhop's Bourne near Canterbury, and died in 1600. Ath. Oxon. v. i, an. 1600.]

(2) [Ibid. an. 1629.]

(3) Reg. R fol. 24 a: Et in Gest. Canc. Laud. p. 11.

X.

X. Edward Pococke, Bac. of Div. ſometime Fellow of Corpus Chriſti Coll. [and Archb. Laud's Arabic Profeſſor] ſucceeded Dr. Morris in this Lecture and Canonry of Chriſt Church in the beginning of the year 1648, by the favour of the King then a Priſoner, and afterwards of the Committee of Parliament for the Reformation of the Univerſity: Among whom was the learned Selden a friend to Pococke. [In 1651 he was ejected from his Canonry and Hebrew Profeſſorſhip. Afterward he retired to the Rectory of Childrey in Berkſhire, to which he had been preſented by his Society, and came over to Oxford in the Lent and long Vacation (during which time he lived as a Fellow Commoner in Balliol College) to read his Arabic Lecture, which he was ſuffered to keep, becauſe there was then no perſon in the Univerſity fit to perform the ſame. After the King's return in 1660 he was reſtored, and created D. D. by Diploma. He died Sept. 10, 1691, and was buried in one of the North ailes of Chriſt Church Cathedral. See the Inſcript. p. 477.]

[XI. Roger Altham, B. D. Weſtm. Student of Chriſt Church, ſucceeded Nov. 14, 1691. He proceeded D. D. 1694: removed 1697.

XII. Thomas Hyde, D. D. of Queen's College, Head Keeper of the Bodleian Library, Preb. of Sarum, Archd. of Glouceſter, Archb. Laud's Profeſſor of Arabic, ſucceeded July 19, 1697. He died in his lodgings at Chriſt Church Feb. 18, 1702, and was buried at Hanborough in the county of Oxford.

XIII. Roger Altham, D. D. was again appointed Mar. 12, 1702. He died Aug. 15, 1714, aged about 66, and was buried in the north aile joining to the Choir in Chriſt Church Cathedral. See the Inſcript. p. 501.

XIV. Robert Clavering, D. D. (ſometime M. A. of Lincoln College, and afterward Fellow of Univerſity Coll.) Chapl. to the Archb. of Cant. and Dean of Bocking appointed May 1715. He became Dean of Hereford and Biſhop of Landaff 1724, and was tranſlated to Peterborough 1729. He held alſo the Rectory of Marſh Gibwin, Bucks, and died 1747, July 20.

XV. Thomas Hunt, D. D. Fellow of Hertford College, and Archb. Laud's Profeſſor of Arabic, had the appointment in Aug. 1747. He died Oct.

Oct. 31, 1774, aged 78, and was buried in the north aile joining to the body of the Cathedral of Chriſt Church. See the Inſcript. p. 478.

XVI. Richard Browne, D. D. ſometime Fellow of Trinity College, Rector of Launton, Oxfordſhire; Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic; ſucceeded in Nov. 1774. He died Mar. 20, 1780, aged 68, and was buried near his predeceſſor. Ibid.

XVII. George Jubb, B. D. Weſtm. Student of Chriſt Church; Principal Regiſter of the Prerog. Court of Canterbury; and Archd. of Middleſex 1779; ſucceeded Apr. 7, 1780, and ſoon after proceeded D. D. He became Preb. of St. Paul's and Chanc. of York 1781, died Nov. 12, 1787, aged 70 and was buried in the north aile next the Choir in the Cathedral. Ibid. App. p. 308.

XVIII. Benjamin Blayney, firſt a Member of Worceſter College where he proceeded M. A. afterward Fellow of Hertford College, B. D. and Rector of Polſhott, Wilts; was inſtalled Dec. 7, 1787. He proceeded D. D. Dec. 10, following, and is the preſent Regius Profeſſor 1794.]

Greek Professors. They are to read on Wedneſdays and Saturdays in Term time between the hours of one and two in the afternoon, theſe books or any part of them following, viz. Homer, Demoſthenes, Iſocrates and Euripides, or any other books that pertain to the Grammar and propriety of its ſpeech. What Readers did interpret before this Lecture was ſettled by K. Hen. VIII I am not certain; yet an author (1) is pleaſed to tell us that John Clement, one of the Cardinal's Readers, did read it, but how true his report is, I cannot conceive. Sure I am that Nich. Harpisfeild, whom I am about to mention, read this Lecture ſeveral years before the ſettlement thereof.

I. Nicholas Harpisfeild, Bac. of the Civil Law, and Fellow of New College, became the firſt Reader of this Lecture: Of whom thus Leland (2) gives you his character:

(1) Pits. in Lib. de Scriptorib. Angl. æt. 16, nu. 1018.

(2) In Cyg. Cant. ut ſupra.

[*N. Harpesfeild* proceeded D. C. L. 1553, practiſed in the Court of Arches, was made Archd. of Cant. 1554, deprived by Q. Mary for being married, was afterward impriſoned by Q. Eliz. for denying her ſupremacy over the Church, for more than 20 years, and died in 1583. Ath. Oxon. v. i, an. 1583. Archb. Parker had the cuſtody of him, and kindly employed him in compiling his Eccl. Hiſt. Tanner Bibl. Brit. p. 380.]

'Harpesfeldus

'Harpesfeldius Atticæque Linguæ
Interpres facilis, disertus, aptus.'

II. Giles Lawrence, Bac. of Law, and Fellow of All Souls College succeeded in the year 1548.

III. George Etheridge or Ethrygge, M. of A. Bach. of Physic, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and sometime Pupil to John Shepery before mentioned, succeeded about the year 1553. (1)

Giles Lawrence became Reader [again] in 1559. He was born in Gloucestershire, admitted Scholar of Corpus Christi College with John Jewell an. 1539. In the year 1542 he was chosen Fellow of All Souls and in the reign of Q. Elizabeth (viz. an. 1579) became Doctor of the Law, and about the same time (if not happily before) Archdeacon of Wiltshire; (2) in which dignity he wrote and published certain books, as I have been by some informed. A certain author (3) of no mean fame tells us that he was "the light and ornament of this University; that he was brought up and nourished in the bosom of Pallas, and that into him, as also into Barthelm. Dodington, the ornament of Cambridge, 'natura et indefessum quoddam studium, omnes Græcas divitias infuderit et collocarit &c."

IV. John Harmar, M. of A. Fellow of New College, succeeded Dr. Lawrence an. 1585. [He became Proctor in 1587; Chief Master of Winchester School for nine years, Warden of the College there 17 years, and at length D. D. See his Epitaph in New College Chapel, v. iii, p. 200.]

V. Henry Cuffe [sometime Fellow of Trinity College] M. of A. [afterward] Fellow of Merton College, became Professor 32 Eliz. Dom. 1590. He before read Greek to the Scholars of Queen's College in their Common Refectory. [In 1588 he was Proctor, where see more of him.]

VI. John Perin, D. D. Fellow of St. John's College, succeeded 39 Eliz. Dom. 1597. He was afterward [1604] Canon of Christ Church, and dying May 9, 1615, was buried in one of the north ailes adjoining to the Choir [but without any memorial.]

VII. John Hales, [sometime a Scholar of Corpus Christi College of the Diocese of Bath and Wells, born at Bath] M. A. Fellow of Merton

(1) [*G. Etheridge* afterward practised Physic in Oxford and was living an ancient man in 1588. Ibid. an. 1588.]

(2) [*G. Laurence* became Archd. of Wilts Sept. 18, 1564: and was in being in 1584. Ath. Oxon. Fasti v. i, an. 1578.]

(3) Ed. Grant in Ep. Ded. ad Græcæ Ling. Specil. an. 1575.

College, and Deputy Reader for Dr. Perin, ſucceeded an. 1615, by virtue of the King's Grant of the place dat. 5 Sept. an. Reg. Jac. 10, Dom. 1612. He was afterwards one of the Fellows of Eton College, and Canon of Windſor, [1639: but was ejected from both places by the Parliament in the beginning of the Rebellion. He died May 10, 1656, aged 72, and was buried in Eton College Church Yard.]

VIII. John Harris, Bac. of Div. Fellow of New College, [and Proctor in 1617] ſucceeded Mr. Hales an. 1619. He was afterward Preb. of Wincheſter, Dr. of Divinity, and at length Warden of the College there. [See among the Proctors.]

IX. John South, LL. B. Fellow of New College, ſucceeded an. 1622. He was afterward Vicar of Writtle in Eſſex and Precentor of Saliſbury. He died and was buried at Writtle in the month of Aug. 1672.

X. Henry Stringer M. of A. and Fellow of New College, ſucceeded an. 1625, [was Proctor 1630] and upon the death of Dr. Pinke became Warden of his College. *Joſeph Crowther*, M. of A. and Fellow of St. John's College, had a Patent to ſucceed him, but did not, being diſinabled by the Viſitors appointed by Parliament.

John Harmar, *M. of A. ſometime one of the Demies of Magdalen College, ſucceeded by the authority of the Committee for the Reformation of the Univerſity* an. 1650. (1)

XI. Joseph Crowther, D. D. Fellow of St. John's College, ſucceeded by virtue of the Patent before mentioned in Auguſt 1660. [He became Principal of St. Mary's Hall in 1664, and ſoon after reſigned this Profeſſorſhip. See more of him in the Hiſt. of that Hall.]

XII. William Levimz, M. of A. and Fellow of St. John's College, ſucceeded Dr. Crowther Nov. 24, 1665. [He proceeded Dr. of Phyſ. became Preſident of his College &c. and died Mar. 3, 1697.]

XIII. [Humphry Hody, D. D. ſometime Fellow of Wadham College, ſucceeded in 1698. He was alſo Chaplain to Drs. Tillotſon and Teniſon, Archbiſhops of Canterbury; and became Archdeacon of the dioceſe of Oxford in 1704. He reſigned this Profeſſorſhip in 1705; died Jan. 20, 1706, and was buried in Wadham College Chapel.

(1) [J. Harmar ~~*was ſometime Uſher at the School adjoining Magd. Coll. Under Maſter of Weſtm. School, Maſter of the Free School at St. Albans Hertfordſhire.*~~ *He was alſo Rector of Ewhurſt, Hants* 1659. *But loſing thoſe two places after the Reſtoration he retired to Steventon in Hampſhire, and died there Nov.* 1, 1670. Ath. Oxon. v. ii. 1670.]

XIV.

XIV. Thomas Milles, B. D. (ſometime of Wadham College, afterward Vice Principal of Edmund Hall) Chaplain of Chriſt Church, was appointed in 1705. He became Biſhop of Waterford and Liſmore 1707, when he reſigned this Profeſſorſhip. He died in 1740.

XV. Edward Thwaytes, M. A. Fellow of Queen's College ſucceeded in Mar. 1707. He died Dec. 11, 1711, at Littlemore, and was buried in the Chancel of Eifley Church near Oxford.

XVI. Thomas Terry, M. A. Weſtm. Student of Chriſt Church, and Proctor in 1708, ſucceeded in Feb. 1712. He proceeded D. D. and was made Canon of Chriſt Church in 1713; and died at Bath, Sept. 6, 1735, aged 59. See an Inſcription to his memory in Chriſt Church Cathedral, p. 500.

XVII. John Fanshaw D. D. Weſtm. Student of Chriſt Church, ſucceeded in 1735. He reſigned in 1741, on his appointment to be Regius Profeſſor of Divinity.

XVIII. Thomas Shaw, D. D. ſometime Fellow of Queen's College, and Principal of Edmund Hall in 1740, was appointed to this Profeſſorſhip in 1741. He died at Bramley, Hants, 1751, and was buried in the Church there, of which he was Rector.

XIX. Samuel Dickens, M. A. Weſtm. Student of Chriſt Church, and Proctor 1751, ſucceeded in the latter end of the ſame year; and became afterward D. D. Preb. and Archdeacon of Durham; and Official to the Dean and Chapter of Durham. He reſigned this Profeſſorſhip in 1763, and died in 1791.

XX. William Sharp, D. D. Weſtm. Student of Chriſt Church, who had been Principal of Hertford College a few years, was appointed in 1763. He died in Chriſt Church Mar. 5, 1782, and was buried in the Cathedral.

XXI. John Randolph, M. A. Weſtm. Student of Chriſt Church, Prelector in Poetry 1776, and Proctor in 1781, ſucceeded in 1782, and was admitted B. D. in the ſame year. He became the King's Profeſſor of Divinity, Canon of Chriſt Church, and D. D. by Diploma 1783, when he reſigned this Profeſſorſhip.

XXII. William Jackson, M. A. Weſtm. Student of Chriſt Church, was appointed in 1783, and admitted B. D. He is alſo Prebendary of Southwell and York; Preacher at Lincolns Inn, Rector of Beeford, Yorkſhire, and is the preſent Regius Profeſſor 1794.]

Law Professors. According to the Statutes they are to read and expound on Tueſdays and Fridays in Term time at ten of the clock in the morning any part of the body of the Civil Law; but eſpecially thoſe Titles which do conduce moſt to the uſe and practice of it in this kingdom. As for the Readers of this Lecture, there have been ſeveral before its ſettlement, that had ſome kind of ſalary from the King; among whom were Henry Cole, LL. D. Fellow [and afterward Warden] of New College as Leland (1) ſeems to intimate in his reſpective characters of Oxford Profeſſors about the latter end of Hen. VIII: then John Story, LL. B. as I am now about to tell you.

I. John Story Bac. (afterward Doctor) of the Laws, educated in Academical learning in an ancient Hoſtle for Civilians called Henxſey Hall, afterwards Principal of that called Broadgates, both in St. Aldate's pariſh, was Reader of this Lecture ſeveral years before it was ſettled, but in conſideration of the ſervice of him the ſaid John, performed at the ſeige of Bologne in Picardy, in the adminiſtration of the Civil Law under the Lord Marſhal there, the King did renew his former Grant in form of Letters patent for the term of life of the ſaid John, an. 1546, or thereabouts, joining with him for his eaſe Mr. *Robert Weſton* Fellow of All Souls College. Afterward Q. Mary, in the firſt year of her reign did renew his Patent (2) again, joining with him therein Mr. *William Aubrey*, to whom he reſigned [being made Dean of the Court of Arches.] As for Mr. *Weſton* he was the chief man that read the Lecture, being then Principal of Broadgates, and Chancellor of Exeter; but leaving it in the reign of Q. Mary, became Doctor of the Civil Law, Dean of the Arches [Dean of Wells] and at length one of the Lords Juſtices and Chancellor of Ireland. As for *Story* he lived many years after, but being found guilty of treaſon againſt Q. Elizabeth ſuffered death at Tyburn an. 1571, June 1.

II. William Aubrey, LL. B. Fellow of All Souls College, ſucceeded Dr. Story Oct. 7, 1553; and the next year proceeded Doctor in his Faculty. He was afterwards Judge of the Court of Audience to the

(1) In Cyg. Cant. ut ſupra.

(2) Ut in quodam libro in Offic. Recept. 1 Mariæ term. Mich.

Archbiſhop

Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Vicar General throughout his Province, Chief Judge belonging to the King's Army at St. Quintin's in Picardy, one of the Council for the Marches of Wales, Maſter of the Chancery, and of the Requeſts to Q. Elizabeth. A perſon he was of exquiſite learning, ſingular prudence, and affable converſation: He died July 23, 1595, and was buried in the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, whoſe monument was quite defaced by the dreadful fire that hapned in London in the beginning of Sept. 1666.

III. William Mowse, commonly called Mosse, Doctor of Civil Law, ſucceeded an. 1554, about the latter end of the year; but whether in his own right, or that of Dr. Aubrey, I am uncertain. One of both his names, and Dr. of LL. was Maſter of Trinity Hall in Cambridge; whether the ſame with this I know not. *W. Mouſe* proceeded D. of Civil Law 1552 at Cambridge.

IV. John Gryffith, Bac. of Law, Fellow of All Souls College, ſucceeded Feb. 23, 1558. He proceeded Doctor in his faculty four years after, being then Principal of New Inn.

V. Robert Lougher, commonly called Loffer, Dr. of the Civil Law and Fellow of All Souls, became Profeſſor Jan. 10, 1565. He was afterward Chancellor of Exeter and York. [In May 1577 he was conſtituted Official of the Conſiſtory of Edwin Sands, Archb. of York, and his Vicar General in ſpirituals, being then a Civilian belonging to the Arches. He died in the beginning of June 1583. Ath. Oxon. v. i, Faſti, 1564.]

VI. Griffyn Lloyd, Doctor of Law, and Fellow of All Souls College, [and now Principal of Jeſus College] ſucceeded, 19 Elizab. 1577. [He was alſo Chancellor to the Biſhop of Oxford;] died Nov. 26, 1586, and was buried at St. Bennet's Church by Paul's Wharf in London. One *Francis James* LL. D. Fellow of the ſaid College, and Brother to Dr. James Biſhop of Durham (afterward one of the Maſters of Chancery, and Chancellor of Wells) had a patent to ſucceed him, but never made uſe of it.

VII.

VII. Aubrey Gentilis, an Italian born, educated moſtly in the Univerſity of Perugia, where being made Doctor of the Civil Law, an. 1572, ætat. 21, ſoon after left his country for Religion's ſake, and coming into England found relief from ſeveral noble perſons in London. But being deſirous to lead an Academical life, was upon his application to Robert Earl of Leyceſter, Chancellor of the Univerſity, commended to the Vicechancellor and certain Doctors, who receiving him kindly, did not only according to the Chancellor's deſire incorporate him Doctor in his own Faculty an. 1580, but with ſeveral Colleges, allowed him yearly a comfortable ſubſiſtence. At length this Lecture being void, the Queen beſtowed it upon him, June 8, 1587. So that being ſettled he publiſhed various books, which ſpeaking him excellent among the learned, excuſeth me at this time to give you any other encomium than this, that he was a grace to his profeſſion, a zealous Proteſtant, and an ornament in his time to the Univerſity. He died in 1609, and was buried, if I miſtake not, in the Cathedral of Chriſt Church; in which Houſe, as alſo in Corpus Chriſti College, he lived ſome years as a Commoner.

VIII. John Budden, Doctor of Law, and Principal of New Inn, ſucceeded 10 Apr. 9 Jac. Dom. 1611. [See more of him in New Inn Hall, v. iii, p. 680.] In his time (Mar. 20, 1617) K. James endowed this Lecture with the Prebend of Shipton by Burford in com. Oxon. belonging to the Church of Saliſbury. [He died in Broadgates Hall June 11, 1620, and was buried in St. Aldate's Church in the Chancel.]

IX. Richard Zouch, Doctor of the Civil Law, and Fellow of New College, ſucceeded an. 1620; and was preſented to the ſaid Prebendſhip by the Univerſity Feb. 25, 1632, then void by the death of George Proctor. [He was afterward Principal of St. Albans Hall. See the Hiſt. of that Hall, vol. iii, p. 658.]

X. Giles Sweit, Doctor of the Civil Law, ſometime a Student in St. Mary's Hall, and Oriel College, ſucceeded about the beginning of the year 1661: Began to read Jun. 26. [He ſucceeded alſo to the Principality of St. Albans Hall, was Official of the Arches, Dean of the Peculiars, and a Knight by favour of K. Ch. II. He died Sept. 13, 1672, and was buried on the ſouth ſide of the body of the Church of Barnelmes in Surry.]

XI.

XI. Thomas Bouchier, Fellow of All Souls College, D. C. L. became Profeſſor Nov. 8, 1672. [He was afterward Principal of St. Albans Hall, Commiſſary to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Archdeacon of Lewis. He reſigned this Profeſſorſhip in 1712, and died in May 1723, aged 80.]

XII. [James Bouchier, Fellow of All Souls College, and D. C. L. ſucceeded in 1712, and was alſo appointed Principal of St. Albans Hall on the death of his father, in 1723. He died Aug. 19, 1736.

XIII. Henry Brooke, Fellow of All Souls College and D. C. L. ſucceeding, was preſented to the Preb. of Shipton Nov. 18, 1736. He died 1752, Mar. 23, aged 55, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Oxford.

XIV. Robert Jenner D. C. L. of Trinity College, appointed Profeſſor, was preſented to the ſaid Prebend May 4, 1754. He died June 5, 1767 and was buried at or near Letherhed, Surrey.

XV. Robert Vansittart, Fellow of All Souls College, Bar. at Law, and D. C. L. ſucceeded and was preſented to the ſame Prebend July 20, 1767. He died in his College Jan. 31, 1789, and was buried in the Chapel.

XVI. Hon. Thomas Francis Wenman, Fellow of All Souls College, Bar. at Law, D. C. L. Deputy Steward and Keeper of the Archives in the Univerſity, ſucceeding, was preſented to the Prebend of Shipton June 26, 1789. He is the preſent Regius Profeſſor 1794.]

Medicine Professors—are to read on Tueſdays and Fridays in Term time either Hypocrates or Galen, at eight of the clock in the morning in the School appointed for the Faculty.

I. John Warner, Dr. of Phyſic, Warden of All Souls College, having undergone the public Lecturer's place of Medicine for above 12 years, was appointed by the King the firſt Profeſſor, and had for his ſubſtitute in K. Edward's reign Mr. *Thomas Francis*. To the ſaid Warner and his ſucceſſors the King by his Letters pat. dated Mar. 22,

an.

an. reg. 27, gave licence and liberty to examine all ſuch that were to proceed in, or practice the Faculty of Medicine; which Letters were publicly read in a Congregation of Regents and Non Regents Apr. 27, 1536. See in the Annals, an. 1535.

II. Thomas Francis of Chriſt Church, firſt a Student in Divinity, then in Phyſic, and at length Doctor of that Faculty, ſucceeded Dr. Warner May 21, 1554. He is written 'Medicinæ Publicus Profeſſor,' an. 1551. (1) He was afterward Provoſt of Queen's College and Phyſician to Q. Elizabeth.

III. Walter Bailey, Bach. of Phyſic, and Fellow of New College, became Profeſſor Nov. 8, 3 Elizab. Dom. 1561. See his Epitaph in New College. [He died Mar. 3, 1582, in the 63 year of his age.]

IV. Anthony Aylworth, Dr. of Phyſic, Fellow of New College, ſucceeded Dr. Bailey, Jun. 29, 24 Eliz. Dom. 1582. See his Epitaph in that College. [He died Apr. 18, 1619, aged 70.]

V. Barthelmew Warner, Dr. of Phyſic, of St. John's College, [and Superior Reader of Lynaker's Lecture] ſucceeded Jun. 11, 39 Eliz. Dom. 1597. Buried in Magdalen Pariſh Church in the north ſuburbs of Oxford Jan. 26, 1618, near Anne Dobſon, his ſometime wife.

VI. Thomas Clayton, Dr. of Phyſic, firſt of Glouceſter Hall, then of Balliol College, became Profeſſor, upon the reſignation of his father-in-law Dr. Warner, Mar. 9, 1611. He was afterward Principal of Broadgates Hall, then [the firſt] Maſter of Pembroke College, and dying Jul. 10, 1647, was buried in the Chancel of St. Aldate's Church in Oxford the 13 of the ſame month. In his time, viz. an. 1617, K. James gave the Maſterſhip of the Hoſpital of Ewelme in Oxfordſhire, when void to the Univerſity of Oxford, to the end that they give it to the Reader of this Lecture, and his ſucceſſors. So that the ſaid Hoſpital falling void 1628 they gave it to this Reader, (2) whoſe ſucceſſors enjoy it to this day.

(1) Ut in Reg. I f. 128 b.

(2) [Reg. R 24, fol. 6 a.]

VII.

VII. Thomas Clayton, Dr. of Phyſic, lately Fellow of Pembroke College, ſucceeded his father by Patent for reverſion of the place, 1647. He reſigned being Warden of Merton College. [See v. iii, p. 12.]

VIII. James Hyde, Dr. of Phyſic, Principal of Magdalen Hall, became Profeſſor in the month of Apr. an. 1665. Died May 7, 1681, and was buried in the Church of St. Peter in the eaſt.

IX. John Luffe, Dr. of Phyſic, ſometime of Trinity College, afterward of St. Mary's Hall, became Profeſſor by the King's Let. pat. dat. Jun. 23, 1681. Admitted in Convocation Jul. 1, following. [He died Sept. 7, 1698, aged 53, and was buried in Merton College Chapel. Ib. p. 31.]

[X. Thomas Hoy, D. M. Fellow of St. John's College, and who practiſed Phyſic at or near Warwick, ſucceeded Oct. 14, 1698.
He died in Jamaica.

XI. Joshua Lasher, D. M. Fellow of St. John's College, who had been Deputy to Dr. Hoy, became Regius Profeſſor in 1718. He died Mar. 29, aged 82, and was buried in the Chancel of St. Aldate's Church in Oxford.

XII. William Beauvoix, D. M. ſometime Fellow of Pembroke College, ſucceeded Apr. 22, 1729. He died Feb. 3, 1730.

XIII. William Woodford, D. M. Fellow of New College, and of the College of Phyſicians in London, ſucceeded Apr. 2, 1730. He died at Bath in Nov. 1758, aged 80.

Evans Pitt, D. M. of Chriſt Church, was nominated to ſucceed, but died before his confirmation, in his way to London, and was buried in St. Aldate's Church here.

XIV. John Kelly, D. M. Student of Chriſt Church ſucceeded Apr. 16, 1759. He died at Briſtol in Aug. 1772, and was buried in the Church at Ewelm, near Oxford, where there is a monument to his memory.

XV. William Vivian, D. M. Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, being appointed in Aug. ſucceeded Nov. 20, 1772; and is the preſent Regius Profeſſor of Medicine 1794.]

LYNACRE's LECTURES.

The next Lectures that I find endowed are thoſe of THOMAS LYNACRE D. M. ſometime Fellow of All Souls College, afterward Phyſician to K. Hen. VIII; (1) who at the time of his death, an. 1524, (2) enfeoffed Sir Thomas More, Knight, Cuthbert Tunſtall Biſhop of London, Dr. John Stokeſley afterwards Biſhop of the ſaid place, and one John Shelley a Lawyer, with certain lands called [Frognall and] Tracyes, in Kent, for the maintenance of two Phyſic Lectures in Oxford, and one in Cambridge. But as for the ſettlement of thoſe in this Univerſity they were not performed till divers years after LYNACRE's death; for what by the troubles that aroſe upon account of religion, that enſued, and thoſe that ſome of the Feoffees did endure even to death and deprivation, there was nothing done in the matter till 3 Edw. VI; and then Cuthbert Tunſtall, who was about that time deprived of his Biſhopric of Durham (for from London to that place he was before tranſlated) and the ſole ſurvivor of the Feoffees, reſolving without any further delay to ſettle them, did at the entreaties of Dr. Rainolds, Warden of Merton College, and ſome others, ſettle thoſe that were for Oxford, in the ſaid College, with the lands deſigned by the FOUNDER for the maintenance of the ſaid Lectures. At the ſame time alſo a Compoſition (3) being drawn up between the ſaid Biſhop on the one part and the ſaid College on the other, dated the tenth of Dec. 3 Edw. VI, it was then among other matters covenanted that the Readers of the ſaid Lectures ſhould expound and read in the public Refectory of the ſaid

(1) ['*T. Lynacre* by his cloſe retirement at All Souls improved himſelf very much in Literature, and in few years after much more by his Travels into Italy, where taking, I ſuppoſe, the Degree of Doctor of Phyſic, became intimate with perſons famous for learning there. The chief Cities of his reſidence were Rome and Florence; at the laſt of which places, being countenanced by Laurence Medicis Duke thereof, had for his inſtructors Demetrius and Politian; and at Rome he became familiar with the learned Hermolaus Barbarus, who directed him very freely in his ſtudies. After his return into his own country, he was incorporated D. of Phyſ. in this Univerſity, read a ſhaggling Lecture in that Faculty, became Tutor to Prince Arthur, and to his Princeſs Katherine for the Italian tongue, Phyſician to K. Hen. VII (as ſome ſay) afterwards to K. Hen. VIII; one of the chief Founders of the College of Phyſicians (of which he was the firſt Preſident 1518) and at length in holy Orders, and a Prieſt.' The meetings of the Phyſicians were firſt held at his houſe in Knighteriders ſtreet, which he bequeathed at his death to the Society and their ſucceſſors for a College and Library. After he entred into holy Orders he was collated in 1509, to the Rectory of Merſham in Kent, which he ſoon afterwards reſigned; the ſame year he was inſtalled a Preb. of Wells; in 1517 Preb. of the Chapel of St. Stephen, Weſtminſter; in 1518 Preb. and next year Precentor of the Church of York; beſides which he had other Preferments in the Church. He died of the ſtone, with great pain and torment on Oct. 20, 1524, æt. 64, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral before the rood of the north door, where a Monument was ſeveral years afterwards erected to his memory by Dr. Caius. ATH. OXON. v. i. an. 1524: Haſted's HIST. of Kent, v. 2, p. 556.]

(2) [See the King's Licenſe in Rymer's FÆDERA Vol. XIV p. 25, Pat. 16 H. VIII p. 1, m. 17: 1524.]

(3) In REG. antiq. Coll. Mert. fol. 330 b. Vide etiam in Lib. STATUT. ejuſdem Coll. in manibus Viceccuſt. fol. 18.

College

College to any of the Univerſity that would pleaſe to be their auditors out of the books of Galen and Hypocrates.

Of theſe Lectures and Lecturers I ſhall obſerve:

1. That thoſe of this Univerſity were for ſome time read in the life time of the FOUNDER, and a certain yearly penſion was by him conſtantly paid to the Readers, as an Epiſtle (1) of the Academians to him the ſaid FOUNDER doth teſtify.

2. That the monies due to the Readers were paid by the Feoffees till the Compoſition was made.

3. That they the ſaid Readers were choſen by the Feoffees ſo long as any of them lived, which was till the beginning of Q. Elizabeth.

4. That ſeveral eminent perſons read the ſaid Lectures in the Schools, before they were ſettled in Merton College; but their names though they appear not, yet it is probable that THOMAS MUSGRAVE and JOHN CLEMENT before mentioned were of the number.

5. That the Feoffees did intend to entruſt the Univerſity with the Lectures, and the revenews thereof, to ſo order and contrive them as they ſhould think moſt convenient; but the ſaid Univerſity falling much into decay in the time of Edw. VI, they therefore ſettled them in Merton College; and eſpecially for this reaſon, that Dr. Rainolds had then a great influence on Dr. Tunſtall, and that alſo there were more Phyſicians in that Houſe than in any other in the Univerſity.

6. That the ſaid College have the chooſing and rechooſing the ſaid Lecturers every three years from the number of their own Society, and in defect of ſuch, from any other College or Hall in the Univerſity.

7. That the allowance to the Superior Lecturer paid by the ſaid College is 12[l]; and to the Inferior 6[l], yearly.

8. That the firſt Superior Lecturer which the ſaid Society did chooſe, with the approbation of Dr. Tunſtall, was Mr. ROBERT BARONS or BARNES, a Member of it, an. 1558, who being afterward a Doctor of his Faculty, and eminent for his practice in Oxford, the ſaid Society did from time to time allow him to keep it till his death, which was Oct. 26, 1604. The firſt Inferior Lecturer that they choſe was Mr. GEORGE JAMES, one of their Society nominated by Cuthb. Tunſtall Biſhop of Durham, the ſurviving Feoffee of the FOUNDER, Nov. 24, 1559; but he enjoyed it but for one year, and then reſigned. As for their ſucceſſors I ſhall forbear them, (2) as needleſs now to ſet down, and proceed.

(1) F F Ep. 116. (2) [See a liſt of the Superior Lecturers in ATH. OXON. v. i, an. 1524.]

SAVILIAN LECTURES of GEOMETRY and ASTRONOMY.

The next Lectures that muſt follow are thoſe two founded by Sir Henry Savile, Knight, [ſometime Warden of Merton Coll. and afterward Provoſt of Eton College] an. 1619, as I have in the Annals under that year already intimated to you. For the endowment of which he gave three hundred and twenty pounds by the year, (1) that is to ſay 160l for him that ſhall read the Geometry Lecture, and as much for him that ſhall read that of Aſtronomy; beſide 600l in his will (2) to purchaſe more lands, partly to ſupply in ſome meaſure the ſaid two Lectures (becauſe in his life time he ſaw that the Rents belonging to them were partly decreaſed, and in all probability would more in times following) and partly for ſome conſideration to be given to the Vicechancellor, Proctors, and Rent-gatherers, for their care about them. He read the Geometry Lecture for ſome time in his own perſon, firſt in the Divinity, then in the Geometry, School; whoſe Lectures, in number 13 (which are on the beginning of the Elements of Euclid) were publiſhed at Oxford an. 1621.

The Statutes for theſe Lectures were given by Sir Henry Savile Aug. 10, 1619, and confirmed in Convocation 16 of the ſame month. (3)

[The Electors of theſe Savilian Profeſſors are

1. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
2. The Chancellor of England, or the Keeper of the great Seal.
3. The Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford.
4. The Biſhop of London.
5. The Principal Secretary of State.
6. The Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.
7. The Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench.
8. The Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
9. The Dean of the Court of Arches.]

(1) Reg. Convoc. N fol. [76] &c.
(2) Ibid. f. 209 b.
(3) Ibid. f. [78 b] &c.

Geometry

Geometry Professors. By the Statutes of the Founder, they are appointed to read twice in a week in Term time, viz. on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at eight of the clock in the Morning, in the Geometry School; and there to interpret publicly the thirteen Books of the Elements of Euclid, the Conica of Apollonius, and all the books of Archimedes; and the Notes and Obſervations, which they make on them, to reduce into writing, and ſo leave them for the uſe of poſterity in the Mathematic Library. What other Readings he is to perform, the Book of Statutes belonging to the Univerſity will tell you. The firſt Profeſſor appointed by Sir Henry Savile was

I. Henry Briggs, Maſter of Arts and Commoner of Merton College. He was born in an obſcure Hamlet called Warleywood, in the pariſh of Halifax in Yorkſhire, and having a moſt natural and prodigious genius to the ſtudy of Mathematics, was ſent from the Grammar School in his own country to the Univerſity of Cambridge, where at length he became Fellow of St. John's College. (1)

After ſome years ſpent there in Academical learning, with the going through the ſeveral claſſes of Philoſophy, was for his own merit preferred to be the firſt Geometry Reader in Greſham College in London an. 1596; where continuing about 23 years in reading to, and improving, his auditors, Savile deſired him to accept of one of his Lectures which he was about to found, chiefly becauſe it was not only better as to revenews, but more honourable: At length entering upon it, kept it (living all the time in Merton College) till the time of his death, which was Jan. 26, 1630-1, and in that of his age [73] or thereabouts. Three days after, he was buried in Merton College Church near to the high Altar, and under the honorary monument of Sir Henry Savile: at which time being preſent the chief Doctors and Heads of the Univerſity, a learned Sermon and an eloquent Oration were then delivered; the former by Mr. William Sellar, and the other by Mr. Hugh Creſſy, Fellows of that

(1) [*H. Briggs* was ſent to St. John's Coll. Cambr. about the year 1577, and admitted a Scholar of the Houſe Nov. 5, 1579. In 1581 he took the degree of B. A. that of M. A. 1585, and was choſen a Fellow of the College Mar. 29, 1588. His chief ſtudy was the Mathematics, in which he excelled, and in the year 1592 was made Examiner and Lecturer in that Faculty, and ſoon after Reader of the Phyſic Lecture founded by Dr. Linacre.

Ward's Lives of the Greſh. Prof. p. 120.]

College.

College. He was a perſon accounted by thoſe of his time eminent for learning, the ornament of Mathematicians, and in his manners and life unblameable.

II. Peter Turner, M. of Arts (afterward Doctor of Phyſic) Fellow of Merton College and Geometry Reader in Greſham College, [London] elected by the ſtatutable Electors Feb. 14, 1630-1, and by the King's Letters dat. March 9 following had leave to keep his Fellowſhip of Merton College, with this Lectureſhip; admitted the 19 of the ſaid month of March; but ejected by the Parliamentarian Viſitors, an. 1648.(1)

III. John Wallis, *M. of A. (afterward D. D.) ſometime of Emanuel College in Cambridge, and after Fellow of Queen's College there; then Miniſter of St. Martin's in Ironmonger Lane in London, and after of Gabriel Fen-chu ch there, and at length for a time Rector of Glimpton in com. Oxon. was eſtabliſhed Profeſſor by the Committee for the Reformation of the Univerſity of Oxford and Cambridge, June* 14, 1649; *admitted in Congregation Oct.* 23, *following*; ratified by the ſtatutable Electors upon the Reſtoration of K. Charles II. He made his inauguration ſpeech in the Geometry School ult. Oct. 1649. [He was alſo elected Keeper of the Records of the Univerſity Feb. 17, 1657, and admitted in Congregation Mar. 9 following: which Office he alſo retained after the Reſtoration. He died Oct. 28, 1703, aged 86, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Oxford, where there is a handſome Monument to his memory.]

[IV. Edmund Halley, M. A. of Queen's College, Fellow and Aſſiſtant Secretary of the Royal Society in London, was elected Mar. 6, 1703-4. He was created D. C. L. Oct. 16, 1710; appointed Secretary to the Royal Society 1712; Regius Profeſſor of Aſtronomy at Greenwich 1719. He died Jan. 13, 1742, aged 82; and was buried in Leigh Churchyard in Kent.

V. Nathaniel Bliss, M. A. of Pembroke College, elected in Mar.

(1) [*P. Turner* had a principal hand in framing the Univerſity Statutes (ſee before, p. 387 &c.) now in uſe, and was the ſole perſon that made them run in good Latin and put the preface to them (with the aſſiſtance of Br. Twine, Ib. 389.) He made the Caroline Cycle of Proctors (ſee v. iii, App. p. 125.) and did many other matters for the benefit of learning and this Univerſity. At length being in a manner undone by the ſeverities of the Parl. Viſitors he retired to the houſe of his ſiſter in Southwark, died in Jan. 1652, aged about 66, and was buried in St. Saviour's Church there. Ath. Oxon. v. ii, an. 1652.]

1742.

1742. He became Royal Aſtronomer in 1762, and died Sept. 2, 1764 at the Obſervatory at Greenwich.

VI. Joseph Betts, M. A. Fellow of Univerſity College, elected Feb. 26, 1765. He died in 1766.

VII. John Smith, ſometime of Balliol College, where he was admitted B. M. was elected in 1766, afterward proceeded D. M. at St. Mary's Hall and is the preſent Profeſſor 1794.]

Astronomy Professors. According to the aforeſaid Statutes, they are to interpret in the Aſtronomy School on Mondays and Thurſdays in Term time at eight of the clock in the morning 'totam Mathematicæ conſtuctionem Ptolomæi, Almagiſtum vocant, adhibitis ſuo loco Copernici, Gebri, et aliorum recentiorum inventis, notaſque ſuas redactas in ſcripta, ut ſupra relinquere &c.' the reſt follows in the book of Statutes to which I refer the Reader.

The firſt Profeſſor appointed by the Founder was John Bainbridge, D. M. of Merton College, who entred upon the Lecture Jan. 9, 1620, and ſo continued reading according to the Statute. He was born at Aſhby de la Zouch in Leiceſterſhire, ſon of Robert Bainbridge of the ſaid place Gent. and being trained up in Grammar learning there, was ſent to Emanuel College in Cambridge, and committed to the tutelage of his kinſman Dr. Joſeph Hall, afterwards Biſhop of Norwich. At length retiring into his own country, where he firſt taught in a Grammar School, then practiſed Phyſic, wrote 'an Aſtronomical Deſcription of the late Comet,' that appeared an. 1618 : (1) So that thereby coming to the knowledge and acquaintance of Sir Henry Savile, was by him preferred to this Lecture. He died Nov. 3, 1643; whoſe body being carried from his dwelling houſe near Merton College to the public Schools, reſted there for ſome time. At length an Oration being delivered before the Members of the Univerſity in praiſe of the defunct, it was accompanied by them to Merton College Church, and there ſolemnly depoſited on the left ſide of Brigges his grave. See his Epitaph in my diſcourſe of that Houſe, made by his next ſucceſſor in this Lecture. [v. iii, p. 20.]

II. John Greaves, [ſometime of Balliol Coll.] M. A. Fellow of Merton College, elected Nov. 14, 1643: Ejected by the Committee Aug. 1, 1648. Ejected again by the Committee Aug. 23, 1649. [He retired to

(1) Edit. Anglice Lond. 1619, 4to.

London,

London, where dying in October 1652, was buried in the Church of S. Bennet Sherehog. (1)]

III. Seth Ward, *M. A. ſometime Fellow of Sydney College in Cambridge by the nomination of the Committee an.* 1649: *Admitted in Congregation Oct.* 23 *the ſame year:* Ratified by the Statutable Electors at the Reſtoration of Ch. II. See more of him in Trinity College. [v. iii, p. 523.]

IV. Christopher Wren, M. A. Fellow of All Souls College, elected Feb. 5, 1660, admitted the 15 of May following. He was afterward Doctor of the Civil Law, and Surveyor General to K. Ch. II, from whom he received the honour of knighthood in Nov. 1673. [He reſigned in the beginning of the ſame year, and died in 1723.]

V. Edward Bernard, Bac. of Div. and Fellow of St. John's College, admitted in a Congregation (upon the reſignation of Sir Chr. Wren) Apr. 9, 1673. [He was Rector of Cheam in Surry 1668, and proceeded D. D. 1684.] He reſigned his Profeſſorſhip in 1691, after he was made Rector of Brightwell near Wallingford in Berks: [and died Jan. 12, 1696-7. See his Epitaph in St. John's College Chapel, v. iii, p. 561.]

VI. David Gregorie, M. A. of Edinb. Univ. was admitted after he had been incorporated [of Balliol College] M. A. Feb. 6, 1691-2. In the ſame month [Feb. 18,] he accumulated the degrees in Phyſic. [He died Sept. 12, 1708 at Maidenhead, Berks. (2)]

VII. [John Caswell, M. A. (ſometime of Wadham Coll.) afterward V. Princ. of Hart Hall and Superior Bedell in Divinity, elected Mar. 10, 1709. He died Apr. 28, 1712, and was buried in Hallywell Churchyard, Oxford.

VIII. John Keil, M. A. of Balliol College, incorporated from Edinburgh, elected May 24, and confirmed in Congregation Jul. 4, 1712. He proceeded D. M. July 9, 1713, and died Aug. 29, 1741.

IX. James Bradley, M. A. of Baliol College, elected Dec. 18,

(1) [Ath. Oxon. v. ii, an. 1652.] (2) [Hearne's MS. Diary.]

1721. On the death of Dr. Halley, as before mentioned, he became Aſtronomer Royal at Greenwich; and was created D. D. by Diploma Feb. 22, 1743. He died July 14, 1762. (1)

X. Thomas Hornsby, M. A. Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, elected May 14, 1763. He was alſo Reader in Experimental Philoſophy, and Natural Philoſophy Lecturer 1782, Keeper of Dr. Radcliffe's Library 1783, created D. D. by Diploma June 22, 1785, and is the preſent Profeſſor 1794 (2).]

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY LECTURE.

The next ordinary Lecture that was endowed was that of Natural Philoſophy by Sir William Sedley of Aylesford in Kent, Knight and Baronet, formerly of Hart Hall in this Univerſity, who in his laſt Will and Teſtament, dated Oct. 29, 1618, bequeathed the ſum of 2000l to the Univerſity to purchaſe lands for the endowment thereof. So that he dying in the latter end of February following, (3) the Univerſity was not acquainted with this Legacy till the 20 of January 1620 in a Convocation that was then held. (4) Two days after the motion of his Son, Sir John Sedley, of his allowing a ſtipend to a Reader untill the Legacy was paid (which he before had acquainted the Univerſity with) was accepted by the Delegates appointed for the ſame purpoſe. Within two years after viz. at Michaelmas 1622, the ſum of 2000l being paid by Sir William's

(1) [*J. Bradley* became Vicar of Bridſtow in Herefordſhire, and Rector of Landewy Welfry, a ſinecure in the county of Pembroke, in 1719, but reſigned theſe preferments on ſucceeding to the Profeſſorſhip on the death of Dr. Keil, Oct. 31, 1721, and not 1741, as in the preceding page. He alſo read Lectures upon Experimental Philoſophy, in the manner of Keil, who appears to have been the firſt Reader. He died at Chalford in Glouceſterſhire, in the 70 year of his age, and was buried at Mitchin Hampton in that county.]

(2) [*J. Greaves*, the ſecond Profeſſor of Aſtronomy, had left his mathematical Inſtruments, which coſt him above an 100l, to the Univerſity of Oxford by his will. But having cancelled that clauſe on account of the times, they were many years afterwards ſent hither, and repoſited in the Savilian Muſeum, according to his firſt intention, by order of his brother Nicholas, who had been his Executor, and reſiduary legatee. Smith Vit. J. Gravii, p. 34.]

(3) Sir *Will. Sedley* died 27 Feb. 1618-19, and was buried in the Pariſh Church of Southfleet in Kent, v. Notes from Her. Offic. p. 10. [Sir John his ſon married the only daughter and heireſs of Sir H. Savile, Knt. before mentioned. Ath. Oxon. v. i, Savile, an. 1622.]

(4) Ut ſupra fol. 101 b, 104 a, &c. Et in pyx. D : S. E.

Executors, a parcel of land to the value of 120[l] per an. was bought at Waddeſdon in Buckinghamſhire. At what time alſo a licenſe of Mortmain being obtained of Sir Francis Goodwyn of Over Winchingdon in the ſame county, the ſaid land which coſt 1600[l] was conveyed to the Univerſity by a tripartite indenture between Sir John Sedley of Aylesford on the one part, and George Croke of Waterſtock, Eſq. and Gregory Hirſt of the ſecond part (of which two laſt the land was bought) and the Chancellor, Maſters, and Scholars on the third, dat. Dec. 2, 1622. The Reader of this Lecture is according to the Statutes to read in full Term, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at eight of the clock in the morning, either Ariſtotle's Phyſics, or his book 'de Cœlo et Mundo,' or that 'de Meteoris,' or his 'Parva Naturalia,' as alſo his book 'de Anima,' and thoſe of Generation and Corruption.

[The Electors of the Reader are the following:

1. The Vicechancellor
2. The Preſident of Magdalen College
3. The Warden of All Souls College.]

I. Edward Lapworth, D. M. of St. Albans Hall, lately Schoolmaſter of the School belonging to Magdalen College, deſigned the firſt Reader by the Founder's will. He died at Bath May 23, 1636, and was buried in the church of St. Peter and Paul there the 24th of the ſaid month.

II. John Edwards, M. of A. Fellow of St. John's College, [and Senior Proctor 1635] ſucceeded upon the death of Dr. Lapworth June 6, 1636; afterward Doctor of Phyſic, and ejected by the Parliamentarian Viſitors.

Joshua Crosse, *M. A. Senior Proctor, and Fellow of Magdalen College, elected by the ordinary Electors that then were, Dec.* 21, 1648: *ejected by the King's Commiſſioners.* [*See more of him in the Liſt of Proctors* 1648.]

III. Thomas Willis, Bac. of Phyſic, ſometime of Chriſt Church, elected Aug. 25, 1660: Afterward a Doctor of, and an eminent perſon

perſon in, his Faculty. (1) He died at his houſe in St. Martin's lane, near the Strand, London, Nov. 11, 1675, aged 53, and was buried near his wife in St. Peter's Church at Weſtminſter.

IV. Thomas Millington, Doctor of Phyſic, and Fellow of All Souls College, elected Nov. 14, 1675: entred upon the Lecture Apr. 12, 1676: Knighted in the latter end of the year 1679, being then Fellow of the College of Phyſicians at London. (2) He ſeldom read himſelf, but kept a Deputy. [He died Jan. 5, 1703-4, aged 73.]

[V. James Farrer, B. D. Fellow of Magdalen College, elected Jan. 27, 1704. He proceeded D. D. July 8, in the ſame year, and died Febr. 23, 1720.

VI. Hon. Charles Bertie, D. C. L. Fellow of All Souls College, was elected Feb. 26, 1719. He was afterward Rector of Kenn in Devonſhire.

VII. Joseph Browne, D. D. Fellow of Queen's College, elected Mar. 3, 1747. He became Provoſt of his College in 1756, Canon Reſidentiary of the Church, and alſo Chancellor of the Dioceſe of Hereford. He died in 1767 and was buried in the Chapel of his College.

VIII. Benjamin Wheeler, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College and Prelector of Poetry, elected July 28, 1767. He was Senior Proctor in 1768; proceeded D. D. 1770; was appointed Chancellor of the Dioceſe of Oxford 1775; Regius Profeſſor of Divinity and Canon of Chriſt Church 1776; and died in 1783, at Ewelm, where he was buried.

IX. Thomas Hornsby, M. A. ſometime Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, and now Savilian Profeſſor of Aſtronomy, and Reader in Experimental Philoſophy, elected Nov. 13, 1782. See before among the Savilian Profeſſors. He is the preſent Reader 1794.]

(1) [*T. Willis* was alſo Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Phyſicians, and Phyſician in ordinary to K. Charles II. Ath. Oxon. v. ii, an. 1675.]

(2) [*T. Millington* was alſo Preſident of the Coll. of Phyſicians, and Phyſician in ordinary to K. Will. III, and Q. Anne]

MORAL PHILOSOPHY LECTURE.

Next immediately after the Natural, the Moral Philoſophy Lecture was endowed. The Founder of which was Thomas Whyte, (1) D. D. Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, [Canon] of Chriſt Church in Oxford, of St. George's in Windſor, and Treaſurer of Saliſbury. For the maintenance of which he gave the Manor of Langdon Hills in the county of Eſſex, conveyed (2) by him to the Univerſity under the form of a purchaſe by his deed enrolled, bearing date June 20, 1621. Out of the revenews of which, beſides the annual ſtipend to the Reader, which is an 100^{l} per ann. he appointed ſeveral ſums to iſſue yearly thence towards godly and pious uſes; viz. to Chriſt Church Library 6^{l}: to the Tueſdays Preachers of the Univerſity 8^{l}: to the Rehearſer of the ſolemn Sermons at Eaſter 20^{s}; which Rehearſal is always made in St. Mary's Church on Low Sunday: commonly called 'Dominica in Albis,' between eight and eleven in the morning: to the Priſoners in the Caſtle 40^{s}: to four poor Scholars of the Univerſity 4^{l}: to the Preacher at St. Mary's on St. Thomas day 20^{s}: to five Students in Divinity of Magdalen Hall (wherein the Benefactor had received his Academical education) 8^{l} a piece, in all 40^{l}: to the Principal of Magdalen Hall 4^{l} &c. But all theſe ſums, except that to the Reader cannot be paid, becauſe the rents of the ſaid Manor are fallen (3).

Furthermore he ordained that after his own time the Reader ſhould be changed every five years (like unto certain Readers at Salamanca reported by Poſſevinus) (4) and choſen thereunto by certain Electors nominated by his Indenture of Covenants.

[The Electors are the following:

1. The Vicechancellor
2. The Dean of Chriſtchurch
3. The Preſident of Magdalen College

(1) [Reg. N fol. 78 a.]

(2) Pyx. I nu. 50: et in Reg. N fol. 121 a, [122 a.]

(3) [The rents of this Manor having lately been much improved, the ſeveral ſums are accordingly paid in proportion, except to the Tueſday Preachers, and the Preacher on St. Thomas's day.]

(4) Ant. Poſſevin. in lib. de Cultura Ingeniorum, cap. 27.

4. The Preſident of St. John Baptiſt's College
5. 6. } The Proctors.]

He appointed for his firſt Reader one WILLIAM PRICE, who together with his ſucceſſors in this Lectureſhip are according to the Statutes to read in their own School on Tueſdays and Fridays in Term time at eight of the clock in the morning Ethics, Politics and Œconomics.

I. WILLIAM PRICE, M. A. and Student of Chriſt Church, choſen by the Electors according to the Founder's will Sept. 26, 1621. In his time the Founder of this Lecture dying, a funeral Oration was by him delivered Ap. 22, 1624 to the honour and praiſe of him the ſaid Founder.

II. THOMAS BALLOW, M. A. Student of Chriſt Church, elected Mar. 24, 1629.

III. EDWARD FULHAM, M. A. Student of Chriſt Church, elected Jan. 27, 1633. [He was Senior Proctor of the Univerſity in 1639, and after the King's Reſtoration Canon of Windſor, D. D. and Preb. of Chicheſter.]

IV. GEORGE GISBEY, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, July 13, 1638. [He was collated to the Preb. of Buckden in the Church of Lincoln Nov. 9, 1649, but not inſtalled till Oct. 2, 1660. He died May 13, 1664, and was buried in St. John's College Chapel without any memorial.]

V. JOHN BERKENHEAD, M. A. Fellow of All Souls College, elected Apr. 3, 1643, having been recommended to the Electors by the King's letters 31 of March going before. He was removed from this Lecture and his Fellowſhip by the Viſitors Oct. 2, 1648, being a perſon moſt noted to them for his writing the 'MERCURII AULICI.' After the King's reſtoration he was [by virtue of his Letters ſent to the Univerſity, actually created D. C. L. and in 1661 he was elected a Burgeſs for Wilton to ſerve in that Parliament which began at Weſtminſter the 8th of May

(1) [Br. Willis SURV. of Cath. V. iii, p. 156, 545.]

the

the ſame year. In 1662, Nov. 14, he received the honour of Knighthood from his Majeſty and in Jan. 1663 was conſtituted one of the Maſters of Requeſts, he being then alſo Maſter of the Faculties, and a Member of the Royal Society. He died within the precincts of Whitehall Dec. 4, 1679, and was buried near to the School door in the Churchyard of St. Martin in the Fields within the City of Weſtminſter. (1)]

Edward Copley, *M. A. Fellow of Merton College, elected by the Viſitors Oct.* 3, 1648, *and by the ordinary Electors the* 30 *of the ſaid month. He died Mar.* 24 *following, and was buried in Merton College Church.*

Henry Wilkinson, *B. D. Principal of Magdalen Hall, elected by the then ordinary Electors, and admitted Mar.* 24, 1648-9. [*He was made D. D. in* 1652, *and in* 1676 *his degree was confirmed by a Diploma.*]

Francis Howell, *M. A. Fellow of Exeter College,* [*Senior Proctor in* 1652] *elected by the then ordinary Electors Mar.* 25, 1654. *Afterward he had the Principality of Jeſus College* [*conferred on him by Oliver Cromwell, but was removed thence at the Reſtoration. See among the Principals of Jeſus College.*]

William Carpender, *M. A.* [*made*] *Student of Chriſt Church* [*by the Viſitors in* 1648, *and Junior Proctor in* 1656] *elected by the ſaid Electors Oct.* 7, 1657. [He was Miniſter of Staunton upon Wye in Herefordſhire about 1660, and afterward was beneficed in Bucks.]

VI. Francis Palmer, M. A. Student of Chriſt Church, Dec. 6, 1660.

VII. Andrew Crispe, M. A. Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, Oct. 7, 1664.

VIII. Nathaniel Hodges, M. A. Student of Chriſt Church [Senior Proctor in 1666] Sept. 28, 1668. [He was afterward Chaplain to Anthony Aſhley Cooper, Earl of Shaftſbury and Lord Chancellor of England; Preb. of Glouceſter and Norwich 1673. He died Aug. 28, 1700, and was interred in the body of the laſt Church, where there is an Inſcription to his memory.]

(1) [Ath. Oxon. v. ii, an. 1679.]

IX.

IX. Abraham Campion, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, and Senior Proctor of the Univerſity, elected and admitted Nov. 21, 1673. [He was afterward Chaplain to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Rector of Monks Riſborow, Bucks, Preb. of Lincoln, and D. D.]

X. Baptista Levinz, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, and Senior Proctor of the Univerſity, was elected and admitted Mar. 27, 1677. [He was about that time Preb. of Wells: in 1682 Rector of Chriſtian Malford in Wilts, and D. D. the next year: 1684 Biſhop of Sodor and Man: Preb. of Wincheſter in 1691, and died at Wincheſter Jan. 31, 1693.]

XI. John Halton, M. A. Fellow of Queen's College, and Sen. Proctor of the Univ. was elected Mar. 28, 1682.

John Augustin Bernard, *M. A. and Fellow of Braſenoſe College, was elected Mar.* 28, 1687 *by virtue of the King's Mandamus, dated Jan.* 1, *going before. He reſigned by his writing dat. Jan.* 5, 1688. (1)

XII. William Christmas, M. A. Fellow of New College, [and Junior Proctor,] elected Jan. 11, 1688 (2).

XIII. [Roger Altham Junior, M. A. Student of Chriſt Church, and Senior Proctor was elected in 1693. He became Rector of St. Botolph Biſhopſgate, London; Vicar of Latton in Eſſex; D. D. Preb. of St. Pauls, Archdeacon of Middleſex, 1716, died in 1729, aged 70, and was buried in Latton Church.

XIV. Edward Lilly, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, and Senior Proctor, was elected Oct. 3, 1698.

XV. Samuel Adams, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, and Senior Proctor, was elected Sept. 14, 1703. In 1706 he proceeded Doctor of Phyſic, and died 1711. See his Epitaph in Magdalen College Chapel.

XVI. Edward Thwaytes, M. A. Fellow of Queen's College, and Regius Profeſſor of Greek, was elected Aug. 20, 1708. He died

(1) *J. A. Bernard* left the Univerſity in Oct. 1688, and ſoon after ſent his reſignation of his Fellowſhip of Braſenoſe, upon a foreſight that the Prince of Orange would turn the ſcales, as he did.

(2) *W. Chriſtmas* made his inauguration Speech Jan. 23, (Tueſday) 1688.

Dec.

Dec. 11, 1711, aged 44, at Littlemore, and was buried in Eifley Church near Oxford.

XVII. Thomas Girdler, M. A. Fellow of Wadham College, and Junior Proctor, was elected Dec. 29, 1711, and proceeded D. D. 1719.

XVIII. Charles Holt, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, and Senior Proctor, was elected Jan. 2, 1717, and proceeded D. C. L. in 1721.

XIX. Henry Gregory, M. A. Student of Chriſt Church and Senior Proctor, was elected Jan. 5, 1722.

XX. George Newland, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, and Senior Proctor, was elected Jan. 10, 1727. He became Profeſſor of Geometry in Greſham College, London; proceeded D. C. L. 1729; was one of the Governors of St. Bartholomew, Bridewell, and Bethlem, London, and Repreſentative in Parliament for the Borough of Gatton, in Surry. He died in 1749.

XXI. Thomas Foxley, M. A. Fellow of Braſenoſe College, and Senior Proctor, was elected Jan. 17, 1732.

XXII. William Derham, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, and Junior Proctor, was elected Feb. 7, 1737: He was afterward D. D. and Preſident of his College.

XXIII. John Lowry, M. A. Fellow of Queen's College, and Junior Proctor, was elected Jan. 29, 1742. He was afterwards Rector of Charlton on Otmoor near Oxford, and died in Oxford, 1784.

XXIV. Thomas Cawley, M. A. Fellow of Braſenoſe College, and Junior Proctor, was elected Feb. 13, 1747, and afterward became D. D. and Principal of his College.

XXV. George Smyth, M. A. Fellow of New College and Senior Proctor, was elected in 1752. He died in 1791.

XXVI. John Fowell, M. A. Fellow of Exeter College, and Junior Proctor, was elected in 1757. He afterwards proceeded D. D. was Domeſtic Chaplain to the Archb. of Canterbury (Secker) and Rector of Aynesford, Biſhopſbourne, and Chartham in Kent.

XXVII. Thomas Barker, M. A. Fellow of Braſenoſe College, and Senior Proctor, was elected Jan. 23, 1762. He afterward became Principal of his College and D. D.

XXVIII. James Bandinel, M. A. Fellow of Jeſus College, and Junior Proctor, was elected Feb. 12, 1767. He was admitted B. D. May 13, following; Public Orator of the Univerſity 1776; proceeded D. D. 1777; and appointed the firſt Bampton Lecturer in 1779. He reſigned the Office of Public Orator in 1784, being then Vicar of Netherbury and Bemiſter, in Dorſetſhire.

XXIX. Charles Tirrel Morgan, M. A. Fellow of Exeter College, and Junior Proctor, was elected Feb. 13, 1772.

XXX. Richard Wooddeson, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, and Senior Proctor, was elected Mar. 4, 1777. He was alſo elected during his year of office Vinerian Fellow of Common Law; proceeded D. C. L. and was alſo choſen Vinerian Profeſſor of the Laws of England in the ſame year. He reſigned the Profeſſorſhip in 1793.

XXXI. John Randolph, M. A. Weſtm. Student of Chriſt Church, Prelector of Poetry, and Junior Proctor, was elected in 1782. He was appointed the Regius Profeſſor of Greek in the ſame year; Regius Profeſſor of Divinity 1783. See before p. 547.

XXXII. John Coker, M. A. Fellow of New College, and Senior Proctor, was elected July 15, 1786.

XXXIII. Edward Whitley, M. A. Fellow of Wadham College, and Senior Proctor, was elected in 1789.

XXXIV. William Filmer, M. A. Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, and Senior Proctor, was elected Nov. 24, 1794.]

HISTORY LECTURE.

The next endowment was that of the History Lecture, founded by the thrice worthy William Camden, Esq. Clarencieux King of Arms: (1) For the maintenance of which he gave (2) to this University a certain Mannor called Bexley in Kent, with all the appurtenances for ever, (3) upon trust and confidence had that the said University would perpetually maintain a Reader of History among them, and that they pay to him 140^{l} yearly. But after 99 years expired, the issues and revenews of the said Mannor, amounting to at least 400^{l} per an. were to come to the said University. The deed of his donation beareth date Mar. 5, 1621-2, and was published (4) in Convocation in May 17, 1622, and the year following the Founder was declared a public benefactor of the University. The Reader or Professor of this Lecture is to read on Mondays and Fridays in Term time at one of the clock in the afternoon Lucius Florus, or any History of ancienter or better date.

(1) [William Camden was born in London May 2, 1551, and received the first part of his education at Christ's Hospital, and afterward at St. Paul's School, London. In 1566, about 15 years of age, he was entred a Member of the University at Magdalen College; but soon removed to Broadgates Hall, now Pembroke College, and afterward to Christ Church. He was admitted B. A. 1573, and supplicated for the degree of M. A. 1588. His supplication was granted, but his name does not appear among the Proceeders in the Registers. In 1575 he was appointed second Master of Westminster School, and became 1589 Preb. of Ilfracomb in the Church of Salisbury; and in 1593 Head Master of the same School; where he continued till 1597, when he was created Richmond Herald and Clarencieux King at Arms. When he attended the funeral of Sir Thomas Bodley at Oxford 1613, the degree of M. A. was offered him by the University; but whether he accepted it does not appear. He died at his house at Chiselhurst in Kent, Nov. 9, 1623 in the 72 year of his age, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Zouch Townley, M. A. Student of Christ Church, and Deputy Orator, pronounced his funeral Oration before the University, which was printed with many Verses on his death, composed by the Academians, entituled 'Insignia Camdeni:' Oxon. 1624. Ath. Oxon. V. i, an. 1623.]

(2) Ut in pyx. C nu. 7.

(3) [Mr. William Heather, Organist of the Chapel Royal, and who was made Doctor of Music May 17, 1622, was to enjoy the rents and profits of this Mannor, and his heirs and executors, for 99 years from the death of Mr. Camden, paying the Reader in History the above sum. He soon after founded a Music Lecture in this University; and disposed of his interest in Bexley Mannor to Sir Francis Leigh of Addington in Surry, Knight, whose great Grandson, Francis Leigh, Esq. of Hawley in Kent, was in possession of it when the 99 years expired, and he and his heirs have continued to renew it. Hasted's Hist. of Kent.]

(4) Reg. N fol. 144 a.

In

In the Hiſtory School, over the Pew wherein the Profeſſor reads is this Inſcription:

'Schola Hiſtorica inſtituta anno
HIſtorIæ VItaM sIqVIs DonaVerIt hIC eſt.' 1622.

Under which is the Picture of the FOUNDER of the Lecture, incloſed in ſhuttings, drawn by Mark Gherrard, and under it theſe Verſes:

'Hic oculos ſimiles vultuſque, hic ora tueri
Poteris, nec ultra hæc artifex quivit manus.
ANNALES, ipſum, celebriſque BRITANNIA monſtrant
Perenniora ſaxo & ære μνηματα.
Quiſquis & Hiſtoriæ Cathedram conſcenderit, eſto
Benignitatis uſque monumentum loquax.'

'DEGOREUS WHEAR PRIMᵘˢ HIST. PR. P. E. POSUIT.'

'Marcus Gheeraedts pinxit.'

'HIſtorIæ eCCe IVbar LVX et præCLara VetVſtæ 433
CLarentIVs VItâ ſeneX 172
nono noVeMbrIs eXIIt.' 1018

1623

[Over the Portrait is alſo this Inſcription:

'GULIELMᵘˢ. CAMDENᵘˢ CLARENTIᵘˢ.'

'Prælecturæ Hiſtoriæ Fundator Munificᵘˢ.'

Arms—Argent, a Croſs Gules; on a Chief of the ſecond, a Lion paſſant crowned Or: Impaling; Or. a Feſs engrailed Sable, between ſix Croſslets of the laſt. *Clar. K. of Arms. Camden.*

Motto—'PONDERE, NON NUMERO.']

I. DEGORY WHEAR, M. A. ſometime Fellow of Exeter College,

was deſigned the firſt Profeſſor by the Founder Oct. 16, 1622. (1) About the ſame time (2) he made a Grant to Mr. Br. Twyne [Fellow] of Corpus Chriſti College, of the reverſion of this Lecture after the death of Whear (though Bac. of Div. (3) but he dying before him the election fell to the Univerſity.

II. Robert Waryng, M. A. [Weſtm.] Student of Chriſt Church, and Senior Proctor of the Univerſity, elected Aug. 2, 1647: Thruſt out by the Committee of Parliament for the Reformation of the Univerſity, Sept. 14, 1648. (4)

Lewis du Moulin, *a Frenchman, Doctor of Phyſic of the Univerſity of Leyden, and ſon of the famous Peter du Moulin, was eſtabliſhed (5) Profeſſor by the ſaid Committee the ſame day and year of Mr. Waryng's ejectment: Admitted by the Viſitors Oct.* 10, *the ſame year: but in the beginning*

(1) [Degory Whear was ſometime Principal of Glouceſter Hall, now Worceſter College; in the Hiſt. of which you may ſee more of him, p. 365.

In 1623 was publiſhed at London in 8vo. 'De ratione et methodo legendi Hiſtorias Diſſertatio, habita Oxoniæ in Scholâ Hiſtoricâ 12 Jul. 1623 a D. W. Primo Hiſt. Præl. ex Inſt. clar. viri Gul. Camdeni, Clar.' With a Dedication to his Patron, Mr. Camden. It was printed at Oxford 1625 in 8vo. and dedicated to William, Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamb. of the King's Houſhold, and Chanc. of the Univ. With the following Speech prefixed: 'Oratio auſpicalis habita in Scholis publicis cum primum L. Annæi Flori interpretationem aggrederetur Author.' In 1628 was publiſhed at Oxford in 8vo. 'Degorei Wheari Præl. Hiſt. Camdeniani Pietas ergo Benefactores: continens Parentationem Hiſtoricam, ſive Commemorationem vitæ et mortis V. C. Gul. Camdeni Clar. factam Oxoniæ in Scholâ Hiſtoricâ ſtatim a funere an. 1623: Dedicationem Imaginis Camdenianæ in Scholâ Hiſtoricâ 12 Nov. 1626: Epiſtolarum Euchariſticarum faſciculum: Charifteria.'

To which is prefixed a Dedication to the Univerſity.

The Diſſertation was printed again at Oxford 1637 in 8vo with this Title: 'Relectiones hyemales de ratione et methodo legendi utraſque Hiſtorias, Civiles et Eccleſiaſticas; &c.' With a Dedication to Dr. Baylie, Vice Chanc. and the other Heads of Coll. and Halls. This laſt edition was printed a third time at Oxford in 1662 in 8vo. by Nich. Horſeman, M. A. and Fellow of C. C. C. with this addition: 'Mantiſſa de Hiſtoricis Gentium particularium &c.' It was reprinted at Cambridge in 8vo 1684: and alſo tranſlated into Engliſh by Edmund Bohun of Weſthall, Suffolk, Eſq. ſometime of Queen's Coll. Camb. and publiſhed in 8vo Lond. 1698.]

(2) [Mar. 21, 1622-3. Reg. N ut ſupra, p. 172 a.]

(3) [It appears by the Univerſity Statutes (Corpus Statut. Univ. Oxon.) that Mr. Camden left no particular directions for the choice of his Reader. And though Mr. Hearne in his own Life, p. 28, edit. Oxon. 1772, ſeems to think that at the time of Dr. Frewin's election he had 'plainly made it appear from Mr. Camden's Letter that Mr. C. fully deſigned that his Reader or Profeſſor ſhould be neither in Orders or beneficed,' yet this objection has never been made in any ſubſequent election.]

(4) [Robert Waryng bore arms for the King in the Garriſon of Oxford. After his ejection he retired to Sir William Whitmore's at Apley in Shropſhire, and travelled with him into France for a year, and at his return died 1658 in Lincolns Inn Fields, and was buried in St. Michael's, College Hill, London.]

(5) Reg. Viſitatorum Parliam. p. 209.

of

of Auguſt, an. 1660 *he was diſmiſſed from his place by the King's Commiſſioners. He died Oct.* 20, 1680, *æt.* 77, *and was buried the* 22 *of the ſame month within the precincts of the pariſh of St. Paul's Church Covent Garden.* (1) *A little before his death he made a retractation of all the perſonal reflections he had made on the Divines of the Church of England in ſeveral books formerly publiſhed. See his laſt words.*

III. John Lamphire, M. A. and Fellow of New College, (2) elected Aug. 16, 1660: created Doctor of Phyſic in Oct. following, and ſoon after became firſt Principal of New Inn, then of Hart Hall. He died Mar. 30, 1688, and was buried in New College outer Chapel.

IV. Henry Dodwell, M. A. of the Univerſity of Dublin, was elected Apr. 2, 1688. (3) [He was ejected; and died after a very aſcetic and ſtudious courſe of life Jun. 7, 1711, in his 70 year at Shotteſbrook in Berkſhire, where he was buried, with an epitaph compoſed by Dr. Freind (4).]

[V. Charles Aldworth, D. C. L. Fellow of Magdalen College, was elected Nov. 19, 1691. He died Apr. 15, 1720.

VI. Sedgwicke Harrison, M. A. of Glouceſter Hall, afterward Fellow of All Souls College, and D. C. L. was elected May 3, 1720. He died Aug. 6, 1727.

(1) [Lewis du Moulin *was incorporated D. M. at Cambridge Oct.* 10, 1634; *and in this Univerſity Jul.* 14, 1649, *in the ſame Faculty. He publiſhed an Oration in praiſe of the Founder, intituled, 'Oratio auſpicalis, cui ſubjuncta eſt laudatio clariſſimi viri Gul. Camdeni dicente Lud. Molinæo, Prof. Hiſt. Camd. et M. D. Oxon.* 1652,' 4*to. After his diſmiſſion at the Reſtoration he retired to the City of Weſtminſter, and lived there a moſt violent Nonconformiſt, as appeared by his numerous polemical writings.*]

(2) [John Lamphire was ejected from his Fellowſhip by the Parliament, and practiſed Phyſic in Oxford, but was reſtored after the King's return. Ath. Oxon. v. ii, F. 1660.]

(3) [Henry Dodwell was ſometime Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and became a Sojourner in Oxford in 1666. He was generouſly elected to this Profeſſorſhip in his abſence and without his privity; and incorporated M. A. May 21, 1688. His firſt Lecture was read May 25, in the ſame year; his laſt Nov. 6, 1691: beſides which there are three more that were prepared, but not read. Theſe Lectures are on the 'Hiſtoriæ Auguſtæ Scriptores,' and were printed at Oxford 1692, 8vo. under the title of 'Prælectiones Academicæ in Schola Rhetorices Camdeniana, cum fragmentis e libris linteis.' He publiſhed alſo 'An Invitation to Gentlemen to acquaint themſelves with ancient Hiſtory, being a Preface to Whear's Method, tranſlated by Bohun.' He was deprived of his Lectureſhip, being a Nonjuror, Novemb. 14, 1691.]

(4) [Brockeſby's Life, 2 vol 8vo.]

VII.

VII. Richard Frewin, Weſtminſter Student of Chriſt Church, and D. M. was unanimouſly elected Aug. 12, 1727. He died in 1761.

VIII. John Warneford, B. D. Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, unanimouſly elected Jun. 5, 1761. He was afterward preſented by his Society to the Rectory of Baſſingham, in the county of Lincoln, and died in 1773.

IX. William Scott, firſt a Scholar in Corpus Chriſti College, where he was admitted B. A. afterward Fellow of Univerſity College; M. A. 1767; B. C. L. 1772; was elected Dec. 2, 1773. He proceeded D. C. L. 1779, and was admitted an Advocate in Doctors Commons, London. In 1785 he reſigned this Profeſſorſhip; and became his Majeſty's Advocate General; Vicar General to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury; was created a Knight by his Majeſty in 1788; and appointed Chancellor of the Dioceſe of London.

X. Thomas Warton, B. D. Fellow of Trinity College, V. of Kiddington, Oxfordſh. and ſometime Prof. of Poetry, was elected Dec. 1, 1785. In the beginning of the ſame year he was appointed by his Majeſty Poet Laureat. He died May 21, 1790, and was buried in the Chapel of his Society.

XI. Thomas Winstanley, firſt a Member of Braſenoſe College, where he proceeded M. A. afterward Fellow of Hertford College, was unanimouſly elected June 3, 1790, became Prebendary of St. Paul's, and is the preſent Profeſſor, 1794.]

ANATOMY

ANATOMY LECTURE.

The Hiſtory Lecture was no ſooner ſettled, but the foundation and endowment of the Anatomy Lecture followed by Richard Tomlyns of Weſtminſter Eſq. The firſt propoſal of it to the Univerſity was on Nov. 17, 1623, and of its endowment with an yearly ſtipend of 25l. Out of which the Reader (who is always the King's Profeſſor of Phyſic) is to pay yearly to a ſkilful Chirurgeon or Diſſector of the body, to be named by the ſaid Reader, the ſum of 3l, and 2l more by the year towards the ordering and burying of the body. The firſt Reader that was nominated was Dr. Clayton, the King's Profeſſor of Phyſic, and the firſt Chirurgeon Bernard Wright. And after many Orders and Statutes were deviſed by the Founder for the better management of the ſaid Lecture (among which is care taken for a body to be procured every Lent Aſſizes if any are executed according to law) commended them to the Univerſity Oct. 1, 1624. Which were accepted and approved by the Members thereof in a Convocation [Nov. 23, in the ſame year, (1) and afterwards [Dec. 14] entred into the body of the Univerſity Statutes. In the year 1638 the ſaid Founder ſent to the Univerſity a conſiderable ſum of money (about 500l) to make a purchaſe of land for the better continuance and perpetuity of the ſtipend: which being laid out on ſeveral parcels of land at Biſter alias Burcheſter in com. Oxon, he for this and his former benevolence was pronounced a public Benefactor of the Univerſity. The names of thoſe Readers or Profeſſors that have been hitherto of this Lecture are theſe:

I. Thomas Clayton, Doctor of Phyſic, [the King's Profeſſor in that Faculty] and Maſter of Pembroke College, nominated by the Founder, an. 1624: And the firſt Lecture that he made in the Anatomy School, was Mar. 12 the ſame year.

II. Thomas Clayton, D. of Phyſic, and [Fellow] of the ſame College, ſucceeded his father [as he did likewiſe in the King's Profeſſorſhip of the ſame Faculty] an. 1647; but never, as I have been informed, read a Lecture, becauſe he could not endure the ſight of a bloody body.

(1) [Reg. Conv. N 23, f. 195, &c.]

[He

[He was afterward Warden of Merton College and a Knight. See more of him in the Hiſt. of that Coll.]

III. William Petty, Doctor of Phyſic, and Fellow of Braſenoſe College, was nominated by Dr. Clayton, when he reſigned this Lecture, confirmed in it by the Vicechancellor and Proctors, and admitted in Convocation Jan. 1, 1650-1. But the next year in the beginning, having procured leave of the Viſitors to be abſent, (1)

Henry Clerk (2) Doctor of Phyſic and Fellow of Magdalen College, was his Deputy ſeveral years. [He was afterward Preſident of Magdalen College, where ſee more of him.]

IV. James Hyde, D. of Phyſic, ſometime [Fellow] of Corpus Ch. College, ſucceeded an. 1661. [He was appointed Principal of Magdalen Hall in 1662, and the King's Profeſſor of Phyſic 1665.] But he not executing this Lecture himſelf, hath had theſe Deputies, viz.

V. 1. John Parys, D. of Phyſ. Fellow of Corp. Ch. College, deputed an. 1666, died Sept. 30, 1669: and was buried in the Chapel of his College.

VI. 2. Thomas Jeamson, D. of Phyſ. Fellow of Wadham College, ſucceeded an. 1669, died at Paris in July 1674.

VII. 3. John Luffe, D. of Phyſ. [ſometime of Trinity Coll. afterward of St. Mary's Hall] ſucceeded 1674, and made his firſt Lecture in Feb. 1675.

John Luffe, before mentioned, became Anatomy Profeſſor in his own

(1) [Dr. Petty in June 1650 was admitted a Candidate of the College of Phyſicians of London, and in 1651 choſen Muſic Profeſſor in Greſham College, London. He was ſoon after appointed Phyſician to the Army in Ireland, &c. Where by his Survey of the forfeited lands he acquired great eſtates. In 1655 he was admitted Fellow of the College of Phyſicians. After the Reſtoration he received the honour of Knighthood, was conſtituted Surveyor General of Ireland, continued Fellow of the Coll. of Phyſ. and by the charter of the Royal Society appointed one of their firſt Council. He died at his houſe in Piccadilly, Weſtminſter, Dec. 19, 1687 in the 65th year of his age. His elder ſon was ſoon after his father's death created Baron of Shelburne in Ireland, from whom is deſcended the preſent Earl of Shelburne in Ireland, and Marquis of Lanſdown, Earl of Wycombe, &c. in England.]

(2) [*H. Clerk* M. A. accumulated the Degrees in Phyſic for which he had ſupplicated and obtained leave of Convocation June 10, 1651, (Reg. T, p. 142) May 27, 1652. Ath. Ox. v. ii, F. 1652.]

right,

right, as being the King's Profeſſor of Phyſic, [on the death of Dr. Hyde] an. 1681. [He died in 1698, aged 53, and was buried in Merton College Church.]

VIII. Robert Pitt, D. M. ſometime Fellow of Wadham College, was Dr. Luffe's Deputy 1684. [He was afterward Fellow of the Coll. of Phyſicians, and of the Royal Society, and one of the Phyſicians of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.]

IX. Stephen Fry, D. M. of Trinity College, ſucceeded in 1686. [He practiſed Phyſic in Oxford for above 30 years with great ſucceſs, and was executor to William Stone B. C. L. Principal of New Inn Hall, by whoſe direction he erected an Hoſpital in St. Clement's pariſh near Oxford, which himſelf endowed at his death, Mar. 24, 1709, with 1000l. He was interred in St. Mary Magdalen Pariſh Church.

X. James Keil, (brother to John Keil, the Savilian Profeſſor of Aſtronomy) read Lectures in Anatomy in this Univerſity and at Cambridge. In 1700 he ſettled at Northampton, where he had very conſiderable practice as a Phyſician. He had the degree of D. M. conferred upon him at Cambridge in 1705, and died at Northampton of a cancer in the mouth, in 1719, aged 46. (1)

XI. Charles Tadlow, D. M. Fellow of St. John's College, read about 1716.

XII. Philip Code, D. M. Fellow of All Souls College, read.

XIII. Frank Nichols, B. M. of Exeter College 1726. He proceeded D. M. Mar. 16, 1729, and continued Reader till about the year 1745, when he removed to London and became Fellow of the Coll. of Phyſicians, and of the Royal Society, and Phyſician in ordinary to K. Geo. II. He died at Epſom in Surry, 1778.

XIV. Thomas Lawrence, D. M. of Trinity College, ſucceeded about 1745. He became Fellow of the Coll. of Phyſicians, was ſome years Preſident of the ſame, and died June 6, 1783.

(1) [General Dict.]

Nathan Alcock, D. M. in the Univerſity of Leyden, incorporated M. A. of Jeſus College Nov. 17, 1741, was reader in Chemiſtry and Anatomy about 1749; but was never appointed by the Regius Profeſſor of Medicine. He proceeded D. M. June 19 in that year; was afterward Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and of the Royal Society, in London, died Dec. 8, 1779, in the 73 year of his age, and was buried at Runcorn in Cheſhire.

XV. John Smith, D. M. ſometime of Balliol College, afterward of St. Mary's Hall, ſucceeded about 1757. He was in 1766 appointed Savilian Profeſſor of Geometry.

XVI. John Parsons, B. M. Student of Chriſt Church, ſucceeded 1769; and was alſo appointed the firſt Reader in Anatomy at Chriſt Church, on the inſtitution of John Freind and Matthew Lee, D. M. and Students of that Houſe. He proceeded D. M. Jun. 22, 1772; and was elected in 1780 the firſt Clinical Profeſſor of Medicine on the foundation inſtituted in 1772 by George Henry Earl of Lichfield, late Chancellor of the Univerſity. He died in April 1785, in the 43 year of his age, and was buried the ſeventh of the ſame month in the north Tranſept of the Cathedral.

XVII. William Thompson, B. M. firſt a Commoner of Queen's College, and afterward Student of Chriſt Church, ſucceeded in April 1785. He proceeded D. M. July 15, 1786; ſeceded and reſigned in September 1790.

XVIII. Christopher Pegge, B. M. ſucceeded in December 1790. Originally a Commoner of Chriſt Church, where he was entred Apr. 13, 1782, and of which Houſe he was a Member when he was admitted B. A. Feb. 23, 1786, he was elected a Fellow of Oriel College Mar. 28, 1788, and proceeded M. A. June 10, 1789. In the following year he vacated his Fellowſhip at Oriel; and was readmitted of Chriſt Church Nov. 19, 1790: and on the 7 of Dec. following was appointed Reader in Anatomy at Chriſt Church. He proceeded D. M. (for which degree he went out Grand Compounder) Apr. 27, 1792; and is the preſent Reader in Anatomy 1795.]

MUSIC

MUSIC LECTURE.

After the Anatomy Lecture was founded, in came Mr. WILLIAM HEATHER, one of his Majeſty's Chapel, and Dr. of Muſic of this Univerſity, (1) who gave an Harpſycon, Cheſt of Viols, divers Muſic books, both printed and written, and an annual ſtipend to be beſtowed on a Maſter of the Muſical Praxis, to be held in the Muſic School every Thurſday in the afternoon, between the hours of one and three, except in the time of Lent. This matter was firſt moved and propoſed (2) to the Univerſity in a Convocation held May 5, 1626, and afterwards agreed upon by the Delegates, and publiſhed in the Convocation Houſe as approved by them, together with Dr. HEATHER's orders about it the 16th of [December] the ſame year. By his deed, (3) bearing date Feb. 20, 2 Ch. I, he gave to the Univerſity for ever an annuity or yearly rent charge of $16^l\ 6^s\ 8^d$ iſſuing out of divers parcels of land ſituate and being within the pariſh of Chiſſelhurſt in Kent, whereof $13^l\ 6^s\ 8^d$ is to be employed for the Muſic Maſter's wages (out of which he is to repair the Inſtruments and find ſtrings) and the other 3^l is to be employed upon one that ſhall read the Theory of Muſic once every Term or oftner, and make an Engliſh Muſic Lecture at the Act time. Unto which 3^l Dr. HEATHER requiring (4) the ancient ſtipend of 40' that was wont yearly to be given to the ordinary Reader of Muſic, to be added, or ſome other ſum equivalent thereunto, the Univerſity thereupon agreed in a Convocation (5) that the old ſtipend of the Moral Philoſophy Reader, which was 45^s (I think)

(1) [*W. Heather* accumulated the Degrees in Muſic, May 17, 1622. He was born at Harmſworth in Middleſex, near Colebrook in Bucks. He died in the latter end of July 1627, and was buried on the firſt of Aug. in the broad or ſouth iſle joining to the Choir of St. Peter's Church in Weſtminſter. See more of him in ATH. OXON. FASTI, v. i, 1622.]

(2) Ibid. in REG N fol. 222 a. 233 b, [236 b.]

(3) [In pix. C 8: S. E.]

(4) [See his Epiſt. in REG. N f. 236 b.]

(5) [Ibid. et 237 a.]

ſhould be continued to the Muſic Reader, and ſo by that addition he hath 5[l] 5[s] yearly for his wages. (1)

[The Nominators and Viſitors (2) are

1. The Vicechancellor,
And the Governors of the four Colleges with Choirs, viz.
2. The Dean of Chriſt Church
3. The Warden of New College
4. The Preſident of Magdalen College
5. The Preſident of St. John Baptiſt's College.

In 1780, Dr. PHILIP HAYES, Profeſſor of Muſic, anxiouſly wiſhing to have the Muſic School made more commodious, conſulted Mr. Wyatt about a plan for that purpoſe. The deſign furniſhed by this ingenious architect (in which the Orcheſtra was arranged according to the directions of the Profeſſor) he requeſted his friend Dr. George Horne (Preſident of St. Mary Magdalen College, and then Vicechancellor) to lay before a meeting of the Heads of Houſes and Proctors; who approved it altogether, and promiſed fifty pounds towards the execution of it. In conſequence of ſo great encouragement, the propoſed alterations were begun and completed during the long Vacation of the ſame year, and the School was opened in December with a Lecture for Michaelmas Term.

To defray the expence of theſe improvements (excluſive of the fifty pounds above mentioned) Dr. Hayes ſoon afterwards obtained leave from the new Vicechancellor, Dr. Samuel Dennis (Preſident of St. John Baptiſt's College) for three Choral Concerts in the Theatre at the next Commemoration. One of them (the ſacred Oratorio of Prophecy) was compoſed by the Profeſſor himſelf: and as they were all attended by a numerous company, and as ſome of the Performers, in compliment to the occaſion, aſſiſted either gratis or on moderate terms, he was not only enabled out of the clear profits to pay the whole debt, to the amount of two hundred

(6) [See before in the Annals, p. 358.] (2) [REG. N fol. 233 b,]

and

and fifty three pounds, eighteen ſhillings; but had alſo a ſmall balance remaining in his favour. He at his own coſt furniſhed the Orcheſtra with ſtuft ſeats and ſtools, and the Orcheſtra window with a large Venetian blind. Drs. Burney and Dupuis alſo very liberally gave each five guineas; which purchaſed an entire ſet of forms for the area.

The Bookcaſes are no leſs uſeful than ornamental: they contain the Founder's collection, and ſubſequent donations; as well as the Exerciſes of Proceeders to Muſical Degrees. Indeed the whole School, in its preſent ſtate, is at once elegant and convenient. The niche on the left of the door is appropriated to the three Magiſtrates of the Univerſity; the gallery to ladies, ſtrangers, and the higher order of Academics; and the area to Maſters and Students.

When their Majeſties viſited Oxford in 1785, the Profeſſor had the honour of kiſſing hands in the very room thus modernized by his means.

In the Music School are the following Pictures and Buſts (1).

William Heather, D. Muſ. Oxon. May 18, 1622, the Founder of the Lecture, Profeſſorſhip, &c. half length in his Gown and Cap; in his right hand a ſcroll of Muſic, and his left hand placed on the book of Madrigals, intituled 'Muſica Tranſalpina.'

Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Biſhop of Durham, a Benefactor, half length. Given by William Hayes, D. Muſ. the firſt Profeſſor who partook of his liberality.

William Child, Chr. Ch. D. Muſ. July 8, 1663, Organiſt of the Royal Chapels, and a Compoſer: ob. 1697, æt. 91: whole length: given by himſelf.

Christopher Gibbons, Chr. Ch. D. Muſ. July 7, 1664; Organiſt of the King's Chapel, and in private, alſo of Weſtminſter &c. and a Compoſer: ob. 1676. Given by himſelf.

John Wilson, D. Muſ. Oxon. 1644; Profeſſor: ob. 1673, æt. 78. Given by himſelf.

(1) [*Mr. Wood* ſays in the margin of his MS.] The Pictures in the Muſic School. qu.

John

John Bull, Bac. Muſ. Oxon. 1586: created Doct. Muſ. Cantab. 1592, and incorporated at Oxford the ſame year: Organiſt of the Royal Chapel to Q. Eliz. and K. James, and the firſt Profeſſor of Muſic at Greſham College, London: a Compoſer. Painted on board, in the habit of a Bach. of Muſ. On the left ſide of the head are the words 'AN. ÆTATIS SUÆ XXVI, MDLXXXIX:' and on the right ſide an hour glaſs, upon which is placed an human ſkull with a bone croſs the mouth. Round the four ſides of the frame is written the following diſtich:

'The Bull by force in field doth raigne,
But Bull by ſkill good will doth gayne.'

He left England in 1613.

Thomas Tudway, D. Muſ. King's Coll. 1705; and Profeſſor at Cambridge. From the Collection of Richard Rawlinson, Eſq. D. C. L. of St. John's College.

William Croft, Chr. Ch. D. Muſ. July 9, 1713, ob. 1727. Organiſt and Compoſer to Q. Anne, K. Geo. I and II. Painted by *Murray*, and given by Mrs. Whyrley.

George Frederic Handel: a Compoſer, ob. 1759.
Painted by *Hudſon*. Given by George Colman, Eſq. M. A. Weſtm. Stud. of Chr. Ch.

Sir John Hawkins, Knight.
Author of 'the General Hiſtory of the Science and Practice of Muſic,' 1776; ob. 17
Painted and given by *James Roberts*.

Charles Burney, D. Muſ. Univerſity College, June 23, 1769.
Author of 'the General Hiſtory of Muſic, 1776—1789.'
Given by himſelf.

Bernard Gates, Maſter of the Children of the Royal Chapels, Gentleman of the ſame, and of St. Peter's Weſtminſter; alſo Tuner of the Regals. Given by Thomas Saunders Dupuis, Magd. Coll. D. Muſ. June 26, 1790; one of his Majeſty's Organiſts and Compoſer. Painted by *Ruſſel*.

John

John Hingeston, a Compoſer and Organiſt to K. Charles I and Oliver Cromwell. (1) Given by himſelf.

Matthew Lock, Compoſer in ordinary to K. Charles II, and Organiſt to Q. Cath. of Portugal, ob. 1677.
Given by himſelf.

Thomas Blagrave, Gentleman of the Royal Chapel to K. Ch. II, and a Compoſer. Given by himſelf.

Colonel Blaithwait, when young. Painted by *John Sonmon*. Given by himſelf.

George Hudson, a Compoſer, and of the Band to King Charles the Second.

Nicholas Laniere, the firſt Maſter of the Band of Muſic after its inſtitution by K. Charles I; a Painter and Collector to his Royal Maſter; alſo an Engraver. Painted and given by himſelf.

Henry Lawes, Gentleman of the Royal Chapel, and of the private Muſic to K. Charles I: ob. 1662: a Compoſer and famous Lutiniſt. Given by himſelf.

John Hilton, B. Muſ. Cantab. 1626: died a little before the Reſtoration: a Compoſer; and Organiſt of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter. (2)

Christopher Simpson, 1667: a Compoſer and Author.

William Gregory, Gentleman of the Royal Chapel, and of the private Muſic to K. Charles II, and a Compoſer.

Bernard Smith, commonly called *Father Smith*, Organiſt and Organ Builder. (3)

(1) ['*Oliver Protector* had the Organ of Magd. Coll. in the Palace Hall of Hampton Court, till his Majeſty's Reſtoration. *Hingeſton* bred up two boys to ſing with himſelf (Dearings). Printed Latin ſongs for 3 voices; which Oliver was much taken with; tho' he did not allow ſinging or Organ in Churches. He had them ſung in the Cockpit at Whitehall, where he had an Organ: and did allow this John Hingeſton 100^{l} per ann. during his uſurpation.' (A. Wood's MS. Liſt of Muſicians in Aſhm. Muſeum.) Hingeſton taught Oliver's daughters Muſic.]

(2) ['*J. Hilton* died in the time of Oliver, and was buried in the Great Cloiſters at Weſtminſter; at which time the ſinging at burials being ſilenced as popiſh; the fraternity of Muſicians who intended to ſing him to his grave, ſang the Anthem in the houſe over the corps before it went to the Church, and kept time on his coffin.' A. Wood's MS. ut ſupra.]

(3) [*B. Smith* built the Organ for Chriſt Church; and the Univerſity Church at St. Mary's; and alſo the old Organ for the Theatre, which, when the preſent Organ was placed there built by John Byfield Sen. was given by the Univerſity to St. Peter's in the Eaſt, and forms a great part of the Organ by Byfield and Co. in the new caſe.]

The

The Woman of Samaria; a large Picture, painted by *Taylor*, ſoon after the Reſtoration.

The following were given by PHILIP HAYES, D. Muſ. the preſent Profeſſor.

ORLANDO GIBBONS, D. Muſ. Oxon. May 18, 1622: ob. 1625, a Compoſer: Organiſt of the Royal Chapels to K. James and Charles I, and Father of *Chriſtopher Gibbons*, before mentioned.

WILLIAM BOYCE, D. Muſ. Cantab. 1749, Organiſt and Compoſer to K. George II and his preſent Majeſty; alſo Maſter of the Band of Muſicians: ob. 1779: whole length, painted by *Hudſon*.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER PEPUSCH, Magd. Coll. D. Muſ. July 9, 1713: Organiſt of the Charter Houſe, and a Compoſer: ob. 1752.

CHARLES FREDERIC ABEL, of the Queen's Band: a Compoſer. ob. 1787. Painted by *Teeds*.

WILLIAM LAWES, Gentleman of the Royal Chapel, and of the private Muſic to K. Charles I; in whoſe cauſe taking up arms, he loſt his life at the ſiege of Cheſter 1645: a Compoſer and brother to *H. Lawes* before mentioned.

JAMES HASLETINE, Organiſt of the Cathedral Church at Durham: a Compoſer. Painted by *Taylor*.

J. PHILIP EIFFERT, in a Turkiſh dreſs, painted by *Teeds*.

Mr. SALAMON, an eminent Performer on the Violin, and Compoſer.

ORLANDUS LASSUS, Muſician to the Duke of Bavaria: ob. 1585, æt. 55, a Compoſer.

WILLIAM HINE, Organiſt of the Cathedral at Glouceſter, and a Compoſer, ob. 1730, æt. 43.

JOHN WELDON, Organiſt of New College, Oxford, and afterward Organiſt and Compoſer to the Royal Chapels, &c. ob. 1736.

ARCANGELLO CORELLI, a diſtinguiſhed Violin Player and Compoſer: ob. 1713.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM HAYES, D. Muſ. and late Profeſſor. Painted by *J. Corniſh.*

WILLIAM PARSONS, Magd. Coll. D. Muſ. June 26, 1790: Maſter of his Majeſty's Band of Muſicians.

Buſts given by PHILIP HAYES, D. Muſ. the preſent Profeſſor.

King ALFRED the Great, the Reſtorer of the UNIVERSITY; an Admirer of the Arts; and alſo a ſkilful hand on the Harp.

HENRY PURCEL, Organiſt of the Chapels Royal and of Weſtminſter Abbey: a Compoſer: ob. 1695, æt. 37. Done by *Bacon.*

WILLIAM HAYES, D. Muſ. the late Profeſſor. Done at the particular requeſt of the late Lord LEIGH, High Steward of the Univerſity.]

The firſt Profeſſor of the Muſical Praxis was

I. RICHARD NICHOLSON, Bachelaur of Muſic, and Organiſt of Magdalen College, deſigned by the Founder, an. 1626. Thoſe that followed him were

II. ARTHUR PHILIPPS, (2) Organiſt of Magdalen College, elected on the death of Mr. Nicholſon Nov. 18, an. 1639, and the next year Jul. 9, was admitted Bachelaur of Muſic. He reſigned (3) and afterwards

III. JOHN WILSON, Dr. of Muſic of this Univerſity, ſometime of the private Muſic to K. Ch. I, ſucceeded an. 1656. After the King's Reſtoration he became one of the private Muſic to K. Ch. II, and one of the Gentlemen of his Chapel, which he enjoyed to his dying day. He

(1) [REG. N fol. 233 b.]

(2) [*A. Philipps* was ſon of W. Philipps of the City of Wincheſter Gent. and became one of the Clerks of New Coll. an. 1622, aged 17 years. A. W. MS. HIST. of Engl. Muſicians in Aſhm. Muſ.]

(3) [Upon a change of the times, and a perfect foreſight of the ruin of the Church, he changed his religion for that of Rome, and became Organiſt to Henrietta Maria Qu. of England. From whoſe ſervice being diſmiſt, he returned into England, and was entertained by a Roman Catholic Gentleman called Caryll, of Suſſex. ATH. OXON. FASTI, v. i, 1640.]

was born at Faverſham in Kent, and dying Feb. 22, 1673, aged 78, was buried in the [Little] Cloiſter of St. Peter at Weſtminſter. (1)

IV. Edward Lowe, Organiſt of Chriſt Church in Oxford, and of the Chapel belonging to the King, ſucceeded upon the reſignation of Dr. Wilſon, an. 1661. He died on the 11 of July 1682, and was buried in the Divinity Chapel joining on the north ſide of Chriſt Church Choir.

V. Richard Goodson, Organiſt of New College, elected Jul. 19, 1682; afterward Organiſt of Chriſt Church. [He died Jan. 13, 1718, aged 62, at Great Tew, and was buried in the ſouth iſle joining to the Choir of Chriſt Church.]

VI. [Richard Goodson, his Son, Bac. of Muſic, and Organiſt of Chriſt Church, was elected Jan. 27, 1718. He died in Jan. 1741, and was buried in the Cathedral near his father.

VII. William Hayes, Bac. of Muſic of Magdalen College, was elected Jan. 14, 1741. In 1749, Apr. 14, he was created Dr. of Muſic. He was alſo Organiſt of Magdalen College. He died July 27, 1777, aged 69, and was buried in the Churchyard of St. Peter's in the eaſt in Oxford.

VIII. Philip Hayes, Son of the former Profeſſor, Bac. of Muſic of Magdalen College, and one of the Gentlemen of the Chapels Royal, was elected Oct. 23, 1777. He proceeded Dr. of Muſic, Nov. 6, 1777, became Organiſt of Magdalen and New Colleges, and alſo of St. John's College, and is the preſent Profeſſor 1795.]

(2) [See more of J. Wilſon in Ath. Oxon. Faſti, v. ii, 1644.]

ARABIC

ARABIC LECTURE (1).

William Laud, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, having ſent to the Univerſity divers written books of Arabic, Perſic, Greek, and other languages in the year 1635 (as Mr. Paul Pindar had done of many of the Eaſtern languages, (2) an. 1611) took further occaſion from thence to erect a public Lecture, declared in his Grace's private letters communicated (3) to the Heads of Colleges and Halls Aug. 8, 1636.

The firſt Reader that he then appointed was Mr. Edward Pococke, Bach. of Div. and Fellow of Corp. Ch. College (lately returned from the Eaſtern parts) to whom he aſſigned an yearly ſtipend of 40^{l} during the term of the ſaid Archbiſhop's natural life, to the end that he might read and interpret Arabic on Wedneſdays between nine and ten of the clock in the morning in the time of every Vacation, &c.

The firſt Lecture that he made in the School of Tongues, which is the place appointed wherein this Lecture is to be read, was on the 10 of Aug. 1639, beginning then from the Proverbs of Haly the fourth Mahometan Emperor after Mahomet. Not long after this, viz. 1637 the ſaid Mr. Pocock was ſent to Conſtantinople by the Archbiſhop to ſeek after other books of the Eaſtern Tongues, and to improve his knowledge in them. In his abſence Mr. *Thomas Greaves*, M. A. Fellow of Corp. Ch. College, being appointed to read, began July 19 the ſame year and continued it till Mr. Pocock's return. Afterward in the month of June 1640, the ſaid Archbiſhop endowed (4) this Lecture with lands in the pariſh of Bray in com. Buck. and Mr. Pocock being about that time returned, reaſſumed his Lecture. [See more among the Profeſſors of Hebrew.]

(1) [*Matthias Paſſor* (ſon of George Paſor, a learned Prof. at Herborn, Germ. the author of the Greek Lexicon to the New Teſtament) partly educated there and partly at Heidelburg, of which laſt he at length became Profeſſor of the Mathematics; afterwards retiring to Oxon, was incorporated Maſter of Arts as he had ſtood at Heidelburg before mentioned; read an Arabic Lecture twice in a week in Term time in the Divinity School, for ſome years; for which he had a penſion collected from his auditors, and was held in great eſteem by them and others for his admirable knowledge in that and other tongues and learning. He hath publiſhed 'Oratio pro linguæ Arabicæ profeſſione, publice ad Academicos habita in Schola Theologica Univerſitatis Oxon 25 Oct. 1626. Oxon. 1627,' qu. Ath. Oxon. v. i, an. 1627.' M. Paſſor was afterwards a Profeſſor at Groningen. See the Life of Dr. Pocock, p. 45. prefixed to his Theol. Works.]

(2) Reg. K. fol 76 a.

(3) Reg. R fol. 109 b, 128 a, 130 b. [M (S. E.) 1 &c.]

(4) In pyx. M nu. 1, 2, 3.

II. Thomas Hyde, D. D. of Queen's College, [Head Keeper of the Bodleian Library, and Archdeacon of Glouceſter] elected Profeſſor or Reader, in the place of Dr. Pocock deceaſed, Dec. 22, 1691. [He became Regius Profeſſor of Hebrew and Canon of Chriſt Church in 1697. See before, p. 851.]

[III. John Wallis, M. A. Demy Scholar of Magdalen College, elected Mar. 9, 1702. He became Fellow, was admitted B. D. Mar. 7, 1708, and died in 1737.

IV. Thomas Hunt, M. A. Fellow of Hart Hall, elected Mar. 13, 1738. He was afterward D. D. Regius Profeſſor of Hebrew and Canon of Chriſt Church. See before p. 851.

V. Joseph White, M. A. Fellow of Wadham College, was elected on the death of Dr. Hunt, Nov. 8, 1774. He proceeded D. D. Dec. 17, 1787 : in 1784 became Canon Bampton's Lecturer before the Univerſity, was inſtalled Prebendary of Glouceſter June 23, 1788, and is the preſent Profeſſor of Arabic 1795.]

BOTANIC LECTURE.

The next Lecture that muſt be mentioned is that of Botanicey; but before I ſpeak any thing of its inſtitution and ſettlement, I think it convenient that ſomewhat ſhould be ſaid of the Phyſic Garden, becauſe 'twas primarily founded for a Nurſery of Simples, and that a Profeſſor of Botanicey ſhould read there, and ſhew the uſe and virtue of them to his Auditors.

Henry Lord Danvers therefore, Baron of Dauntsey in the County of Wilts, and Earl of Danby in Yorkſhire; ſometime a Gent. Com. of Chriſt Church, being minded to become a Benefactor to the Univerſity, thought that his money could not be better laid out, than to begin and finiſh a place, whereby learning, eſpecially the Faculty of Medicine, might be improved. At length ſelecting a place without the Eaſt gate of Oxford, near the river Cherwell, which was then meadow ground, and had in ancient time been a Cemitery for the Jews of Oxon, gave to the Univerſity 250[l] to make a purchaſe of it. Upon the receipt of it they bought

bought out the preſent poſſeſſor thereof, Mar. 27, 19 Jac. Dom. 1622; and not long after the Univerſity took a leaſe of the ſaid ground from Magdalen College (for to them it did belong) in their own name, July 28 following, by paying yearly for it 40s. Afterward much ſoil being conveyed thither for the raiſing of the ground to prevent the overflowing of the waters, the firſt ſtone of the fabric was laid on the day of St. James the Apoſtle, an. 1622, after this manner:

About two of the clock in the afternoon the Vicechancellor with certain Heads, Doctors, and both the Proctors, went ſolemnly from St. Mary's Church to that place; where being ſettled, Mr. Edward Dawson, a Phyſician of Broadgates [Hall] ſpoke an elegant Oration; which being done, Dr. Clayton, the King's Profeſſor of Medicine, ſpake another. Afterward the Vicechancellor laid the firſt ſtone with the offering of money thereon, according to the ancient cuſtom; then ſeveral Doctors, and both the Proctors; which being done, the Vicechancellor concluded with a brief Oration.

Afterward the ſaid Earl proceeding in building and encompaſſing it with a ſtately free-ſtone wall; which being almoſt finiſhed, ſet up in the front thereof, next to the Eaſt bridge, a comely Gatehouſe of poliſht ſtone; on which for the perpetuation of his name, he cauſed this Inſcription to be engraven on the out and inſide thereof:

'GLORIÆ DEI OPT. MAX.
HONORI CAROLI REGIS,
IN USUM ACAD. ET REIPUB.
HENRICUS COMES DANBY, D. D. MDCXXXII.'

In the year 1633 all the wall being finiſht, and ſoon after the floor raiſed, which coſt the Earl 5000[l] and more, he cauſed to be planted therein divers Simples for the advancement of the Faculty of Medicine. All which and ſeveral hundreds more have from that time ſo happily proſpered that this Garden may now compare with any in this kingdom or elſewhere.

As for the ſettlement of a Botanic Profeſſor, the Earl, though he had ſettled a Gardener, John Tredeſken, Senior, deferred it from time to time; eſpecially for this reaſon, that the Garden could not be ſoon enough furniſhed

(1) [Reg. N fol. 105 b, 106, 122.]

with

with Simples, and they with a maturity. At length Civil diſtempers breaking forth, and the Earl dying ſoon after, (1) nothing was done as to that ſave only that by his will, dated Dec. 14, 1640, (2) which was three years before he died, he appointed certain perſons to ſettle by legal conveyance to the Univerſity the Parſonage or Rectory of Kirkdale in Yorkſhire for the uſe of the ſaid Garden. Afterward Sir John Danvers, his brother, in purſuance of the will, did ſettle it on the Univerſity, to the end that with the revenews thereof the Garden be repaired, and a ſtipend be paid to the Profeſſor and Gardener. But ſo it was that the times being unſettled, and the revenews falling ſhorter than was expected, nothing was done in order to the ſettling of a Profeſſor till an. 1669; and then a motion being made by the King's Botanic Profeſſor for an acceptance of the employment, the Univerſity thereupon allowed him an annual ſtipend of 40^{l}, and cauſed him to read at certain times of the year, not according to Statute (for none then relating thereunto were made) but at ſuch times as he thinks moſt proper, that is in Spring and Autumn.

The avenue leading to the Phyſic Garden was finiſhed in the month of Oct. 1694, at the charge of the Univerſity.

The firſt Profeſſor was Robert Morison of Univerſity College, elected Dec. 16, 1669, incorporated Doctor of Phyſic the day following, as he before had ſtood in the Univerſity of Angers [in France.] He made his entrance on this Lecture in the Medicine School Sept. 2, 1670, and the fifth of the ſame month tranſlated himſelf to the Phyſic Garden; where he read in the middle of it (with a Table before him) on herbs and plants thrice a week for five weeks ſpace, not without a conſiderable Auditory The Spring following, in the month of May, he read again; and ſo likewiſe in the autumn following, which courſe he propoſed always to follow, but was diverted ſeveral years by proſecuting his large deſign of publiſhing the univerſal knowledge of Simples: [two parts of which came out at the Univerſity preſs in folio in 1672 and 1680, and the remainder in 1699 by Bobart, his ſucceſſor, after Dr. M's death, which happened in London, Nov. 10, 1683. See more of him in Ath. Oxon. v. ii, F. 1669. (3)]

II.

(1) The Earl of Danby Kt. of the Garter, &c. died at his houſe in Cornbury Park, in the county of Oxford, in the 71ſt year of his age, Jan. 20, 1644, and was buried in the Church of Dauntſey, Wilts, under a noble monument of white marble, with an epitaph, which contains the beſt character that can be given of him, and may be ſeen in Dugd. Baron. v. ii, p. 417.]

(2) [Will and Deed N. P. B. 15, 16.]

(3) [1715, Sept. About this time the Biſhop of London (John Robinson, ſometime of Oriel College) made a preſent of many curious exotic Plants to the Phyſic Garden; whereupon the Green-Houſe was enlarged. (Rawlinſon's Chron. of the Univ. MS. in the Bodl. Lib.)

1726, Aug. William Sherard, D.C.L. Fellow of St. John's College, and ſometime Engliſh Conſul at Smyrna, gave 500^{l} towards enlarging the

II. Jacob Bobart, (1) ſucceeded in 1684. He died Dec. 28, 1719, in the 79 year of his age, and was buried in the Church of St. Peter in the Eaſt, Oxford, where there is an inſcription to his memory. (2)

III. Edwin Sandys, D. M. Fellow of Wadham College, ſucceeded in 1720.

IV. Gilbert Trowe, D. M. Fellow of Merton College, ſucceeded

V. John James Dillenius, was nominated in 1728 by William Sherard, D. C. L. ſometime Fellow of St. John's College, and Engliſh Conſul at Smyrna, who left by will a large Benefaction for the better eſtabliſhment of a Botany Profeſſor, as mentioned below.

J. J. Dillenius of St. John's College was created D. M. Apr. 3, 1735. He died April 2, 1747, aged 63, and was buried in the Church of St. Peter in the Eaſt, Oxford, where there is a monument to his memory.

VI. Humphrey Sibthorpe, D. M. of Magdalen College, was nominated by the College of Phyſicians in 1747. He reſigned in 1784.

VII. John Sibthorpe, ſon of the former Profeſſor, ſometime of Lincoln College, where he proceeded M. A. and afterward one of Dr. Radcliffe's Travelling Fellows in Phyſic of Univerſity College, and D. M. was nominated by the College of Phyſicians, in 1784. In the beginning of the year 1793 he was appointed Regius Profeſſor of Botany by his preſent Majeſty King George the Third, and is the preſent Profeſſor 1795.]

Conſervatory; alſo a great number of curious Plants, and a Botanic Library of Books. (Ibid.)

1728, Oct. 4, was read in Convocation an extract of the ſaid Dr. Sherard's Will; whereby he leaves 3000l to be laid out for the maintenance of a Botany Profeſſor of the Phyſic Garden; all his Books of Botany and Natural Hiſtory; alſo his Drawings, Paintings, and dried Plants; particularly his Herbarium and Pinax; to be depoſited in the Library of the Phyſic Garden; and appoints John James Dillenius the next Botany Profeſſor. (Reg. Conv. Bd, 31, fol. 262.)

1732, Feb. 8, Orders made relating to the Profeſſor of Botany, and Phyſic Garden. (Reg. Conv Be, 32, fol. 21.)

In the beginning of the year 1793 his preſent Majeſty King George the Third, by his Royal Grant eſtabliſhed a Regius Profeſſor of Botany, with an annual income of 200l; and appointed John Sibthorpe, D. M. the firſt Regius Profeſſor.]

(1) [*J. Bobart* was ſon of *Jacob Bobart* of Brunſwick in Germany, Keeper of the Phyſic Garden here, who died in his Garden-houſe Feb. 4, 1679, aged 80, and was buried in the Churchyard of St. Peter in the Eaſt in Oxon. (Ath. Oxon. v.ii, F. 1655) where there is a monument to his memory againſt the wall of the Church.]

(2) [*J. Bobart* the Profeſſor 'gave the rent of a piece of land in Oſney Meadow commonly called Pike acre to be diſpoſed of by the Miniſter and Church Wardens of the above Pariſh in the following manner—20s yearly to the Miniſter of the Pariſh for a Sermon to be preached by him on Chriſtmas day in the afternoon, and the reſt to ſuch of the poor inhabitants as do not receive alms—1719.'—Reg. of Benef.]

LECTURES

LECTURES UNENDOWED.

What Lectures remain as yet unendowed are

I. That of Grammar, the Reader of which reads from Priſcian or Lynacre, or any other approved authors, at eight of the clock in the morning on Tueſdays and Fridays in Term time in the School of Grammar.

II. That of Rhetoric, which is on Mondays and Thurſdays at eight of the clock in the morning; the Lecturer of which reads the Rhetoric of Ariſtotle, Cicero, Quinctilian, or Hermogenes.

III. That of Logic, the Reader of which reads on Mondays and Thurſdays (the ſame time when the Rhetoric Reader interprets) Porphyrius his Iſagogen, or Introduction, or any part of Ariſtotle's Logic.

IV. That of Metaphyſics, which is on Tueſdays and Fridays at eight of the clock in the morning, the Lecturer of which is to read Ariſtotle's Metaphyſics, and to explain the Metaphyſic Queſtions which by ancient and modern Writers are handled, according to the ſenſe of Ariſtotle. For the endowment of this Lecture Sir Edwyn Sandys left in his Will, (1) dated Aug. 25, 1629, the ſum of 1500^{l}, but for what reaſon I know not, the Univerſity never received it.

However theſe four Lectures which are performed in their reſpective Schools have for their ſupport their ancient ſalaries, collected according to the old cuſtom from the Inceptors, and each Student, (except thoſe of the poorer ſort) in the Univerſity, and the Readers of them are choſen every two years.

(1) Pyx. N nu. 6.

SHAGGLYNG LECTURES.

With the ſaid Lectures that I have already mentioned I muſt join thoſe called Shagglyng, that is ſuch Lectures that were extraordinary or temporary, allowed either by public authority, common conſent, or recommendations. Their Readers alſo were called Shagglyng Lecturers, and did receive (if they read not out of good will) allowance from the Students of the Univerſity, or from Colleges, or from the King, or from a Biſhop or Biſhops, or from a noble perſon, or others. As for ſuch Lectures that have come to my knowledge are thoſe that follow:

DIVINITY LECTURE read

1. By Robert Pulleyne an. 1134, as in the Hiſtory under that year. [He was Archd. of Rocheſter, a Cardinal and the Pope's Chanc. (1)]

2. By Dr. John Collet about the latter end of Hen. VII, who expounded (2) gratis the Epiſtles of St. Paul.

3. By Edward Powell, D. D. [Fell.] of Oriel College, who read St. Auſten (3) on the Trinity, an. 1506.

4. By Dr. Richard Smyth, [Fellow of Merton College] an. 1535, as I have elſewhere told you [p. 841, &c. (4)]

5. By Dr. Philipp Brode (5) an. 1546.

(1) [William Varron read in 1301; and upon his removal to Paris, John Douns, Duns, or Dyns, ſurnamed Scotus, born at Dunſton in the pariſh of Emildon near Alnwick in Northumberland, and Fellow of Merton College, was appointed to ſupply his place in the Theological Chair. He ſuſtained his office with prodigious reputation for three years; about which time, 'tis reported, there were 30,000 Scholars in the Univerſity. In 1304 he was called to Paris, where he was honoured with the degrees of B. and then of D. D. At a meeting of the Monks of his Order (the Minorite Friers) at Thoulouſe, in 1307, he was created Regent; and about the ſame time he was placed at the head of the Theological Schools at Paris. In 1308 removing to Cologne, he ſoon after his arrival died of an apoplexy aged 43, or as ſome ſay 34. A. Wood MS. Not. of Merton Fellows, Ballard's Collect. v. 46; in Bodl. Lib. Wharton's App. ad Hist. Lit.—Gul. Cave, p. 3. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 238.]

(2) Baleus Cent. 8, nu. 63.

[Dr. *Colet* probably ſtudied in Magd. Coll. or St. Mary's Coll. a Houſe for Canon Regulars of St. Auſtin. He was afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, Founder of St. Paul's School, Lond. and died in 1519. Ath. Oxon. v. i, an. 1519.]

(3) Reg. G fol. 24, a.

[Dr. *Powell* was R. of Bledon in the Dioc. of Wells, Preb. of Sarum, and ſuffered death in 1540, for denying the King's ſupremacy over the Church of England. Ath. Ox. v. i, an. 1540.]

(4) Dr. Smyth was allowed 22ˢ 2ᵈ by C. C. C. pro Lect. Theol. vel Reg. 1536, 1537, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542. As appears by the Books of Accounts in that Coll. communicated by S. Hurman, B. D. Fellow, to Mr. Wood Jun. 1694.

(5) Ut int. Comput. Burſar Coll. Exon. in Scacc. ibid. *Dr. P. Brode* was allowed 22ˢ 2ᵈ by C. C. C. an. 1544, 1545, and 1546, pro Lecturâ Regiâ. (Hurman, ut ſupra) It. Dri. Brode pro lectione regiâ hoc anno, ſcil 1546, ſic in comp. Burſ. Coll. Magd. Ox. (Not. in Lat. Tranſl. in Aſhm. Muſ.) [Dr. Brode was afterward Preb. of York, beneficed in the Dioceſe thereof, and died about 1551. Ath. Oxon. v. i, F. an. 1543.]

6. By Dr. Peter Martyr an. 1547, for whoſe labour the King allowed (1) a penſion. The next year he was Regius Profeſſor. [See p. 841.]

7. By Dr. John Rainolds, ſet up by Sir Francis Walsingham an. 1586, as elſewhere is told you. [He was Fellow of Corp. Ch. Coll. and afterward Preſident of the ſame, where you may ſee more of him.]

CIVIL LAW LECTURE, read

1. By Roger Vacarius an. 1149, as in the Annals of that year.

2. By Francisc. Accursius, an. 1275, as in the ſaid Annals.

3. By Henry Cole, LL. D. Fellow of New College, an. 1540, or thereabouts, but whether by authority or out of free will I know not. [He was afterward Warden of his College, where ſee more of him.]

CANON LAW LECTURE, read (2)

By Nicholas Saunders, [Fellow] of New College, about the year 1557. (3)

MEDICINE LECTURE, read

1. By Thomas Lynacre, before mentioned, about the year 1514. (4)

2. By Dr. John Warner, [Fellow of All Souls College] an. 1535, who was afterward the King's Profeſſor, [and Warden of the ſaid College.]

3. By Edmund Crispyne, (5) Fellow of Oriel College, an. 1545, and after.

4. By Mr. Fabion Niphus, about 1581. See more in the Annals, an. 1581.

PHILOSOPHY LECTURE, read

By Robert Ward, (6) Maſter of Arts, and Fellow of Merton College, about the year 1550, and after. (7) At the alteration of Religion he went to Rome, and there died an. 1559.

(1) Pat. 2 Ed. VI, part 1.

(2) Ut in lib. ſuo de Viſib. Monarchia lib. 7.

(3) *Nicholas Saunders* himſelf ſaith in his Book entituled De viſibili Monarchia Eccleſiæ,—'qui tanquam Regius Profeſſor jus Canonicum ſuo jure in Oxonio publice prælegit; ei loco et muneri ob fidem conſervandam renuntians, et poſtea SS. Th. Profeſſor factus, hunc librum ad communem utilitatem conſcripſit.' Lib. 7, p. 676, nu. 1833, edit. Wirceb. 1592.

(4) Bal. Cent. 1, nu. 65.

(5) Lib. Statut. Coll. Oriel. fol. 37.

(6) Comp. Burſ. Coll. Exon. ut ſupra; et Reg. I fol. 147 a.

(7) [*R. Ward* had an allowance of 22ˢ 2ᵈ per an. from C. C. C. from 1548 to 1558, as appears by the Books of Accounts in that Coll. ut ſupra.]

HEBREW

HEBREW LECTURE, read

1. By John de Bristoll, a converted Jew, an. 1320, as in the Annals.

2. By Robert Wakefield, about the year 1530, as before.

3. By John Shepery, an. 1538, or thereabouts, as in the Hebrew Lecture founded by K. Henry VIII.

4. By Matthew Passor, M. A. ſometime Mathematic Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Heidelberg, who expounded this Lecture (1) in the Divinity School twice every ſevenight in Term time, an. 1626, and after. For which his pains he had a collection of money from every College. Merton College paid (2) him 40ˢ in 1626, and 20ˢ the year after.

SYRIAC LECTURE, read

By John Drusius, in Magdalen and Merton College, an. 1574, and after, and at length at the intreaty of the Chancellor read it in the public Schools for a ſalary of 20 marks per an. See in the Annals an. 1574.

RHETORIC LECTURE, read

By Nicholas Grymoald, (3) M. A. Fellow of Merton College, in the latter end of the reign of Hen. VIII, and beginning of Edw. VI. His elegant Paraphraſe on the four books of Virgil's Georgics, which he expounded publicly in Chriſt Church Hall 2 Edw. VI, Dom. 1548 (the Common Schools being then ſhut up) were publiſhed by George Biſhop, an. 1591.

(1) *M. Paſſor* rather read an Arabic Lecture. [See before p. 894; and Ath. Oxon. v. i, 1627.] Arab. and Hebr. *Matthias Paſſor* for 2 years: Syriac and Chaldaic, the ſame for 2 years: v. inter Scriptores.

(2) Reg. 2, Act. ejuſd. Coll. p. 293.

(3) Bal. Cent. 8, nu. 99.

The OFFICE of ORATOR of the UNIVERSITY.

Having now done with the Lectures, and as many of the Profeſſors belonging to them that I can yet find, I muſt in the next place (this being the moſt proper for it) give you a brief account of the ORATORSHIP of the Univerſity, with the names of thoſe that have undergone that Office; which being done, ſpeak of the Office of the Keeper of the Records of the Univerſity.

The Office therefore of public Orator, is not, as to the ſettlement and endowment thereof, ancient in the Univerſity, for before the time of Queen Elizabeth nothing of encouragement, only applauſe, was given thereunto, it being then the cuſtom for the Chancellor or his Deputy to court or invite that perſon that was generally known to have an eloquent pen and tongue to write Epiſtles to great perſons, and harangue it before them at their coming to the Univerſity for once and no more, unleſs the ſaid perſon was willing. But upon a ſtrong rumour that the learned Queen Elizabeth would viſit the Univerſity, an. 1564, and abide there ſeveral days (the event of which came not to paſs) a worthy perſon was then elected to keep the ſaid place for term of life, and an yearly penſion (1) of twenty Nobles was allowed to him and his ſucceſſors; the names of whom are theſe:

I. ROGER MARBECK, M. of A. Student of Chriſt Church, and Senior Proctor of the Univerſity, elected public Orator by the general conſent of the Convocation Nov. 18, 1564. He was afterward Canon of Chriſt Church, and Provoſt of Oriel College.

II. THOMAS KINGSMYLL, M. of A. of Magdalen College, elected Dec. 15, 1565, upon the reſignation that Marbeck made the 8 of the ſame month. He reſigned, and afterward became Hebrew Profeſſor, [when he reſigned the Office of Orator.]

III. TOBYE MATHEW, M. A. Student of Chriſt Church, elected Nov. 2, 1569: afterward Canon of the ſaid Church, [Archd. of Bath]

(1) REG. K K fol. 5 b.

Preſident

Preſident of St. John's College [D. D. Dean of Chriſt Church and of Durham, Biſhop of Durham and Archb. of York.]

IV. Arthur Atye, M. A. Fellow of Merton College and Principal of St. Albans Hall, ſucceeded in the month of Aug. 1572. (1)

V. Thomas Smyth, M. A. Student of Chriſt Church, elected Apr. 9, 1582. He reſigned May 17, 1594. (2)

VI. Thomas Waynman, M. A. of Balliol College, elected May 22, 1594.

VII. Thomas Cole, M. A. Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, elected Aug. 5, 1597.

VIII. William James, M. A. [Student] of Chriſt Church, elected Aug. 7, 1601. (3)

IX. Isaac Wake, M. A. Fellow of Merton College, elected Dec. 14, 1604. (4)

X. John King, M. A. Weſtm. Stud. of Chriſt Church, elected Dec. 14, 1622. He was afterward Canon of the ſaid Church, of St. George's at Windſor, [and Preb. of St. Paul's, London. He died Jan. 2, 1639, aged 43, and was buried in Ch. Ch. Cath. See his epitaph, p. 466.]

XI. Philip King, M. A. Fellow of Exeter College, brother to the former, and both the ſons of John King, ſometime [Dean of Chriſt Church and] Biſhop of London, elected July 28, 1625. (5)

XII. William Strode, M. A. Weſtm. Stud. of Chriſt Church, and one of the Proctors of the Univerſity, elected Nov. 26, 1629. In his time (21 Dec. 11 Car. I) a Canonry of Chriſt Church was by the King

(1) [*Arthur Atie* was Senior Proctor in 1571 where you may ſee more of him.]

(2) [*T. Smyth* was Senior Proctor in 1584; in the liſt of which you may ſee more of him.]

(3) [*W. James* was ſon of W. James, D. D. Dean of Chriſt Church and Biſhop of Durham.]

(4) [*I. Wake* was Burgeſs in Parliament for the Univerſity 1624, where ſee more of him.]

(5) [*P. King* was actually created D. D. in 1645; was Rector of St. Botolph's Church near Billingſgate, Preb. of St. Paul's, London, and Archdeacon of Lewes. He died Mar. 4, 1666, and was buried at Langley, Bucks; where he had a Siſter married to Sir Richard Hobart. Ath. Oxon. v. ii, F. 1645.]

annexed

annexed to the Office of Orator; (1) but that pious act hath been lately endeavoured (under what pretence I know not) to be annulled. He was the firſt of all the Orators before him that died in his place.

XIII. Henry Hammond, D. D. lately Fellow of Magdalen College, elected Mar. 17, 1644-5; by virtue of which election he then became Canon of Chriſt Church. (2)

Edward Corbet, *M. A. lately Fellow of Merton College, was put into the Oratorſhip and Canonry of Chriſt Church belonging thereunto Jan.* 20, 1647, *by order of the Committee of Parliament.* (3)

Ralphe Button, [*ſometime of Exeter College and B. A. there, Geometry Profeſſor in Greſham Coll. London*] *M. A. Fellow of Merton College, and Proctor of the Univerſity, ſucceeded in both thoſe places upon Dr. Corbet's giving them up, by order from the ſaid Committee, Aug.* 4, 1648. *He was afterward ejected by the King's Commiſſioners.* [*See more of him in the Liſt of Proctors.*]

XIV. Robert South, M. A. [Weſtm. Student] of Chriſt Church, elected Orator by the Convocation Aug. 10, 1660, but was not made

(1) [*W. Strode* was inſtalled Canon July 1, 1638; died Mar. 10, 1645, and was buried in the Divinity Chapel at Chriſt Church.]

(2) [*H. Hammond* 'in 1633 had the Rectory of Penſhurſt in Kent conferred upon him by the Earl of Leiceſter; became 1640 a Member of the Convocation of the Clergy; and in 1643 was made Archdeacon of Chicheſter; about which time being forced to leave his Rectory by the Preſbyterians, he retired to Oxford for ſhelter. In 1647 he attended the King in his reſtraint at Wooburne, Caverſham, Hampton Court, and the Iſle of Wight, bat being ſequeſtred from the office of Chaplain to him about Chriſtmas the ſame year, he retired to his Canonry in Oxon, and being elected Sub-dean of his Houſe continued there till the Viſitors appointed by Parliament firſt thruſt him out without any regard had to his great learning and religion, and then impriſoned him for ſeveral weeks in a private houſe in Oxon. Afterwards he was confined to the houſe of Sir Philip Warwick at Clapham in Bedfordſhire, where continuing ſeveral months, was at length releaſed. Whereupon retiring to Weſtwood in Worceſter, the ſeat of the loyal Sir John Packington (to which place he had received a civil invitation) remained there, doing much good to the day of his death, Apr. 25. 1660; whereupon his body was buried in the Chancel of Hampton Church, near to Weſtwood.' Ath. Oxon. v. ii, an. 1660.]

(3) [E. Corbet *was Senior Proctor of the Univerſity in* 1638; *one of the Aſſembly of Divines; Preacher before the Long Parliament; and by an ordinance of Parl. May* 17, 1643, *Rector of Chartham in Kent; a witneſs againſt Archb. Laud at his trial; and one of the Preachers in Oxon* 1646; *alſo one of the Viſitors of the Univerſity. He reſigned his Canonry and Oratorſhip in a ſhort time, was created D. D. in* 1648, *and made Rector of Great Haſeley in Oxfordſhire, where he continued to the time of his death. He died at London Jan.* 5, 1657-8, *aged about* 55, *and was buried in the Chancel of Haſeley. Ath. Oxon. v. ii, F.* 1648.]

Canon

Canon of Chriſt Church till Dr. Gardiner's death, (1670) being kept back from it by pretended authority. (1)

XV. Thomas Cradocke, M. A. [Fellow] of Magdalen College, elected (upon the reſignation of Dr. South) Nov. 10, 1677. He [alſo became one of the Chaplains in ordinary to K. Ch. II.] died Mar. 22, 1678 [9, aged 31] and was buried in Magdalen College outer Chapel: but never had the Canonſhip.

XVI. William Wyatt, M. A. and Student of Chriſt Church, elected March 26, 1679. [He was appointed Principal of St. Mary's Hall 1689. He died Nov. 28, 1712, and was buried in the Chancel of St. Mary's Church.]

XVII. [Digby Cotes, M. A. Fellow of All Souls College, elected Dec. 2, 1712. He became Principal of Magdalen Hall in 1716; Preb. of Lichfield; and Rector of Coleſhill, Warwickſhire, at which laſt place he died in 1745.

XVIII. Thomas Lisle, D. D. Fellow of Magdalen College, elected Feb. 6, 1745. He reſigned in 1749.

XIX. Roger Mather, M. A. Fellow of Braſenoſe College, elected May 5, 1749.

XX. Thomas Nowell, M. A. Fellow of Oriel College, elected May 14, 1760. In the year following he became Junior Proctor; Principal of St. Mary's Hall, B. D. and D. D. 1764; Secretary to the Chancellor of the Univerſity; and Regius Profeſſor of Modern Hiſtory 1771. In 1776 he reſigned this Office of Public Orator.

(1) [*R. South* was alſo Domeſtic Chaplain to Edward E. of Clarendon, Lord high Chanc. of England and Chanc. of this Univerſity; Preb. of Weſtminſter 1653, and created D. D. in Oct. following. He had alſo the ſinecure of Llanchiador in Mochnant in N. Wales given him by the Chancellor, and became Chaplain to James Duke of York 1667. In 1676 he attended Lawrence Hyde (ſecond ſon of the ſaid Chanc. and afterward E. of Rocheſter) in quality of Chaplain, on his embaſſage to Poland; became Rector of Iſlip near Oxford 1678; Chapl. in ordinary to K. Ch. II; died 1716, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey.]

XXI.

XXI. James Bandinel, B. D. ſometime Fellow of Jeſus College, and Junior Proctor in 1766; elected unanimouſly May 2, 1776. In 1767 he was elected Moral Philoſophy Reader. He proceeded D. D. in 1777; was appointed the firſt Bampton Lecturer 1779; and reſigned this Office in 1784, being Vicar of Netherbury and Bemiſter in Dorſetſhire.

XXII. William Crowe, B. C. L. and ſometime Fellow of New College, elected April 2, 1784, and is the preſent public Orator 1795.]

The OFFICE of KEEPER of the RECORDS.

Concerning the firſt inſtitution of this office, and upon what occaſion it began, is told you in the Annals 1633; and what more may be ſaid of it you ſhall have from the Univerſity Statutes. (1) "Upon mature deliberation it is ordained that henceforth and for evermore, one fitting perſon be provided, who may take care of the Univerſity Archives, and collect, methodiſe, and digeſt the ſeveral muniments and writings, as well authentic as other, relating to the lands, poſſeſſions, common rights and privileges of the Univerſity, or dotations of public Lectures, as alſo all ſuch Regiſters as any way concern the Univerſity; that ſo he may be able readily to alledge and produce them, upon any occaſion (as we ſhall in a ſpecial manner appoint in the Statute (2) about the Cuſtody of the Muniments and Writings of the Univerſity) which being thus methodiſed and brought into order he ſhall be bound diligently to peruſe and read over, and to have them at his fingers ends, that ſo he may be able upon all occaſions to help, aſſiſt, and adviſe the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, Proctors, and Seneſchal of the Univerſity, and ſhew himſelf an expedite and [ready] defender of the Univerſity in all its Privileges and Rights." This Office had its original from ſeveral inconveniencies and prejudices that had befallen the Univerſity through ignorance of their Privileges, upon divers conteſts with ſeveral parties, but eſpecially the citizens of Oxford, between whom and the Univerſity there happen almoſt daily controverſies out of an old emulation in them to overthrow upon the leaſt opportunity

(1) Tit. XVII, ſect. 9. (2) [Tit. xx, ſ. 2.]

the

the Right and Privileges of the Univerſity. As for thoſe that have borne the Office of Keeper, have been theſe:

I. Brian Twine, B. D. ſometime Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, elected Aug. 11, 1634. (1)

II. Gerard Langbaine, M. A. [Fellow] of Queen's College, elected July 10, 1644. (2)

III. John Wallis, D. D. Geometry Profeſſor, elected Feb. 17, 1657; admitted in Congregation Mar. 9, following. [See before among the Profeſſors, p. 866.]

[IV. Bernard Gardiner, D. C. L. Warden of All Souls College, elected in 1703. He died Apr. 22, 1726.

V. Francis Wise, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, and ſecond Librarian of the Bodleian Library, elected Apr. 26, 1726. He was admitted B. D. May 10, 1727, and was the firſt Keeper appointed for Dr. Radcliffe's Library. He died in 1767, aged 72.

VI. John Swinton, B. D. of Chriſt Church, ſometime Fellow of Wadham College, elected Nov. 4, 1767. He died Apr. 4, 1777, and was buried in Wadham College Chapel.

VII. Benjamin Buckler, D. D. Fellow of All Souls College, elected Apr. 23, 1777. He was Rector of Frilſham, and Vicar of Cumner, Berks; died Dec. 24, 1780; and was buried in Cumner Churchyard.

VIII. Hon. Thomas Francis Wenman, D. C. L. Fellow of All Souls College, and Barriſter at Law, elected Jan. 15, 1781. He was appointed Deputy Steward of the Univerſity the latter end of the ſame year, and Regius Profeſſor of Civil Law in 1782. He is the preſent Keeper of the Records, 1795.]

(1) [*B. Twine* was alſo Vicar of Rye in Suſſex, but moſtly reſided in Oxford till his death, which happened in 1644, aged 65. He was buried in Corp. Chr. Coll. Chapel.]

(2) [*G. Langbaine* became Provoſt of his College in 1645: D. D. the year following; died Feb. 10, 1657, and was buried in his College Chapel.]

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Before I come to ſpeak of thoſe Libraries that have been public, or built and appointed for public uſe, I ſhall make theſe obſervations, and then proceed.

I. That many books have been given to the Univerſity by Benefactors in old time, as appears from certain footſteps of antiquity, but what their names were I know not, only ROGER, Dean of YORK, who 'beſtowed (1) ſeveral exemplars of the holy Bible to be uſed by the Scholars of Oxford under a pledge.'

II. That the ſaid Books have according to their donors' minds been locked up in Cheſts, or chained (2) upon deſks in St. Mary's Chancel and Church to be uſed by the Maſters upon leave firſt obtained.

III. That thoſe Cheſts have had by the appointment of the Chancellor and Regent Maſters, certain Maſters to keep them and their keys, and alſo to receive pledges from ſuch that borrowed any books from them.

IV. That the ſaid Cheſts have ſtood in the old Congregation Houſe, or in one of the Chapels joining to St. Mary's Church.

V. That the way of keeping them in Cheſts continued till the Library over the Congregation Houſe was built, and then being taken out, were ſet up in pews or ſtudies (ſuch as we have now among us) digeſted according to Faculties, chained, and had a Keeper appointed over them.

ANGERVYLL's LIBRARY. The Monks of Durham (3) having begun to build a College, or ſtudying place, for their Novices in the north ſuburbs of Oxford, about the year 1290, on a certain piece of land, which they ſeveral years before had purchaſed, RICHARD de BURY, otherwiſe ANGERVYLE, Biſhop of Durham, not only put his hand to, and partly endowed it, but alſo before, and at the time of his death (which was an. 1345) left thereunto all his Books (more than all the Biſhops in England had then in their cuſtody) to the end that the Scholars of that College, and of the Univerſity might under certain conditions

(1) COLLECT. Nich. Biſhop, ſub. tit. de bonis Univerſ. Oxon. MS.

(2) Vide in C fol. 64 a.

(3) Hiſt. Eccleſiæ Dunelm. MS. cap. 155.

make

make uſe of them. After they had been received, they were for many years kept in Cheſts under the cuſtody of ſeveral Scholars deputed for that purpoſe. At length a Library being built in that College at what time it was quadrangularly finiſht temp. Hen. IV (William Appleby and Thomas Romo being then ſucceſſively Guardians thereof) the ſaid Books were put into pews or ſtudies, and chained to them. So that continuing for the uſe of the Scholars of that Houſe and of the Univerſity till the College was diſſolved by K. Hen. VIII, they were then taken and conveyed away, ſome to Duke Humphrey's Library (remaining there till the reign of Edw. VI) and others to the Library of Balliol College. Thoſe alſo that remained behind came into the hands of Dr. George Owen of Godſtow, at what time he purchaſed the ſcite of the ſaid College of K. Edw. VI. Of the aforeſaid Books, and the Founder's mind how they ſhould be beſtowed and ordered, the Reader may be pleaſed to conſult a Book entituled 'Philobiblon (1) Ricardi Dunelmenſis, ſive de amore librorum, et inſtitutione Bibliothecæ,' edit. Paris. an. 1500, et Oxon. 1598, [per T. James Proto-Bib. Bod.] 4to. cap. 18 et 19.

COBHAM's LIBRARY. Thomas Cobham, Biſhop of Worceſter, having had a great deſire to ſhew ſome love to his mother the Univerſity of Oxford, began about the year 1320, to build, (2) or at leaſt to make ſome reparations for a Library over the old Congregation Houſe in the north Churchyard of St. Mary's; but he dying ſoon after, before any conſiderable matter was done therein, left certain moneys for the carrying on of the work, and all his books, with others that had been lately procured, to be, with thoſe belonging to the Univerſity (as yet kept in Cheſts) repoſed therein. Soon after the Library being finiſhed, laid uſeleſs, (upon ſome controverſies as I ſuppoſe between the Univerſity and Houſe of Oriel concerning the right thereof, the Church of St. Mary being then appropriated to the ſaid Houſe) and ſo continued till an. 1367; and then it being made fit to receive certain books, ſeveral Ordinations (3) were made by the Regents and Non Regents in a full Congregation concerning the ordering and ſettlement of it. Among them I find that the Books left by

(1) [MS. in pergam. fol. in Bib. Coll. Om. Anim. Oxon. Verus auctor fuit Robertus Holcot, Anglus: v. Lel. Itin. v. iii.]

(2) Ut in pyx. C in Theſaur. Coll. Oriel.

(3) A fol. 103: C fol. 45 b.

the ſaid Thomas Cobham ſhould be repoſed and chained in the ſaid Room or Solar; that the Scholars of the Univerſity ſhould have free ingreſs and regreſs at certain times to make proficiency in them; that certain of the ſaid Books of greater price ſhould be ſold till the ſum of 40^{l} was obtained for them (unleſs other remedy could be found) with which ſhould be bought an yearly rent of 3^{l} for the maintenance of a Chaplain that ſhould pray for the ſoul of the ſaid Biſhop, and other Benefactors of the Univerſity both living and dead, and have the cuſtody or overſight of the ſaid books, and of thoſe in the ancient Cheſt of books, and Cheſt of Rolls &c. (1) All which being done, they proceeded to finiſh what they intended, but another controverſy hapning between the Univerſity and the ſaid Houſe of Oriel, the buſineſs for the preſent was ſtopt and nothing done therein. At length a Compoſition (2) being made between the ſaid parties 17 Mar. 11 Hen IV, Dom. 1409, after a great and long debate had been concerning the matter (in the management of which, the Univerſity produced books and writings to ſhew that 'the Congregation Houſe was built by a certain Scholar of old time even beyond all memory,' as indeed it was, mention being made of the ſaid Houſe in an evidence (3) dated 3 John, Dom. 1201, and that the room or Solar over it was built by the ſaid Biſhop Cobham before the Houſe of Oriel had any thing to do with St. Mary's Church) the ſaid room was put into the poſture of a Library at the charge of certain perſons, who either made ſome reparations, finiſht it in its buildings, ſet up pews, glaſs windows, gave books, furniture, &c. Among ſuch that did ſo, occur theſe, viz.

I. King Henry IV, who, as a note or two ſaith, built this Library at his own charge, but whether true I cannot ſay. However he was accounted the principal Benefactor, and confirmed (4) the aforeſaid Compoſition Apr. 19, an. reg. 11.

II. Prince Henry his ſon, who alſo when he was King, gave divers MSS. (5) of Theology and Philoſophy.

III. Thomas, John, and Humphrey, three other of his ſons, of the laſt of which you ſhall have more hereafter.

(1) Rolls I ſuppoſe of Matriculations of Members of the Univerſity.
(2) In pyx. G G in Turri Schol. nu. 4 a et b: et in pyx. C in Theſ. Coll. Oriel.
(3) Pyx. Y nu. 1 in Turr. Schol.
(4) Pat. 11 Hen. IV, part. 2, m. 22.
(5) F Epiſt. 122.

IV.

IV. Thomas Arundel Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who, beſide what he gave to the Library, (1) beſtowed 50 marks on the College of Oriel, conditionally that they would releaſe to the Univerſity all their right in the Congregation Houſe and Library; which money being received, they did ſo accordingly; only required that a penny be yearly paid to them by the Univerſity, if by them required.

V. Philip Repingdon, Biſhop of Lincoln.

VI. Edmund, Earl of March.

VII. Richard Courtney, Chancellor of the Univerſity, in whoſe time and by whoſe labour, it was brought to perfection, (2) an. 1411, or thereabouts.

The year after, that the ſaid Library might be kept ſafe and ſecure and free from all abuſes, a Keeper or Chaplain was ſettled, (3) and the 5^{l} iſſuing from the aſſize of bread and ale (which King Henry IV gave to the Univerſity) was, with the 6^{s} 8^{d} belonging to the Chaplain of the Univerſity for his labour in the celebration of Maſſes, confirmed (5) to him and his ſucceſſors, to be received yearly at certain Terms then appointed, but with theſe conditions that were then made, that he ſhould in every quarter of the year celebrate (6) three Maſſes of the Holy Ghost, and as many 'De Requie' for the good eſtate of all thoſe, living or dead, that had contributed to the Library, eſpecially thoſe noble perſons before mentioned, and that he ſhould celebrate the ſaid Maſſes at St. Catharine's altar, ſituated and being at the bottom of the ſtairs leading from St. Mary's Church up to the ſaid Library, &c. What I have more to ſay of this place, is

Firſt, that divers perſons gave Books thereunto, but their gifts being after the foundation of the Library called Duke Humphrey's Library, and therefore intended by the Donors that when it was finiſht their gifts ſhould be repoſed there, I ſhall remember when I come to that place.

Secondly, that it continued a Library till about 1480, and then that of Duke Humphrey being finiſht, the Books, with thoſe that had been

(1) Pyx. G G, ut ſupra; et in Theſaur. Coll. Oriel. in pyx. C, &c.

(2) A fol. 34 b &c. B fol. 65 a &c. C fol. 113 b &c.

(3) In eiſdem locis, ut ſupra, et in Reg. Arundell, fol. 91, 92, &c.

(4) Ibid.

(5) A fol. 34 b, B fol. 66, et alibi in C.

ſome

ſome years before given (as yet reſerved in Cheſts) were tranſlated thereunto.

Thirdly, that after the ſaid tranſlation, the room became a Congregation Houſe, and then that underneath was employed for other uſes.

Fourthly, that then divers reparations were made on it in double roofing and glazing it, by ſeveral Benefactors, as their Arms not long ſince remaining on, and in the ſaid places, did teſtify.

DUKE HUMPHREY's LIBRARY, ſo called becauſe Humphrey the good Duke of Gloucester was, for his Benefaction to its building, and eſpecially the furniſhing it with books, ſtiled in certain of our Writings the Founder, as alſo of the Room underneath it, called the Divinity School. As for the Books which he gave, were very many, more by far than Authors report; (1) for whereas 'tis ſaid he gave 129, you ſhall find anon they were more than treble the number. The firſt time that I find mention of his benevolence to us, was an. 1439, which was about 12 years after this Library with the School underneath was begun; and then he gave an hundred and twenty nine Treatiſes to be repoſed in this place when finiſhed. For which gift, worth above a thouſand pounds, the Univerſity wrote a letter (2) to the Parliament then ſitting, declaring to them, that whereas their iſſue and kinsfolk had been and were to be educated in the Univerſity of Oxford, and might enjoy the uſe of thoſe books as well as they, thus conclude, with a deſire of thanks to be given to the ſaid Duke——"Wherfore we beſech powr ſage diſcrecions to conſider the glorioſe gifts of the gracioſe prynce to oure ſaid Univerſitie for the comyn profyte and worſhyp of the Reme to thanke hym hertyle, and alſo pray Godd to thanke hym, in tyme commyng wher goode dedys been rewarded, and oure Lord Godd ſo inſpire and governe pow in his pleaſaunce wyth helyth of ſoule and body &c." Soon after in the ſame year the Univerſity drew up Statutes (3) concerning the ordering, managing, uſing, &c. of the ſaid Books while they were yet to remain in Cobham's Library, and afterward when ſettled in this, which then they thought might be ſuddenly finiſht. The next gift of the ſaid Duke was 126 Treatiſes (admirandi apparatus,' as 'tis ſaid (4) by the hands of Mr. Thomas

(1) Leland in 4 Tom. Collect. p. 318: [edit. Hall, p. 443] et in Cyg. Cant. edit. circa an. 1545: Baleus cent. 8, nu. 2: et alii.

(2) In F fol. 53 b, Epiſt 142.
(3) Ibid. fol. 54 b, 55 a.
(4) Ibid. fol. 57 b, Epiſt. 148.

Kyrkeby

Kyrkeby and Mr. William Saye, an. 1440. The third were nine more (1) the ſame year. The fourth, which was in an. 1443 conſiſted of the number of 139: (2) and the fifth and laſt of 135 Treatiſes. The names and titles of which, with the beginnings of the ſecond folio of each Treatiſe, we have, with the firſt gifts, extant upon record. (3) All which being ancient, and with other parcels, amounting to above 600 (moſtly treating of Divinity, Phyſic, Hiſtory, and Humanity) which were from ſeveral parts of the world obtained, were tranſmitted to the Univerſity, and for the preſent laid up in Cheſts in Cobham's Library. The Catalogues alſo of them which were then ſent, and the indentures for the receipt of the ſaid Books were laid up in the Cheſt called 'Ciſta Librorum et Rotulorum.' Thus in brief concerning the Benefaction of the ſaid Duke, of whom and theſe his gifts, hear what Leland ſaith: (4)

'Tam clari meminit viri togata
Rectè Gallia: tûm chorus ſuavis
Cygnorum Iſidis ad Vadum Incolentûm,
Cui magnum numerum dedit bonorum
Librorum, ſtatuitque ſanctiori
Divinus ſtudio Scholæ Theatrum,
Noſtro quale quidem videtur eſſe
Magnum tempore, forſan et futuro.'

Other Books that were for his own uſe and in his private cuſtody, eſpecially thoſe in the Latin Tongue, he promiſed to give to the Univerſity in the Regent Houſe, being then in his own perſon preſent among them. All which, the Univerſity would have loſt after his death (he dying inteſtate) as alſo an 100l which he promiſed to give towards the building of this place, and the Divinity School under it (for the procurement of which, as alſo the ſaid Books, they troubled (5) Thomas Bokeland, Eſq) unleſs Thomas Somerſet Doctor of Phyſic of this Univerſity, to whoſe care and cuſtody the overſight of all the Duke's goods were committed, had faithfully promiſed to do his endeavours to obtain them. Afterward he bringing the matter (6) to paſs (notwithſtanding the Univerſity had petitioned the Parliament (7) about it) not only ſent the ſaid Books to the

(1) Ibid. fol. 60 a.
(2) Ibid. fol. 63 a.
(3) Ibid. fol. 67, 68 &c.
(4) In Cygn. Cant. ut ſupra.
(5) F fol. 88 b, Epiſt. 202.
(6) Ut videtur in F fol. 89 a; Ep. 203; et fol. 97 a, Ep. 21P &c.
(7) Ibid. Ep. 214.

Univerſity,

Univerſity, but alſo about the ſame time ſeveral ſilken veſtments, embroidered with gold, by the hands of Mr. William Kele, (1) Warden of All Souls College, to be uſed by the Univerſity in the celebration of divine offices. Which veſtments are, as I ſuppoſe, the ſame that an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorian (2) thus remembers——'aurea illa ſtragula, quæ Oxonii in exequiis Regum, Procerum et Epiſcoporum, caputo inſterni ſolent, cum quibuſdam pretioſis vaſis, quæ ſepulchralibus illis ceremoniis inſerviunt, ab hujus liberalitate' (meaning that of D. Humphrey) 'profecta creduntur.' But whether the ſame or no I cannot ſay, ſure I am that the ſaid Duke being pronounced one of the chief Benefactors of the Univerſity had a Maſs on the 13th of Feb. yearly, with a Placebo and Dirige on the day going before, celebrated (3) by the Members thereof for the health of his ſoul. To which ſervice all Graduats from the ſenior to the junior were bound 'fide præſtitâ' to attend.

[On theſe Books the following Obſervations by Mr. Warton (4) may be added.

'The Books given by Duke Humphrey were the moſt ſplendid and coſtly copies that could be procured, finely written on vellum, and elegantly embelliſhed with miniatures and illuminations. Among the reſt was a tranſlation into French of Ovid's Metamorphoſes. (5) Only a ſingle ſpecimen of theſe valuable volumes was ſuffered to remain: (6) it is a beautiful MS. in folio of Valerius Maximus enriched with the moſt elegant decorations, and written in Duke Humphrey's age, evidently with a deſign of being placed in this ſumptuous collection. All the reſt of the books, which, like this, being highly ornamented, looked like Miſſals, and conveyed ideas of Popiſh ſuperſtition, were deſtroyed or removed by the pious Viſitors of the Univerſity in the reign of Edw. VI, whoſe zeal was equalled only by their ignorance or perhaps by their avarice. A great number of Claſſics, in this grand work of reformation, were condemned as antichriſtian. Some however had been before ſtolen or mutilated. (7) In the library of Oriel College, we find a MS. 'Commentary on Geneſis,' written by John Capgrave, a Monk of St. Auſtin's Monaſtery at Canterbury, a learned Theologiſt of the fourteenth centnry. It is the author's autograph, and the work is dedicated to Humphrey D. of Gloceſter. In the ſuperb

(1) Ibid. fol. 98 a, Ep. 220.
(2) Harpisfield, Sæc. 15, cap. 23.
(3) Lib. Bedellorum Univerſ. Oxon. MS. in Menſe Feb.
(4) [Hist. of Engl. Poetry, v. ii, p. 45 &c.]
(5) [Leland. Coll. v. iii, p. 58.]
(6) [See afterward, p. 919.]
(7) [Lel. ut ſupra.]

initial

initial letter of the dedicatory epiſtle is a curious illumination of the author Capgrave, humbly preſenting his book to his patron the Duke, who is ſeated, and covered with a ſort of hat. At the end is this entry, in the hand writing of D. Humphrey: 'C'eſt livre eſt a moy Humfrey Duc de Glouceſtre du don de frere Jehan Capgrave, quy le me fiſt preſenter a mon manoyr de Penſherſt le jour . . . de l'an. MCCCXXXVIII.' (1) This is one of the books which Humphrey gave to his new Library, deſtroyed or diſperſed by the active reformers of the young Edward. He gave alſo Capgrave 'ſuper Exodum et Regum libros.' (2) Some of Wethamſtede's tracts, MS. copies of which often occur in our libraries, are dedicated to the Duke; who preſented many of them, particularly a copy of Wethamſtede's 'Granarium,' an immenſe work, which Leland calls 'ingens volumen,' to the new Library. (3) The copy of Valerius Maximus, mentioned before, has a curious table or index by Wethamſtede. (4) Leonard Aretine, one of the firſt reſtorers of the Greek tongue in Italy, which he learned of Emanuel Chryſoloras, and of polite literature in general, dedicated to this univerſal patron his elegant Latin tranſlation of Ariſtotle's 'Politics.' The copy preſented to the Duke by the tranſlator, moſt elegantly illuminated, is now in the Bodleian. (5)]

As for other Benefactors which followed, were many, among which theſe following appear. Adam Molens Biſhop of Chicheſter bequeathed (6) many to the public Library an. 1449. Thomas Rudburne, Biſhop of St. Davids bequeathed (7) others, about, or ſome years before that time. John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, gave (8) divers choice and rare MSS. according to promiſe when he was at Padua in Italy; the catalogue of which was ſent to the Univerſity, and according to eſteem were valued at 500 marks; but before they came the ſaid Earl was beheaded. So that thereupon the Univerſity finding it troubleſome to obtain them humbly deſired (9) George Nevyle Archb. of York to do his endeavours to procure them, the which that he did, appears in an Epiſtle (10) of the Univerſity, written about the year 1470

(1) [Cod. MSS. 32.]
(2) [Reg. Univ. Ox. F fol. 67 b.]
(3) [Reg. F f. 68 a.]
(4) [MS. Bodl. N E; F vii: 11: Bodl. 289: nunc F i: 1 in Bib. Bodl. Auctario.]
(5) [Ibid. D i: 8: nunc F: 5: 27 in Bib. Bodl. Auct.—Leland. Script. p. 443.]
(6) F fol. 86 b, Ep. 199: et A a fol. 7 a.
(7) A a fol. 59 b.
(8) Ut in quodam MS in Bib. S. Bened. apud Cantabrig.
(9) F fol. 121 a, Ep. 259. [G. Nevyle, Canc.]
(10) Ibid. Ep 260.

to WALTER HART Biſhop of Norwich, wherein giving great commendations of the ſaid Biſhop's edifices at Oxford and Norwich, deſired him that he would undertake the conſummation of the Divinity School, with the Library over it, to receive thoſe books given by JOHN TIPTOFT Earl of WORCESTER then lately deceaſed, which he had gathered from moſt parts of the world. He alſo promiſed to give certain books to Cambridge Univerſity, but whether they obtained them I know not. Sure I am that Duke HUMPHREY gave to the public Library there 13^{l} 6^{s} 8^{d}. But to proceed: THOMAS KEMPE, Biſhop of London, ſent (1) us books about the year 1487 by the hands of Dr. Fitzjames Warden of Merton College. RICHARD LICHFELD, Archd. of Middleſex and of Bath, Preb. of St. Paul's, and of the King's Chapel of St. Stephen, 132 Volumes (2) by the ſaid perſon, an. 1489 or thereabout, beſides 200^{l} in money toward the finiſhing of the Library. For which gifts, as alſo for his munificence towards the building of St. Mary's Church, his Commemoration was ſolemnized (3) on the anniverſary day of John and Thomas Kempe, mentioned before in the Divinity School.

What elſe I have to obſerve of this Library and its Books is

1. That it was not open or uſed as a Library, till about the year 1480; for the Books given thereto remained to that time in COBHAM's Library, either chained or locked up in Cheſts there.

2. That ſeveral years were ſpent before it was finiſht and ſettled in relation to its furniture, much like to the Library of Diodorus Siculus, which as authors report, was 30 years in tricking up.

3. That after it was finiſht divers perſons gave books, but what their names were I know not.

4. That before it had continued 80 years in its flouriſhing ſtate, was rifled of its precious treaſure by unreaſonable perſons.

5. That ſeveral Scholars would upon ſmall pledges given in, borrow

(1) F fol. 157 b, Ep. 359.
(2) Ibid. f. 163 b; Ep. 388.
(3) Ut in A fol. 41: et in Lib. Bedell. ut ſupra, Mens. Oct.

books

books thence: which pledges being not half worth the books that were borrowed, were never reſtored. Polydore Virgil, as tradition tells us, borrowed many after ſuch a way; but at length being denied, did upon petition made to the King obtain his licence for the taking out of any MS for his uſe (in order I ſuppoſe for the collecting materials for his Engliſh Hiſtory or Chronicle of England) which being imitated by others, the Library thereby ſuffered very great loſs.

6. That in the reign of Edw. VI, when certain Viſitors appointed by him came to reform the Univerſity, one of them by name Richard Coxe, Dean of Chriſt Church, ſhewed himſelf ſo zealous in purging this place of its rarities, eſpecially ſuch that had Rubrics in them or any way ſavoured (as he thought) of ſuperſtition, that he left not one of thoſe goodly MSS given by the before mentioned Benefactors. Of all which there were none reſtored in Qu. Mary's reign, when then an inquiſition was made after them, but only one of the parts of Valerius Maximus, illuſtrated with the Commentaries of Dionyſius de Burgo, an Auguſtine Fryer, and with the Tables of John Wethamſteed, Abbat of St. Albans (1).

7. That ſome of thoſe books ſo taken out by the Reformers were burnt, ſome ſold away for Robin Hoods pennyworths, either to Bookſellers, or to Glovers to preſs their gloves, or Taylors to make meaſures, or to Bookbinders to cover books bound by them, and ſome alſo kept by the Reformers for their own uſe.

8. That the ſaid Library being thus deprived of its furniture, was employed, as the Schools were for infamous uſes.

9. That it laying waſte in that manner, and not in a poſſibility (as the Academians thought) of reſtoring it to its former eſtate, they ordered certain perſons in a Convocation, (2) held Jan. 25, 1555, to ſell the benches and deſks therein; ſo that it being ſtript ſtark naked (as I may ſay) continued ſo till Bodley reſtored it, as I am now about to tell you.

(1) [F i: 1 in Bib. Bodl. Auctario: ut ſupra.]

(2) Reg. I fol. 157 a.

BODLEY's LIBRARY.

Duke Humphrey's Library remaining deſolate from the reign of Edw. VI, till towards the latter end of Qu. Elizabeth, it pleaſed the thrice worthy Thomas Bodley, Eſq. ſometime Fellow of Merton College, (1) to reſtore it. The particulars of which, and of its enlargement with buildings I ſhall now tell you. In the year 1597 (2) he opening his mind to certain perſons of the Univerſity in private, what his intentions were for the public, if God ſpared him life, it was at length publiſhed in Convocation, and the news received with very great joy by the Doctors and Maſters. At Eaſter following Mr. Bodley came to Oxford to view the place on which he intended his bounty, and making them a model of the deſign with the help of Mr. Savile, Warden of Merton College, ordered that the room, or place of ſtowage for books ſhould be new planked, and that benches and repoſitories for books ſhould be ſet up. All which being done by the year 1599, followed in the firſt place the gift of thoſe books which he from divers remote places had gathered together, then others (or moneys to purchaſe them) from divers of the Nobility and Gentry of this Realm that had received their education at this Univerſity. Among ſuch were Robert Devereux Earl of Essex, (3) [incorp. M. A. 1588] who in the year 1599, the year before and the year after, gave 300 Volumes, of which the far greater part were in folio. Thomas Sackvyle, [L. Buckhurst] Lord High Treaſ. [of England, Kt. of the Garter] and Chanc. of the Univ. [afterward E. of Dorset] gave 100[l] in money, with which were bought books in 1600. Robert Sidney, [cr. M. A. 1588, Baron Sidney of Pensehurst, Viſcount] Lisle [afterward Earl of Leicester, and Knt. of the Garter] 100[l], an. 1600. (4) George Carey, Lord Hunsdon [Knt. of the Garter]

(1) [See more of Bodley in his Life written by himſelf; a MS. preſerved in his Library; publiſhed at Oxford 1647 in 4to. and again at London 1703 in 8vo. by Mr. Hearne in Reliquiæ Bodleianæ: See alſo Ath. Oxon. v. 1, an. 1612.]

(2) [Reg. M a fol. 31 b. See before in the Annals, p. 265, 266, 267.]

(3) [The Earl of Essex was alſo Knt. of the Garter, Earl Marſhal of England, and Lord Lt. of Ireland.]

(4) [Sir R. Sidney, 102 new Volumes in folio to the value of 100[l]. being all very fair, and eſpecially well bound with his Arms. Reg. M a fol. 46.]

Treaſurer

Treaſurer of the Wars in Ireland, and ſoon after Lord Deputy of that Country, about 120 Volumes the ſame year. [WILLIAM (1)] GENT, Eſq. 420 Volumes. [ANTHONY BROWNE, Viſc. MONTACUTE, Knt. of the Garter, 66 coſtly great Volumes in folio, all bought of ſet purpoſe, and fairly bound with his arms. JOHN LUMLEY, L. LUMLEY, Kt. of the Bath, High Steward of the Univ. 40 vol. in folio. MERTON COLLEGE, 38 vol. of ſingular good books in folio. PHILIP SCUDAMOOR of London, Eſq. afterward a Knt. about 50 vol. of which the greateſt part are in folio. LAWRENCE BODLEY, a younger brother to Sir THOMAS, ſometime of Chriſt Church, M. A. Canon Reſ. of Exeter, and afterward cr. D. D. 37 very fair and new bought books in folio. (2)] With divers other perſons of ſeveral degrees as well Cleric as Layc.

[The FOUNDER ſent the following Letter, with a Memorial of theſe Benefactors (3).

" To the Right Wor. Mr. Dr. *Thornton*, Vicechancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford.

Sir,

According to that motion, which I made of late unto you, having brought to ſome good paſſe the Mechanicall Workes apperteyning to the Library, I began now to buſy myſelfe, and my Frendes, about gathering in the Bookes of ſuch as will bee Benefactors; and in that regard I have thought it fitt to lett you know from tyme to tyme, their numbers and their names, and the worth of that they give, to the intent you may proceede with thoſe thankful tokens of acceptance, as may bee ſomewhat correſpondent to their ſingular deſertes, and your grateful diſpoſitions. And albeit in that behalfe I have already provided a Regiſter Booke whereby to conſerve a perpetual remembrance of every giver and his gift, yet to ſignifie further myopinion (under humble reformation of the Univerſity) I thinke it would bee reputed a reſpective courſe of dealing, yf, at every tyme heerafter, that I ſhall notifie unto you (which I am in good hope to doe very often) ſome good number together of ſuch Benefactors, you would bee pleaſed thereupon in your next Convocation to publiſh all their names, and to ſpecifie the quality of their bounty and benevolence: with a ſpecial requeſt to thoſe that are preſent, that, as they are acquainted, and ſhall find opportunity to meet with any of thoſe contributors, they would bee

(1) [Of Gloceſter Hall. See the FOUNDER's Memorial in REG. M a fol. 53 b. See alſo REG. of Benef. vol. 1, in the Library.]

(2) [Ibid.]

(3) [REG. M a, fol. 45 b. Read in Convocation July 3, 1600.]

carefull

carefull to ſhew them, with what cheerfulneſs and comfort their giftes are imbraced by the whole Univerſity. And this, meethinkes, would bee performed to all that are not of Nobility and of hon^ble. calling, for that I thinke to ſuch perſons, as you have done beefore to ſome, you will evermore declare your gratefullneſs by writing. And now for the preſent, what Bookes I have receaved, you ſhall heere underſtand by the incloſed Memoriall, which I beſeech you to import in your publique Aſſembly, yf you can like of my propoſall, and to excuſe me contynually, whenſoever I ſhall by Letters communicate my conceyptes in theſe affayres of the Library; which I yet doe requeſt with this ſpecial reſtriction, that I will always conforme my deſignes and endeavours to that order of proceeding, that ſhall ſtand in every poynt with the good approbation of the Univerſity, and ſo recommending my ſelf to your friendſhip and love, I reſt ready to be uſed as

Your ever aſſured and affectionate Frende,

June 25, 1600. Tho. Bodley."]

The next year (1601) many there were that gave books, the chiefeſt of which were Mr. Thomas Allen, [M. A. ſometime Fellow of Trinity College, afterward a Member] of Glouceſter Hall, and Mr. Thomas James [M. A. Fellow of New College] the deſigned Keeper of this Library; the firſt gave from his ample Library about 18 choice MSS; and the other about an hundred Treatiſes in MS, beſide printed books; moſt of which MSS he had taken out of ſeveral College Libraries, at what time he was compoſing his Ecloga Oxonio Cantabr. an. 1599: [Herbert Westphaling, ſometime Stud. of Chriſt Church, D. D. Canon of the ſame Church, and now Biſhop of Hereford 20^l: Sir John Fortescue, Knt. Chancellor of the Court of Exchequer, and of the Privy Council to Q. Eliz. 47 vol. of which there are 5 Greek MSS of ſingular worth, both written and bound very fair, and never yet printed: Alexander Nowell, ſometime Principal of Braſenoſe College, D. D. and now Dean of St. Paul's, London, 17 vol. fol. and 15^l: Mr. John Crooke, of Chilton, Bucks, Recorder of the City of London, (afterward a Knt. and Lord Chief Baron of the Common Pleas) 27 good vol. of which 25 are in fol. George Shirley, Eſq. of ———— in the county of Northampton, 40^l: Robert Cham-

CHAMBERLAINE, of Shirborne, Oxon. Eſq. did purpoſe in his life time to beſtow 40[l] upon the Library, performed by his widow Mrs. ALICE CHAMBERLAINE: RICHARD EEDES, (W. Stud. D. D. and Canon of Chriſt Church) Dean of Worceſter, 13[l] 6[s] 4[d]: and NICHOLAS BOND, D. D. Preſident of Magdalen College, 18 vol. and 10[l] (1).]

The year following CHARLES BLOUNT, [cr. M. A. 1589] Lord MOUNTJOY, Lord Deputy of Ireland, [Knt. of the Garter, afterward Earl of DEVONSHIRE] gave 100[l]. (2)

[Of this benefaction the FOUNDER ſent the following account.

"To Dr. *Rives*, Vicechancellor.

Sir,

I have herewith ſent you the tranſcript of a Letter, which I receaved out of Ireland, from the L. Deputie; who hath appointed his agent heere in London, to deliver me an hundred pounds, to be beſtowed in Bookes for the uſe of the Librarie. And becauſe the Letter doth import, that his zeal and affection to the Univerſitie is but ſatisfied in part with the gift of this money, I thought it alſo requiſit to ſend you a copy of it, to the end the greatneſs of his love might be dulye conſidered in your letter of thankes: which if you pleaſe to incloſe in a cover to me, I will preſently convey. And herewithall I am to ſignifie that Mr. Controller, [Sir WILLIAM KNOWLES, Knt.] of his bountie, and of his honourable diſpoſition, to advance the ſtate of learning, doth beſtow fiftie pounds upon the Librarie, requeſting me to make choice of Bookes for that ſumme. Whereof I beſeech you to take notice, and to ſend a publicke Letter of acknowledgment unto him: which may, if you thinke good be delivered here by Mr. Principal of Glocèſter Hall, [J. HAWLEY, L.L. D.] who continueth in London, till the end of the Tearme. Thus heartily wiſhing the continual increaſe of ſuch noble contributors, till that ſtore-houſe of learning be fully repleniſhed, I recommend theſe affayres to your care and direction, and your owne good eſtate to GOD's preſervation. From London, May 7°.

Your very aſſured and affectionate Frinde,

THO. BODLEY."

(1) [FOUNDER's Catal. in REG. M a fol. 53 b, and REG. of Benef.]

(2) REG. M a fol. 66 b. Read in Conv. May 10, 1602.]

My

'My Lord *Mountjoye's* Letter.'

"Mr. Bodley,

I have deferred thus longe what I determined towards your Librarie, with a deſire to ſhew my affection therein both to that Univerſitie and yow, by ſome extraordinary teſtimonie thereof, but my hard province hath called me from all my private, and, in truth, my beſt and deareſt concernes: wherefore, till I ſhall be better able to intende, what I reſolved to performe towards the erection of your worthy Librarie, I pray accept, as a little token of my great deſire to deſerve any thing of that noble Univerſitie, one hundred poundes to be beſtowed at your owne diſcretion. I have ſent to Mr. Joſeph Earth to deliver yow ſo much, from whom yow ſhall not fayle to receive it. And ſo, Sir, deſiring yow to recommend my old love and true affection to Mr. Alen when yow ſee him, I bid yow moſt hartily farewell. From Waterford, this 16th of Marche, 1602.

Your very aſſured Frinde,

Mountjoye."]

The Dean and Canons of the Cathedral of Exeter 132 Treatiſes in MS. Tobie Mathew, B. of Durham, [and afterward Archb. of York] 50[l]; Hen. Brooke, L. Cobham, [Kt. of the Gart.] 50[l]; [Sir Will. Knollis, of Magd. Coll. cr. M. A. 1592, Comptroller of the Royal Houſhold, Knt. of the Garter, afterward L. Knollis, Viſc. Wallingford, and E. of Banbury, 50[l]; Walter Cope, Eſq. afterward Knt. many MSS.] with divers others that gave ſmaller ſums, which I ſhall now omit. So that by this time were in this place (where for many years was neither book nor Student to be ſeen) 2000 and above of excellent choice Volumes ſet up and reduced into a Catalogue. Which being done and the books fitted for public view, the Vicechancellor (1) Dr. John Howſon,

(1) 'Memorandum quod an. 1602 (44 Eliz.) die 8 men. Nov. qui dies in Calendario inſigni eſt titulo quatuor coronatorum, Bibliotheca publ. Oxon. ex nunquam ſatis laudati Thomæ Bodlæi Arm. olim Coll. Merton. Alumni, poſtea Procuratoris hujus almæ Academiæ functi multis præclaris Legationibus in aliena terra optime ſemper de propria meriti viri fundatione, initium et primum introitum habuit inter horas 9 et 10. Forma vero et dedicatio quaſi hujus Bibl. hujuſmodi fuit. Rev. in Chr. vir *Joh. Howſon* S. T. P. tunc temporis meritiſs. Vicecanc. convocatis primo duobus Procuratoribus, viz. *Dan. Pury* e Coll. Magd. *Gualt. Bennet* e Coll. Nov. præter innumeros Doctores S. Th. Med. Jur. Artiumque Profeſſores necnon Bacchalaureos S. Theologiæ, quorum præcipui fuerunt viri clariſſ. necnon Delegati in cauſa libraria, viz. Dr. *Bond* Præſes Coll. Magd. Dr.

Canon of Chriſt Church, together with the Proctors, Heads of Houſes, and certain Doctors did the ſame year, viz. 1602, the eighth of Nov. (being the day deſigned by Mr. Bodley to be always the day for the Viſitation of this place) enter therein, and dedicated it wholly for the uſe of the Univerſity, though in ſome manner uſed before. And in ſuch order was it contrived, eſtabliſhed, laid open, and made beneficial for the public, that K. James in his Charter of Mortmaine (1) for the endowment of it in the ſecond year of his reign, did worthily ſtile and declare Sir Thomas Bodley (lately knighted by him) the Founder thereof. Furthermore alſo, for the perpetual memory of him and this his bounty to the public, Thomas Sackvyle, Earl of Dorset, and Chancellor of the Univerſity, did, after he had acquainted the Convocation with letters (2) an. 1605, that he had intentions to ſet up the Statue [in buſto] of Sir Thomas Bodley in the Library, ſent it carved to the life by an excellent hand at London, and was ſhortly after placed in a niche in the ſouth wall of the ſame Library, with this inſcription underneath it:

'THOMAS SACKVILLUS DORSET. COMES,
SUMMUS ANGLIÆ THESAURAR. ET
HUJUS ACAD. CANCELLAR.
THOMÆ BODLEIO EQUITI AURATO
QUI BIBLIOTHECAM HANC INSTITUIT
HONORIS CAUSA P. P.'

[In the north wall is a large Buſt of K. Charles I.]

In the next place the Founder, like a prudent œconomic, gave Statutes for the better government and preſervation of it and its treaſure;

Dr. *Singleton* Coll. Æn. Præfectus, *Rod. Huchenſon* S. Th. Bac. Præſes Coll. S. Joh. Dr. *Hen. Buſt*, Dr. *Tho. Dochen* in Med. Doctores; Dr. *Ralp. Ravens*, Dr. *Perin* Linguæ Græcæ Prof. Reg. Dr. *Hutten* Æd. Ch. Can. Dr. *Ryves* Cuſtos Coll. Nov. Mr. *Roul. Searchfeild* Bac. S. T. Mr. *Gr. Powell* e Coll. Jeſu, A. M. et LL. B. Mr. *Eveley* Aul. Cerv. Princ. Mr. *Rob. Barnes* quatuor ex Delegatis. Hi omnes ven. viri tempore et hora ſtatutis convenerunt in Templo S. Mariæ, et habita quadam deliberatione et conſultatione de modo et forma ingrediendi publicam Bibl. Tandem ven. vir, comitatus viris prædictis, Procuratoribus, Doctoribus et aliis, præeuntibus Univerſitatis Bedellis, tam ſuperioribus quam inferioribus, aſcendit ſublimem et auguſtam illam Bibliothecam, quo in loco obtulit *Tho. James*, A. M. e Coll. Novo et primus Bibliothecarius; et ne nihil in laudem tam inſignis loci, tam præclari Fundatoris dixiſſe videretur, ex tempore et ex animo (gravioribus negotiis librariis diſtentus) oratiunculam quandam habuit, in qua tribus ferme verſibus complexus eſt omnia. Qua finita initium habuit hæc Bibliotheca et copiam ſtudendi, Academici quorum ſtudiis, una cum incremento loci et perpetua *εὐημερία* clariſſ. Fundatoris perpetuo faveat, foveat, ſecundet Deus Opt. Max.']

(1) In pyx. longâ, nu. 10.

(2) Reg. M a, fol. 88 b.

which ſoon after were put intoLatin by Dr. John Budden. (1) Within the Library he appointed two Keepers, the Protobibliothecary, who is the Chief, and the Hypobibliothecary the Junior. To the firſt he allowed out of the 200l per an. which he ſettled on the Library, almoſt the ſum of 40l, and to the other 10l, yearly, beſides 8l per an. to a porter. Without the Library he alſo took order for eight Curators, that is to ſay, the Vicechancellor and two Proctors for the time being, the three ordinary Profeſſors of the three great Faculties, and the two Profeſſors or Interpreters of the Hebrew and Greek Tongues: All which, on the day before ſpecified (notice being firſt given by the Vicechancellor's Programma affixed to the Library door with the Univerſity ſeal thereon) do very formally viſit it, view, and examine what books are wanting, defaced, or neglected, &c. For which their pains, the Founder aſſigned them honorary gifts as perpetual tokens of his benevolence, and what beſides of the revenew was remaining, he ordained that it ſhould be for the ſuſtaining of the burdens of the Library, and buying of books. Laſtly ſo great was his zeal for the obtaining more books, and for the furniſhing of it in after ages that he did not only ſearch all places in the Nation for antiquated copies, and perſuade the Society of Stationers in London to give a copy of every book that was printed (ſince confirmed by the Charters of Kings) but alſo ſearched for Authors whether public or private (ſo that they were of good note) in the remoteſt places beyond the ſea. All which, beſides hundreds that were given by Benefactors, were by the induſtry of Thomas James, Fellow of New College, [M. A. appointed the firſt Keeper by Sir Thomas Bodley] added to his Catalogue, which in the year 1605, was for the better convenience of Students printed, [at Oxford in 4to.] and ſet to ſale in the ſhops of Stationers.

As for thoſe worthy perſons that for eight years following the firſt inſtitution of this Library gave books [&c.] I ſhould here enumerate, but their names being many and therefore cannot well be confined within the compaſs of a ſheet, I ſhall let them paſs and only ſet down the chief, which are

[Sir Josias Bodley, Knt. youngeſt Brother to Sir Thomas, ſometime of Merton College, afterward Captain in the army, Director General

(1) [See the firſt draught of the Statutes in Engliſh, written by the Founder's own hand, repoſited in the Archives of the Library, and publiſhed by Mr. Hearne, 1703, in 8vo. in Reliquiæ Bodleianæ, p. 16—44.]

and

and Overſeer of the Fortifications in Ireland, who gave a ſphere of braſs, with other Aſtronomical Inſtruments, 1601.]

Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, [Knight of the Garter] who gave 100l, an. 1603; [cr. M. A. 1605.]

Sir George Cary, [aforeſaid] Knight [of the Garter] Treaſurer for the War in Ireland, [afterward Lord Deputy, and Lord Hunsdon,] 95l.

[Martin Heton, Weſtm. Stud. and Canon of Chriſt Church, and now Biſhop of Ely, 40l.]

Sir Walter Raleigh, [ſometime of Oriel Coll.] Knight, Governor of Jerſey, 50l.

[Sir Edmund Udal, Knt. 50l.

Sir Richard Farmor, of Somerton, 11 vol. of which the greateſt part are in fol. and MSS. Sir Richard Spencer, 24 books.

Robert Chaloner, D. D. of Chriſt Church, Canon of Windſor, 20l.

Sir Robert Cotton, of Connington, Knight, afterward Baronet, 9 MSS. of which ſome are in Hebrew.

Mr. Thomas Docwra, of Puttridge, in Hartfordſhire, 30 vol. among which is the old Venice Talmud.

Mr. Richard Grossevenor, 10 vol. all MSS.

Sir Edwin Sandys, of London, Knt. 30l. 1604.

Mr. Thomas Kerry, Clerk of the Privy Seal, many Books.

Sir Thomas Edmundes, Knt. Comptroller of the Queen's Houſhold, 20l.

Sir John Scudamore, Knt. 40l.

Sir Maurice Barkeley, Knt. of the Bath, 30l.]

Thomas Bilson, [ſometime Fellow of New College, Warden of Wincheſter College] Biſhop of Wincheſter, 50l, an. 1604.

Sir George More of Surrey, [ſometime of Exeter Coll. cr. M. A. 1605, afterward Chanc. of the Order of the Garter and Lieut. of the Tower] Knt. 40l, beſides books.

[William Ballow, M. A. of Ch. Ch. and Senior Proctor of the Univerſity, many MSS. in 1604 and 1605.

Sir George Sayntpoll, Knt. 20l.

William Cotton, Biſhop of Exeter, (incorp. M. A. from Camb. 1578.) many MSS in 1605.

Sir Francis Vere, Knt. money and books in 1602, 1605, 1607, 1608, and 1609.]

William Paget, Baron Paget of Beaudesert, Knt. of the Garter, 100l, an. 1605.

Henry Wryothesley, Earl of Southampton, [incorp. M. A. 1592] Knt. of the Garter, 100l.

Robert Cecil, Viſcount Cranbourne [Earl of Salisbury and Knt. of the Garter, Chanc. of the Univ. of Cambr. incorp. M. A. in this Univ. 1605] 66l 13s 4d.

Mrs. Alice Owen of London, the widow of Thomas Owen, [one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas, ſometime of Broadgates Hall or of Chr. Ch. and B. A.] 100l, an. 1606.

[Mrs Catherine Sandys, the wife of Sir Edwin Sandys of London Knt. 20l.]

Sir Charles Danvers Knt. gave 100l, [in 1601; which ſum was recovered by means of Sir Edwin Sandys, Knt. in] 1607.

[John Rainolds, D. D. Preſident of Corpus Chr. Coll. left 40 Volumes moſtly in folio.

William Burdet of Sonning, Berks, Eſq. gave near 40 MSS. in folio and quarto, before his deceaſe, 1608.

Mrs. Mary Hobby of Hales in the county of Glouceſter, Widow, afterwards wife to Sir Horace Vere, Daughter of Sir John Tracie of Toddington, Knt. gave 20l. 1608.]

[The Founder ſent the following Letter concerning this laſt benefaction (1).

"To the Right Wor. D. *Kinge*, Vicechancellor.

Sir,

The now Lady Vere, that is Wife to Sir *Horace Vere*, married before to Mr. *Hobby*, of Hales, deceaſed, in the time of her Widowhood alotted twentie poundes to be beſtowed in Books uppon your publick Librarye, which now ſhe hath delivered, and I have received with her ſpeciall deſire, that it may be recorded as her gift unto yow in the time of her widowhood. For which I do determine to take order with the Keeper: beſeeching yow the while, in the next Convocation, to notifye this her voluntarie and vertuous diſpoſition, unto the whole Univerſity: to the end ſhe may receive your publick thankes in writing: which, in regard of her calling, her affection to learning, and the example that ſhe giveth to others of her ſex, to imitate her bounty, yow are, in my opinion, invited to performe, not only with good tokens, and ſingular wordes of your

(1) [Reg. Conv. K. fol. 19 b. Publiſhed in Conv. May 30, 1608.]

gratefull

gratefull acceptance, but alſo as ſpeedily as conveniently may be, by reaſon of a jorney that ſhe taketh very ſhortly to ſee her huſband in Holland. Hereof I know in your wiſdoms yow will better conſider, then that I need to become a remembrancer in that behalf; for which I leave it wholly to yow; with the offer of my readineſs in whatſoever I may be good to do yow any ſervice.

Your very aſſured and at commandment.

Fulham, May 17, 1608. THO. BODLEY."

The following Memorial and Letters from the FOUNDER are alſo recorded.

" To the Right W. Mr. D. *Kinge*, Deane of Chriſt Church, and Vicechancellor of Oxon; or, in his abſence, to his Deputie, there (1).

Sir,

I have ſent down by a weſterne barge, all the Bookes that I have of this yeares collection, which I have requeſted Mr. James, and other of my friends, to ſee ſafely brought from Burcote and placed in the Library. Sir FRANCIS VERE hath ſent me this year his accuſtomed annual gifte of ten poundes. The Lady MARY VERE, wife to Sir Horace Vere, in the time of her widowhood (for ſo ſhe is deſired it ſhould be recorded) being called Mrs. HOBBY, of Hales, in Gloceſterſhire, hath given twentie poundes. D. REINOLDS, late Preſident of Corpus Chriſti Coll. bequeathed 40 volumes. Sir HENRY LILLO, [Knt.] late Conſul of the Engliſh Society of Marchants in Conſtantinople, gave theſe very faire and ancient MSS. in Greeke, to witt, the firſt part of the Homilies of Chryſoſtome upon Geneſis, and the firſt part of his Homilies upon Matthew, beſides ſome other good bookes. Mr. WILLIAM BOURDETT, of Sonninge, [Berks] Eſq. before his late deceaſe, beſtowed of MSS. in fol. and 4to. to the number of 36: which I have cauſed ſince, for the greateſt part, to be either bounde anewe or repayred. WILLIAM COLES, of Henley, 40^{s} in money, which was beſtowed. Beſides theſe before mentioned, ſome others have given very ſpeciall good Bookes, as you yourſelf, Mr. Dr. ABBOT [ſometime Maſter of Univerſity Coll.] Dean of Wincheſter, Mr. CLARENTIUS, [CAMDEN] Mr. GEORGE BROOME, Eſq. Mr. SIMON WILLIS,

(1) [REG. Conv. K. fol. 26 a, read in Conv. Jul. 8, 1608.]

Mr.

Mr. Clement Edmundes, [M. A. ſometime Fellow of All Souls Coll. afterward Mr. of the Requeſts, a Knt. and Burgeſs for the Univerſity] Mr. Alexander Sharpe, Mr. Thomas Allen, of Gloceſter Hall, Mr. John Denison, [M. A. of Balliol. Coll. Moderator of the Free School, Vicar of St. Mary's] Reading, [and Chapl. to the King;] and Mr. George Hackwell, [Fellow, and afterward Rector] of Exeter College; of which there are ſome, that have only given one or two books, with a purpoſe hereafter to enlarge their liberalitie. And of ſuch I will but cauſe the names of the givers to be written on their bookes. Some others have conferred ſundry bookes heretofore, to which I will cauſe to be added in the margine the titles of thoſe which now they have given in augmentation.

Thus I thought to obſerve my yearlye cuſtome in acquainting the Univerſity with the increaſe of their ſtorre: as my care ſhall be next, and that very ſhortly, to endowe them with that portion of revenue and land, that I have provided, whenſoever God ſhall call me, for the full defrayinge of any charge, that by preſent likelihood the conſervation of the bookes, and all needful allowances to the Keeper and others, may from tyme to tyme require. I will ſend you, moreover, a draught of certayne Statutes, which I have rudely conceaved about the imployment of that revenue, and for the government of the Librarie; not with any meaning that they ſhould be receaved, as Orders made by me (for it ſhall appeare unto you otherwiſe) but as notes and remembrances to abler perſons, whom hereafter yow may nominate (as I will alſo then requeſt you) to conſider of thoſe affayres, and ſo frame a ſubſtantial forme of governmente, ſith that which is a foot is in many thinges defective for preſervation of the Librarie: for I hold it altogether fitting, that the Univerſity Convocation ſhould be always poſſeſſed of an abſolute power to deviſe any Statutes, and thoſe to alter as they liſt, when they find an occaſion of evident utilitie. But of theſe and other poyntes, when I ſend yow my project, I will both write more of purpoſe, and impart unto yow freely my beſt cogitations, being evermore deſirous, whatſoever may concerne your publick good, to procure and advance it ſo to the uttermoſt of my power; as now in the meane while reminding unto yow my fervent affection, I reſt for any ſervice,

Your moſt aſſured at commandment,

London, June 30, 1608. Tho. Bodley."

" To

" To the Right Worſhipfull my deareſt frends Mr. Doctor *Kinge*,, Vice-Chancellor, the Doctors, Proctors, and the reſt of the Convocation Houſe in Oxon. (1)

Of all the promiſes that I made, when I firſt took in hand to build upon the ruines of your publique Librarie, there is but one only point that remayneth unperformed; not for that it was forgotten, or neglected by mee, but as a matter requiring to be ſomewhat delaied for your greater advantage and entier ſatisfaction: for where I put you then in hope of a Rent in perpetuitie, to bear the annual charge of ſalaries, reparations of bookes, expences uppon chains, and other incident diſburſements, for preſervation and increaſe of the bookes of the Librarie, I had not left you unprovided, as you may ſafely give me creddit, from the day that I firſte undertooke that worke, howſoever after I might have ended my daies. But bycauſe I had always an earneſt deſire, that your annuall receipts might bee rayſed as high as your future occaſions might in liklyhood require, and the preſent mediocritie of my eſtate would afford, I made the leſſe account of protracting the time, till I might with good convenience attain to ſuch a revenewe. Whereupon an opportunitie being offered unto me, I have lately purchaſed of the L. Norrice his Mannor of Hindons by Maidenheath; which after my deceaſe (for I reſerve to my ſelfe an eſtate during life, in regard of continuing my uſual yearly charges) will yelde you by the yeare in clere payment, and at a moderate improvement, fourſcore eleven pounds ten ſhillings. I have alſo bargained for certeine Tenements in London, which are held from the Kinge in fee farm: for which you ſhall receive (his Highnes due deducted) the yearly rent of fortie pounds, approaching near in the whole to two hundred Markes, to which ſum you are limited by your licence of Mortmaine. This I am perſuaded communibus annis will prove a portion ſufficient, not only to defray all your ordinarie Salaries, and other expences about the Librarie, but to buy the chiefeſt and choiceſt new bookes, that ſhall year by year come forth in theſe neighbor partes of Europe. And for the better aſſuring of my foreſaid indowment, beſides my often conference with divers grounded Lawiers, I took my chief direction from my Ld. Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas [Sir John Croke, Knt.] (upon whom your late letter was moſt deſervedly beſtowed) and the advice in like

(1) [Reg. Conv. K fol. 36 a: Read in Conv. June 16, 1609.]

manner

manner of your worthy Counſellor Mr. Walter [afterward Sir John Walter, Knt. Ld. Chief Baron of the Exchequer;] by whom I was deſirous, for your fuller ſatisfaction, that my Graunt ſhould be drawn: which he performed very carefully, without ſuffering me to faſten any fee uppon him. The forme that he obſerved was by Deed of Feoffement enrolled and a Fyne; in which I made bold to nominate, as well for you as my ſelf, Mr. *D. Kynge*, and *D. Blincoe*, for Feoffees: to ſuch effect as is ſpecified in the tripartite Indenture, which I have delivered Mr. Vice Chancellor: of which there is one part ſealed by my ſelf to the Feoffees; and another part by them and by me to you (both which you are to keep as your own;) and alſo a third part to be ſealed by them, and by you, to mee, which is to be returned at pleaſure to me. And for all other wrytings and deedes, indentures, and aſſurances whatſoever, to the end while I live, they may be forth coming, upon every occaſion to be pleaded, I do ſtill detein them in my hands to be preſently delivered (whereof you need to make no doubt) whenſoever God ſhall call me.

Now bycauſe I preſuppoſe, that you take little pleaſure in a tedious letter, having ſomewhat beſides to impart unto you, I have made it known by word to Mr. Vicechancellor, who, I know, will not fail to acquaint you with it: as withal I have intreated him to ſupply in my behalf all my negligent omiſſions, and defective formes of thankes, for all your publick honours, interteinments, letters, giftes, and other graces conferred upon me, which have ſo far exceeded the compaſſe of my merits, that, where before I did imagine, that nothing could augment my zealous inclination to your general good, now methinks I do feele it (as I did a great whyle ſince) very highly augmented: inſomuch as I cannot but ſhrive my ſelf thus freely and ſoothlie unto you, that, albeit, among a number of my natural imperfections, I have leſt of all offended in the humor of ambition, yet now ſo it is, that I do ſomewhat repent me of my too much niceneſſe that way; not as carried with an appetite to rake more riches to my ſelf (wherein, God is my witneſſe, my content is complete) but only in reſpect of my greedie deſire to make a livelier demonſtration of the ſame that I beare to my common Mother, then I have hitherto atteined ſufficient abilitie, to put in execution. With which unfained teſtification of my devotion unto you, and with my daily fervent prayers for the endleſſe

proſperity

prosperity of our joynt endeavours, in that whole institution of your publique Librarie, I will close up this Letter, and rest, as I shall ever,

Your's in all loving and dutifull affection,

London, May 31, 1609. THOMAS BODLEY."

" To the Right Wor. Mr. Doctor *Singleton*, Vicechancellor of the Universitie of Oxon. (1)

Sir,

About some three years past, I made a motion here in London to Mr. PAULE PINDAR, Consul of the Company of the English Marchants at Aleppo (a famous Port in the Turkes dominions) that he would use his best means to procure me some bookes in the Syriacke, Arabicke, Turkish and Persian Tongues, or in any other language of those Eastern Nations, because I make no doubt, but in processe of time, by the extraordinarie diligence of some one or other Student, they may be readily understood, and some speciall use made of their kind of learning in those parts of the worlde: And where I had a purpose to reimbourse all the charge, that might grow thereupon, he sent of late unto me twentie several volumes in foresaid tongues, and of his liberal disposition hath bestowed them freely on the Librarie. They are Manuscripts all (for in those countries they have no kind of printing) and were valued in that place at a verie highe rate. I will send them, ere be long, praying you the while, to notifie so much unto the Universitie, and to move them to write a letter of thankes, which I will finde meanes to convey to his handes, being lately departed from London to Constantinople. Whether the letter be indited in Latin or English, it is not much material, but yet, in my conceite, it will do best to him in English (2).

May it please you, moreover, to be informed, that where it hath been long desired by the Universty, and as every man knows, upon urgent necessitie, that GOD would raise them up an instrument, by whose creddit and care they might be provided of better built Scholes, for their publick professions, then those ruinous little Roomes with which their turnes, at this present, are with much inconvenience and undecencie served: I have

(1) [REG. Conv. K fol. 76 a. Read in Conv. Nov. 9, 1611.]

(2 [The remainder of this Letter has been referred to in the account of the Schools of Arts in p. 787.]

of late upon occaſion conferred about it with Sir Jo. Bennet [See among the Proctors in 1585] who, like a true affected ſonne to his auncient Mother, hath opened his minde thus farre unto me, that if he thought he ſhould finde ſufficient contributors to a worke of that expenſe, and the aſſiſtance of frendes to joyne their helping hand to his, he would not only very willingly undergoe the collection of every man's benevolence, but withall take upon him to ſee the building itſelf to be duly performed. What paſſed yet farther in our talk to and fro, for the clearing of theſe doubts, that he propoſed then unto me, about the courſe to be held in procuring mens benevolence, about the number of Scholes that are to be erected, about the place and formes to be obſerved in their building, and a great many more particulars, apparently incident to a worke of that moment, it would be over tedious to report in my letter, and may be hereafter better declared at leiſure. Only this may now ſuffice, that as of a motion newly made, he conceaved for the time a ſingular lyking, and hath done ſo ever ſince, with a chereful propenſion to take the charge upon him without groning, notwithſtanding any final reſolution. And thus it hath reſted unconcluded for many weeks together. Howbeit, I am ſtrong of opinion, that, in caſe the Univerſity (having that prevailing power, which they may always hold with him in all their occaſions) will vouchſafe to take notice of as from me of his forward inclination, to imbrace that imployment, and will in wryting unto him uſe ſuch hopeful termes of ſpeeding, as may well befitt a mother, to preſume upon her childe, he will not only not ſtagger, in condeſcending to their ſuite, but ſet it on foot with ſuch alacritie, as they ſhall ſoon be advertiſed, that he hath gotten the poſſeſſion of a rich contribution. For he hath great ſtore of frendes of eminent calling, and he is furniſhed with meanes to compaſſe many more, which, in regard of his integritie and abilitie to anſwer whatſoever he receeveth, will be eaſily induced to part for ſuch a purpoſe with liberal ſums of money. And that there may he no queſtion of good ſucceſſe to their deſires, I ſhould deem it very requiſite, that they would alſo addreſſe their letters of intreaty to my L. Grace of Canterburie, to my L. their Chauncellor, and to my L. B. of London, that their Lordſhips would be pleaſed to take for their motive the true information, which I have delivered of Sir *John Bennett's* prone affection, and thereupon proceede to exhort and incite him, to undertake the buſineſs out of hand. It will undoubtedly prove ſuch a forcible courſe, and ſo effectual for your purpoſe,

poſe, as he will not have the power to ſtand out any longer. This I thought meet to be imparted unto you, and with your fitteſt opportunitie to the Univerſitie, to whoſe conſiderate reformation I ſubmitt my ſelf and my adviſes in all my propoſals; beſeeching you the while, that, ſith I put you to this trouble, whereof I know in your office you have your hands full otherwiſe, you would wholly impute it to my wonted earneſt diſpoſition, to advance every motion, that may ſeem to advance your publicke good, which muſt always be the apologie of all my faults, in this nature; though I know, that in the love and reſpect that I bear to your ſelf in particular, there ſhall never any matter require an apologie, being hartely your's at command.

London, Novemb. 5, 1611. THO. BODLEY."]

WILLIAM [HERBERT] Earl of PEMBROKE, [ſometime of New College, afterward Chancellor of the Univerſity,] 100l, 1609.

[Sir THOMAS SMITH, Knt. ſometime Student of Chr. Ch. M. A. Proctor in 1584, Maſter of the Requeſts, bequeathed 20 marks and a fine Mathematical Inſtrument, 1609.]

OWEN WOOD, [M. A. of Jeſus College] Dean of Armagh in Ireland, 66l 13s 4d, 1610.

Dr. GEORGE ABBOT, [ſometime Fellow of Balliol, and Maſter of Univ. Coll.] Archb. of Canterbury 50l.

[LAURENCE BODLEY, a younger Brother to Sir Thomas, ſometime of Chriſt Church, M. A. Canon Reſ. of Exeter, and afterward cr. D.D. 20l, 1611, beſides books in 1600.

RICHARD TOWNLEY Eſq. 15l.

FRANCIS JAMES, LL. D. ſometime Fellow of All Souls Coll. Chancellor of the Dioceſe of Wells and Briſtol, and afterwards of London, one of the Maſters of the Chancery, and Judge of the Court of Audience of Canterbury, 20l.

Sir ROBERT OXENBRIDGE, Knt. 50l.]

The DEAN and CHAPTER of WINDSOR 150 Treatiſes in MS. [an. 1612.]

[WILLIAM HARWOOD, Preb. of Wincheſter, gave 10 MSS. in folio and 2 in 8vo.

Paul Pindar, the King's Ambaſſador to the Emperor of the Turks, many MS. in Arabic and Syriac.]

So that by this time the number of books being infinitely encreaſed, and for their multitude, neither the ſhelves below, or thoſe above at the weſt end of the Library able to contain them, the Founder entertained thoughts of enlarging the Library at the weſt end: for the effecting of which he ſignified his intentions by his letters to the Vicechancellor and Convocation dat. Jun. 12, 1610. Which being with ſingular good will embraced, certain Delegates were appointed to conſider of the ſame, who removing all obſtacles that might lay in the way, was nothing then to be done but to proceed to the work. So that the day being appointed for the laying of the firſt ſtone, which was July 16 the ſame year, were then gathered together the Vicechancellor Dr. King, with the Doctors in their ſcarlet, Proctors, and divers Maſters of the Univerſity in their formalities, and after a brief ſpeech had been delivered, 'twas laid according to the uſual manner of offering money thereon at ten of the clock in the morning in one of the north angles. Which work going on with all alacrity, and finiſht ſooner than was expected (towards which Francis Norrys, Lord Norrys [Knt. of the Bath, afterward Viſc. Thame, and Earl of Berkshire] gave 20 oaks, Ralph Sheldon of Beolie in com. Wig. Eſq. 50[l], &c. an. 1610) not only an enlargement was made to the Library thereby, but alſo a long and ſpacious room underneath, which ſerves as an entry or Proſcholium to the Divinity School, and ſince a place of ſtation for Candidates that ſeek after Academical Degrees. After it was compleatly finiſht (the Founder thereof having a little before been dead (1) the Univerſity in memory of ſo great a bounty beſtowed upon them, cauſed to be ſet up this inſcription following in golden letters on the eaſt ſide thereof next the School Quadrangle;

'QUOD FELICITER VORTAT
ACADEMICI OXONIENS.
BIBLIOTHECAM HANC
VOBIS REIPUBLICÆQUE
LITERATORUM
T. B. P.'

(1) [See before in the Annals, p. 313: alſo Ath. Oxon. v. i, an. 1612.]

[Alſo

[Alſo the following Arms.

The Arms of the University of Oxford. *Univ. of Oxford.*

Sir Thomas Bodley's arms.

Quarterly: firſt and fourth; Argent, five Martlets ſaltier ways Sable; on a Chief Azure, three ducal coronets Or: a Creſcent for difference: ſecond and third; Argent, two Bars wavy between three Billets Sable. *Bodley.* *Hore.*

Creſt—On a Ball or Clouds Azure, encircled with Rays Or, a ducal Coronet of the ſecond.

Motto—'Quarta perennis.']

Afterward followed ſeveral other Benefactors, by whoſe bounty in a ſhort time after, the ſaid place was almoſt filled with books. The chiefeſt gifts were thoſe of Thomas Twyne, (1) Doctor of Phyſic, and a Practitioner of his Faculty at Lewes in Suſſex, who gave about 120 Treatiſes in MSS. an. 1612. Which MSS, and all others before given were not then put by themſelves as now they are, but were mixed with printed books.

William James [ſometime Maſter of Univerſity Coll. Dean of Ch. Ch. and] Biſhop of Durham, gave 50l to buy Books, 1613.

[Edward James, B. D. afterward Canon of Chriſt Church, many books, moſtly MS. in 1601 and 1613.

Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob Colf, Miniſters of the Word of God, to the memory of their father Richard Colf, D. D. Preb. of Canterbury, (2) 23 MSS. moſtly in folio.

Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, 20 Greek MSS. 1618.

Sir John Walter, Knt. ſometime of Braſenoſe College, cr. M. A. 1613; Attorney General to Prince Charles, afterward Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 20l, 1618.

Lady Elizabeth Craven, ſometime the wife of Sir G. Craven, Knt. bequeathed 20l.

Sir Henry Savile, Knt. Warden of Merton College, beſides ſome Greek folios, an. 1601, gave many Greek and Latin MSS in 1620.

(1) [*T. Twine* was ſometime Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, B. M. and afterward D. M. at Cambridge. He was father of B. Twine, B. D. Fellow of the ſame College, and the firſt Keeper of the Records. Dr. Twine died at Lewes, Aug. 1, 1613, aged 70. Ath. Oxon. v. i, 1613: v. ii, 1644.]

(2) [Dr. *R. Colf* was of Chriſt Church; *Iſaac* was alſo of Chr. Ch. and *Jac b* of All Souls Coll. Ath. Oxon. v. i, 1592.]

John

John Williams, D. D. Dean of Weſtminſter; Biſhop of Lincoln; Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England; and Archb. of York, gave 25l 10s in 1620, 1621, and 1625.]

Sir William Sidley, Knt. and Baronet, [ſometime of Hart Hall, and Founder of the Natural Philoſophy Lecture bequeathed] 100l, an. 1620.

Charles Crooke, of the County of Cornwall, Gent. [bequeathed] 100l, an. 1622.

[King James I. gave in 1620 his Works in one fol. volume printed in London, 1619.

Thomas Gataker, B. D. of Cambridge, and Rector of Redrith in Surry, gave ſome fine old Coins, and three MSS. in Hebrew and Arabic, an. 1620.

Edmund Leigh, B. D. Fellow of Braſenoſe Coll. many antient and ſelect Coins, and ſome books.

William Compton, Lord Compton, cr. M. A. 1605; Earl of Northampton, Knt. of the Garter, gave 30l, 1625.]

Sir Thomas Roe, [ſometime of Magdalen College] Knt. Ambaſſador for the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of the Turks (commonly called the Great Mogull) gave in the year 1628, hundreds of Books that he brought from the Eaſtern parts of the world. [He was afterward one of the Burgeſſes of the Univerſity.] (1)

[Thomas Gardiner of the Inner Temple, Eſq. (2) from the effects of John Brown, Merchant and Citizen of London, 20l, 1631.]

Margaret Brooke, ſometime the wife of Duke Brooke of Temple Combe in Somerſetſhire, gave an 100l, with which was purchaſed an annual rent of 5l per an. for the uſe of the Library, 1632.

So that all the ſaid gifts with others of the Founder's acquiring while he was living, and many more which I ſhall now for brevity omit, filling this part alſo, with multitudes beſides to ſpare; the Univerſity bethought themſelves of another enlargement. For the effecting of which,

(1) [Sir *T. Roe* was alſo Ambaſſador to the Kings of Poland and Denmark, the Emperor of Germany, &c. He was made by K. Ch. I. Chancellor of the Garter, and Privy Counſellor. He died in 1644, and bequeathed to this Library 242 Silver Medals. See alſo a moſt noble epitaph made for him by Dr. Ger. Langbaine in Ath. Oxon. v. ii. 1644.]

(2) [*T. Gardiner* was admitted a Student in the Library 1621. He was afterwards Recorder of London, a Knt. his Majeſty's Solicitor General, and eminent for his knowledge in the Municipal Law. He died in Oct. 1652, and was buried in the church at Cuddeſden near Oxford, in which town he had an eſtate. Ibid. v. ii, F. 1621.]

a De-

a Delegacy was appointed to conſider of it, an. 1632. Who peruſing Sir THOMAS BODLEY's will, found that his intentions were for another enlargement at the weſt end towards Exeter College, that ſo the building repreſenting the letter T, which he had almoſt finiſht, in his life time might be reduced to the form of the letter H, but not to be meddled withal till the third ſtory of the new Schools (the Gallery) was finiſht, which he ſuppoſed might in ſucceeding times be filled with books, and uſed as a Library; but that project being finiſht ſeveral years before, the Delegacy only minded the proſecution of the ſaid weſt part, becauſe that by the building of it, the Univerſity might be accommodated with a Convocation Houſe, and with an Apodyterium under it. For the carrying on of this buſineſs therefore they made an Accompt of Sir THOMAS BODLEY's eſtate, which he in his will cauſed to be converted into money; but finding thence inconſiderable encouragement to carry on their deſign, they found out ways to raiſe money otherwiſe: ſo that within two or three years the Univerſity gathering ſufficient ſums to carry on the work partly from their own ſtock, and partly from the bounty of well diſpoſed perſons (of whom as I have heard Sir KENELM DIGBY was one, who gave 50 very good oaks) did in the firſt place purchaſe a piece of ground of Exeter College, laying on the north weſt ſide of the Library, on which, and their own ground adjoining, they might erect the future fabric. Afterward they cauſed to be plucked down the old ſtair caſe, and the entrance into the Library to be made through thoſe paſſages that lead to the Law and Phyſic Schools. All which being done, obſtacles removed, and the foundation dug, they proceeded to lay the firſt ſtone after this manner:

On the thirteenth of May, being Tueſday, 1634, the Vicechancellor, Doctors, Heads of Houſes and Proctors, met at St. Mary's Church about 8 of the clock in the morning; from thence each having his reſpective formalities on, came to this place, and took their ſeats that were then erected on the brim of the foundation. Over againſt them was built a ſcaffold where the two Proctors with divers Maſters ſtood. After they were all ſettled, the Univerſity Muſicians who ſtood upon the leads at the weſt end of the Library ſounded a leſſon on their wind muſic. Which being done the ſinging men of Chriſt Church, with others, ſang a leſſon, after which the Senior Proctor Mr. Herbert Pelham of Magdalen College made

made an eloquent Oration: that being ended alſo the muſic ſounded again, and continued playing till the Vicechancellor went to the bottom of the foundation to lay the firſt ſtone in one of the ſouth angles. But no ſooner he had depoſited a piece of gold on the ſaid ſtone, according to the uſual manner in ſuch ceremonies, but the earth fell in from one ſide of the foundation, and the ſcaffold that was thereon broke and fell with it, ſo that all thoſe that were thereon to the number of an hundred at leaſt, namely the Proctors, Principals of Halls, Maſters, and ſome Bachelaurs fell down all together one upon another into the foundation, among whom the under Butler of Exeter College had his ſhoulder broken or put out of joint, and a Scholar's arm bruiſed, as I have been informed.

The ſolemnity being thus concluded, with ſuch a ſad cataſtrophe, the breach was ſoon after made up, and the work going chearfully forward, was in four years ſpace finiſhed. The lower ſtory was for the moſt part made into a comely and decent Convocation Houſe, wainſcoted and benched round about, having at the ſouth end thereof a ſtately chair, with a canopy of Moſaic work over it, and ſeats for the Doctors on each hand. Which place being made fit for uſe the Vicechancellor and Maſters entred therein Oct. 10, 1638, without any other ſolemnity than a ſpeech of benediction by the Vicechancellor. At the lower end of the ſaid ſtory was made an Apodyterium, (wherein the Univerſity affairs are moſtly handled and all matters that are to be paſſed in Convocation are taken into conſideration,) finiſhed, and made fit for uſe Oct. 30, an. 1640. The upper ſtory of this fabric, of which we are now to ſpeak, being alſo finiſhed, wainſcoted from the bottom to the top, and furniſhed with ſhelves, was therein in the firſt place repoſed the noble gift of William Earl of Pembroke (conſiſting of ſeveral hundreds of Greek MSS. which he before had got from the Library of Francis Baroccio in Italy, (1) ſet up on the right hand as the paſſenger enters from the old Library into this fabric, with this following inſcription over them in golden letters:

'CODICES MSS. GRÆC. BIBLIOTHECÆ BAROCCIANÆ, EX DONO GUIL. HERBERT COMITIS PEMBROCH. HONORATISS. ACAD. CANCELL. A°. D. 1629.'

(1) Dr. *James Uſher* in a letter ſaith they were 242 Greek MSS; and that they belonged to *Francis Barroccio*, a Gent. of Venice. Sir *Henry Bourgchier*, afterward Earl of *Bath*, in a letter to [ſaid] *James*, Archb. of Armagh, ſaith that Mr. Fetherſtone, a bookſeller, brought them from Venice; that the ſaid MSS were in number 250 volumes, and that they coſt the Earl of Pembroke 700l.

Next

Next adjoining to the ſaid books on the right hand, were thoſe MSS placed that were given by the learned Sir Kenelm Digby, Knt. conſiſting of the number of 233 volumes, the moſt part being fairly bound, with his Arms impreſſed on the covers. They have alſo an Inſcription over them in golden letters running thus:

'CODICES MSS. DIVERSI GENERIS EX DONO KENELMI DIGBY EQUITIS AURATI A°. D. 1633.'

[He alſo gave five very ancient Rolls of Parchment, containing various Antiquities. The following are his Arms:

Quarterly, firſt, Azure, a Fleur de lis Argent:	*Digby.*
Second, Gules, a Chevron Arg. between three Croſs Croſslets fitchy:	———
Third, Ermine, on a Bend Sable, three Goats heads eraſed Arg. armed Or:	*Mulſho.*
Fourth, Azure, ſemè of Croſlets, three Leopards Heads jeſſant Fleur de lis, Argent:	———
With an Eſcutcheon of Pretence:	
Quarterly, firſt, Argent, on a Bend Azure, three Bucks heads caboſſed; a Creſcent for difference:	*Stanley.*
Second, Or, a Lion rampant Azure:	*Percy.*
Third, Gules, three Lucies hauriant Argent.	*Lucy.*
Fourth, Azure, five Lozenges in Feſs Or.	———

Creſt——An Oſtrich Proper, in its beak an Horſeſhoe Or.]

On the left hand of the aforeſaid entrance, in the upper diviſion alſo, were theſe MSS ſet up, which the moſt Reverend William Laud, Archb. of Canterbury, [and Chanc. of the Univerſity] gave at ſeveral times, conſiſting of the number of a thouſand and three hundred volumes, and above, of divers languages, with this Inſcription over them in golden letters:

'Codices MSS. P. M. CIↃCCC Hebraici; Syriaci; Chaldaici; Ægyptiaci; Æthiopici; Armenici; Arabici; Persici; Turcici; Russiaci; Chinenses; Japonenses; Græci; Latini; Italici; Gallici; Saxonici; Anglici; Hibernici. Ex Dono

REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS D. GUIL. LAUD, CANTUAR. ARCHIEP. ACADEM. OXON. HONORATISSIMI CANCELLARII.

[The Buſt alſo of K. CHARLES the Firſt in the Library, mentioned before in p. 925, was given by Archb. LAUD. *]

For 24 years and above this weſtern or new addition to the Library had only in it the ſaid MSS of the Earl of PEMBROKE, Sir KENELM DIGBY, and Archb. LAUD, with ſome other MSS, that did before belong to the Library given by the FOUNDER, and ſeveral Benefactors, which filled almoſt the two upper diviſions on the right and left ſide of the entrance. But at length the Library of the learned SELDEN, conſiſting of 8000 volumes and above, being given, quite filled all the remaining part of this addition, except the north weſt angle, which was reſerved for thoſe books that were either given, or due from Stationers, from the year 1642 to 1659. As for the ſaid Library of Mr. SELDEN, it was once (as I have been informed) his intentions to bequeath it to BODLEY's Library, but being denied the borrowing of certain MSS from thence, becauſe it was downright againſt the Statutes and will of their reſpective donors, did upon diſtaſte taken thereupon (as alſo the ſharing of the Founder's gold at Magdalen College as I have been told) bequeath it, (the Oriental books excepted, which he deſigned for this Library) to the Students of the Inner Temple, conditionally, that they with the Students of the Middle would build a Library to receive them: if not, then to any public place according to the diſcretion of his executors. But the ſaid Templars not accepting it upon that condition, certain perſons of this Univerſity, eſpecially Mr. Thomas Barlow, the Head Keeper, conferring with the executors about it, was obtained of them on certain conditions (1). So that ſoon

* [Given July 9, 1636, with ſeveral MSS, as appears from his Letter in the Univerſity Regiſter (R. fol. 128. a.) in which are the following words, concerning the Head of K. *Charles* I.

—— 'Mitto etiam effigiem ſereniſſ. Regis *Caroli* ne fama ejus, ære perennior, ſuo ære deſtitueretur. Nullibi autem melius locari poteſt Rex, Muſarum Patronus, quam apud vos et inter Muſas. Volo autem, ut in clauſtris illis, ubi libri mei MSS ſiti ſunt, collocetur caput hoc, nunquam ſatis venerandum, ut in memoriam veſtram revocet, cujus dignatione (ſub DEO) factum eſt, ut illa, qualia qualia ſunt, quæ in veſtram gratiam facta ſunt, præſtare poſſem. Et ut veluti inſpector ibi ſtet, ne quis libros, quaſi ſub intuitu Regis poſitos, ullo modo violare auſit :]

(1) [The following were the conditions upon which the Executors complied with the requeſt of the Univerſity; the publication of which, it is imagined, will not be unacceptable to the Reader, as they evidently ſhew the good ſenſe and judgement of the compilers, and may alſo ſerve for a model, in future legacies of this ſort. They are printed from the original MS, now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. *Price*, Sir THOMAS BODLEY's Librarian.

" PROPOSALS

ſoon after, viz. an. 1659, the ſaid Library being ſent from London by water, were ſet up in the remaining ſtowage of this new addition. The ſhelves in the lower part were filled with folios and large quartos, and divided into the Faculties of Divinity, Law, Phyſic, and Arts, and the reſt of ſmaller ſize were put up in upper ſhelves above the ſtairs, and all ſince

" Proposals by the Executors of John Selden Eſq. touching the ſettling of the Bookes of the ſayd John Selden hereafter mentioned for publique uſe in the Univerſity of Oxon, and the honour and memory of the ſayd John Selden in anſweare to a Letter formerly ſent to them by the ſayd Univerſity.

1. That as well the Manuſcripts in Greeke and Hebrue, and other Orientall tongues, and the Talmudicall and Rabbinicall bookes, as alſoe ſuch other bookes of the ſayd John Selden as ſhall bee ſent to the ſayd Univerſity by the Executors of the ſayd John Selden bee for ever heerafter kepte togeather in one diſtincte pile and body under the name of Mr. Selden's Library.

2. That they bee placed and for ever hereafter contynued togeather in the new built weſt end of the publique Library, or ſome ſuch convenient parte thereof and in ſuch manner and with ſuch diſtinction from the other parte of the Library and with ſuch inſcription upon the place where they ſhall bee ſoe ſettled as the ſaid Executors or the Survivor of them ſhall direct or approve for publique uſe in the ſayd Univerſity and the perpetuall memory and honour of the ſayd John Selden.

3. That the ſayd Bookes bee perpetually preſerved togeather under the charge of the publique Library Keeper for the publique uſe in the ſayd Univerſity without any diſſipation, ſale, embezelling, or removeall of them or any of them and without any delivery or lone of them or any of them out of the ſaid Repoſitory to any perſon or upon any pretence whatſoever.

4. That the property of the ſaid Bookes (ſubject neverthelefs to the uſe aforeſaid) bee lodged and ſettled in ſuch perſons and in ſuch manner and under ſuch conditions and proviſions in order to the perpetuateing of them to the end and uſes above expreſſed as by the ſaid Executors or the Survivors of them ſhall be judged moſt meete, ſafe and convenient.

5. That the ſaid Bookes may bee within the ſpace of twelve moneths next enſuing placed and chayned and a juſt Catalogue thereof made at the publique charges of the Univerſity and one parte of the ſaid Catalogue delivered by the publique Act of Convocation to the ſayd Executors or the ſurvivors of them.

6. That the ſaid Executors or ſuch others as they ſhall nominate if they ſhall think fitt to nominate any or in default of ſuch appoyntement the Viſitors appoynted for the publique Library ſhall once every yeare have the ſearch inſpection and examination of the ſaid Bookes to the end that any diſtraction, diſplacing, loſſe or injury of the ſaid Bookes may bee prevented diſcovered and reformed and that diſcovery bee made thereof to the ſayd Executors or the ſurvivour of them or their aſſignees and that if any of the ſaid Bookes bee loſt or made uſeleſs the ſame bee ſupplyed againe in the ſame place and roome at the charge of the ſayd Univerſity, under the ſame uſe, title and ſecurity as if they had been originally ſent by the ſaid Executors.

7. That the publique Library Keeper or ſome other perſons of fidelity to the good likeing of the ſaid Executors bee nominated by the ſayd Univerſity within two moneths to take the preſent care, charge, and cuſtody of the ſaid Bookes and of the tranſportation of them to the ſayd Univerſity at the publique charge of the Univerſity and that they may bee placed in the weſt end of the Library in ſafe cuſtody till they ſhall bee digeſted and ſetled in the place ſoe appoynted as is above directed.

8. That if in the pile of Bookes nowe to be ſente there ſhall appeare to bee duplicats of Bookes of the ſame binde and edition that then one of every ſuch duplicats bee delivered backe to the ſaid Executors for their owne uſe and diſpoſall.

9. That before any delivery of any of the ſayd Bookes the Univerſity doe by publique Act of the Convocation and under their common Seale declare their aſſent to the Propoſalls above expreſſed.

Matthew Hales, John Vaughan."
Row. Jewkes,

put into the common Catalogue and printed; but ſo it is that by the imprudence of the then Library Keeper (Lockey) by diſpoſing ſeveral of the quartos, which he (very unequally in ſeveral reſpects) bound together and mixed with the folios below (whereas they ſhould have been put above ſtairs) have ſuffered loſs and great damage. But for the favour thus ſhewed to the Univerſity by the Executors, the Members thereof cauſed this Inſcription following to be written in golden letters on a Table, and that Table to be hung in the middle of the window of this addition looking towards the weſt, performed (ſuch as 'tis) by the then Library Keeper:

'BIBLIOTHECAM JOHANNIS SELDENI
NITORE INGENII, CANDORE MORUM, PRÆCELLENTIA DOCTRINÆ
IMPARILIS VIRI
HEIC REPOSITAM:
JOHANNES VAUGHAN, MATHÆUS HALE,
ROLANDUS JUCKS ARMIGERI (QUIBUS TESTAMENTI SUI FIDEM MANDAVIT) IN DURATURAM TANTI VIRI MEMORIAM ET REI LITERARIÆ BONUM AMPLISSIMÆ HUIC ACADEMIÆ SACRATAM VOLUERE.'

[Near this Inſcription is the Portrait of Mr. SELDEN, by Sir *P. Lely*, Oval. Alſo his Arms. See before, p. 806.]

But to return: among other Benefactors to the Library which ſhould follow after MARGARET BROOK, muſt not be forgotten ROBERT BURTON, B. D. Student of Ch. Ch. (called Democritus Junior) who, beſides every book in his copious Study, which this Library wanted, gave 100l, with which was purchaſed an annual rent of 5l to buy books for ever, an. 1639. After him none conſiderable was given till GRIFFIN HIGGS, D. D. ſometime [Fellow of Merton, and] Dean of Lichfield, who dying 1659 bequeathed 100l which was beſtowed on books.

[JOHN ROUSE, M. A. Chief Keeper of the Library, bequeathed 20l, an. 1652.]

And within few years after, viz. an. 1663, the executor of ALEXANDER ROSSE, a learned Scotchman, gave 50l, which the ſaid ROSSE had bequeathed ſome years before.

[Sir THOMAS HERBERT, of York, Bt. ſometime of Queen's Coll. gave in 1666, 20 MSS.

THOMAS

Thomas Fairfax, Baron Fairfax of Cameron, Generaliſſimo of the Parliament Forces, but who afterwards contributed greatly towards the Reſtoration of K. Ch. II, bequeathed 150 volumes of Roger Dodſworth's Collections of Antiquities, and 28 ancient MSS, 1671.

Robert Huntington, D. D. Fellow of Merton Coll. Chaplain to the Engliſh Merchants in the City of Aleppo; Provoſt of Trinity Coll. in Dublin, and afterward Biſhop of Kilmore, in Ireland; gave a large Collection of MSS in Hebrew, Arabic, Perſic, and Turkiſh, 1678, 1680, 1683.

Roger Stanley, D. C. L. Fellow of New Coll. who died at Ham in Wilts, 1678, bequeathed 20l.

Sir W. Dugdale, Kt. Garter K. of Arms, cr. M. A. gave editions of all his works.

Francis Junius, Jun. who had reſided in Oxford ſome years, bequeathed at his death in 1677, 100 MSS in the Saxon, Frank, Gothic, Teutonic, and alſo his Gothic, Saxon and Latin Types, &c.

Thomas Marshall, D. D. Rector of Lincoln Coll. and Dean of Glouceſter, bequeathed all ſuch of his books, whether MS or printed, that were not in the Library already.

In the year 1692 the Univerſity purchaſed from the Library of Thomas Hyde, D. D. Regius Profeſſor of Hebrew, &c. 39 Oriental MSS: and in 1693 a large collection of the ſame kind of MSS, being the Libraries of Edward Pococke, D. D. Canon of Ch. Ch. and Profeſſor of Hebrew and Arabic; and alſo of Robert Huntington, before mentioned, Biſhop of Raphoe in Ireland.

In 1696, and the two following years, and in 1705, 1707, and 1710, John Hudson, D. D. Fellow of Univerſity College, Chief Keeper of the Library, and Principal of St. Mary's Hall, gave ſeveral Books.

William Coward, D. M. Fellow of Merton College, gave MSS written by Thomas Lydiatt.

Hans Sloane, D. M. Preſident of the College of Phyſicians and of the Royal Society, and a Baronet, gave many Books in 1704 and 1710, 1717, 1735, 1738. Alſo the following perſons:

Stephen Penton, M. A. Principal of Edmund Hall, 1692.

Thomas Fairfax, M. A. of Univerſity College.

William Lloyd, Biſhop of Worceſter, 1704.

John Locke, B. M. ſometime Student of Ch. Ch.

John

John Hales, Eſq. Fellow of the Inner Temple.

John Radcliff, D. M. ſometime Fellow of Lincoln Coll. and Fellow of the College of Phyſicians in London, 1700 and 1705.

George Hickes, D. D. ſometime Fellow of Lincoln College, and afterward Preb. and Dean of Worceſter, 1705.

Mary the wife of Nicholas Newcomen, Gent. of Thedlethorpe, in the county of Lincoln, 1705.

James Tyrrell, of Okeley, near Brill, Bucks (ſometime of Queen's Coll. and cr. M. A. 1663) grandſon of Archb. Uſher, gave ſome MSS of the Archb. and other Books, 1707.

Humphrey Hody, D. D. Fellow of Wadham Coll. Regius Prof. of Greek, and Archd. of Oxford, bequeathed many Books in 1706.

Sir William Whitlock, Kt. and one of the Burgeſſes in Parliament for the Univerſity.

Henry Jones, M. A. of Ch. Ch. Rector of Sunningwell, Berks, bequeathed 63 MS volumes.

Bernard Mould, M. A. of Wadham College.

Richard Middleton Massey, ſometime Student in Braſenoſe College, gave MSS, and afterwards many Books, in 1726.

Francis I, Duke of Parma, gave Books, 1717.

William Brewster, Fellow of St. John's Coll. D. M. of Hereford, 1715.

Robert South, Student of Ch. Ch. D. D. Preb. of Weſtminſter, and Canon of Ch. Ch. bequeathed 100^{l}, 1716.

Nathaniel Lord Crewe, D. C. L. ſometime Rector of Lincoln Coll. Biſhop of Durham, gave 107^{l}. 10^{s}, in 1718; and after his death in 1721, out of the 200^{l} a year which he bequeathed to the Univerſity, 10^{l} was decreed to the Library for purchaſe of Books, and 60^{l} to augment the Chief Librarian's ſtipend.

Cuthbert Ellison, B. D. Fellow of C. C. bequeathed 20^{l}, 1720.

Browne Willis, Student of Chriſt Church, M. A. of Whaddon Hall, Bucks, Eſq. gave MSS in 1720.

George Clarke, D. C. L. Fellow of All Souls Coll. and one of the Burgeſſes for the Univ. gave Books, 1721.

John Ernest Grabe, a Pruſſian, and created D. D. in this Univerſity, bequeathed many Theological Tracts, moſtly MSS in his own hand, 1724.

Thomas

Thomas Perrott, D. C. L. Fellow of St. John's, 9 MSS on State Affairs under Q. Eliz. 1727.

Francis Cherry, Eſq. of Shotteſbroke, Berks, bequeathed many MSS, 1729.

Richard Rawlinson, Eſq. D. C. L. of St. John's Coll. gave Books, 1733, 1734, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1750; and bequeathed a large collection of MSS and printed Books at his death in 1756.

Thomas Tanner, D. D. ſometime Chaplain and Fellow of All Souls Coll. afterwards Canon of Chr. Ch. and Biſhop of St. Aſaph, bequeathed all his MSS, and alſo his printed Books that were wanting in the Library, 1735.

Nathaniel Crynes, M. A. Fellow of St. John's Coll. and Superior Bedel of Arts, gave MSS, 1736.

Thomas Smith, D. D. Fel. of Magd. Coll. bequeathed MSS in 1736.

Benjamin Swete, of Norfolk Street, London, Eſq. gave Books, 1738.

Alexander Pope, Eſq. gave ſome of his own Works in 4to, and a Book of Portraits of the Indian Rajahs and Moguls, 1738.

John King, D. D. of Chriſt Church, Archd. of Colcheſter, and Maſter of the Charter Houſe, Lond. bequeathed 200l, 1739.

Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, ſometime of of Ch. Ch. cr. D. C. L. Prints, &c. 1739.

John Pine, Engraver, London, Prints, &c. 1739.

Nathaniel Crynes, before mentioned, bequeathed the greateſt part of his Books that were not already in the Library, 1745.

Daniel Dumaresque, B. D. Fellow of Exeter College, D. D. by Dipl. Chaplain to the Britiſh Factory at Peterſburgh, gave Books in 1751, 1755, 1759, 1760, and 1761.

Joseph Sanford, B. D. Fell. of Balliol College, gave MSS and Books, 1750.

Browne Willis, Eſq. D. C. L. before mentioned, bequeathed, 1760, a large collection of MSS.

Thomas Shaw, D. D. Princ. of Edmund Hall, and Regius Prof. of Greek, bequeathed a Cabinet of various works of Nature and Art, and his MS Travels and Obſervations, 1751.

Thomas Carte, M. A. bequeathed all his MSS, 1753.

Richard Furney, M. A. of Oriel Coll. Archd. of Glouceſter, bequeathed Books, MSS, ancient Deeds and Charters, 1755.

James

James St. Amand, Eſq. ſometime a Member of Linc. Coll. bequeathed the choice of his ſtudy of Books, 1755.

George Ballard of Camden, Gloc. Gent. ſometime a Member of Magd. Coll. and B. A. bequeathed 73 MSS, 1755.

Charles III King of Spain, gave Books publiſhed under his royal patronage, from 1752 to 1774.

Henry Dawkins, Eſq. of Standlynch, Wilts, cr. D. C. L. gave in 1759 above 40 MSS, Syriac, Greek and Arabic, and 2 vol. of Prints. See before p. 812.

Joseph Parsons, M. A. ſometime Fell. of Mert. Coll. bequeathed 70l. to purchaſe an Orrery in 1760.

Roger Huggett, M. A. of Chr. Ch. Rect. of Hartley Weſtpaill Hants, and Vicar of the King's Free Chapel of Windſor, bequeathed 20l and ſome MSS, 1769.

Joseph Gulston, Eſq. gave a ſet of the French Encyclopedie, 28 vol. fol. 1769.

Charles Godwyn, B. D. Fell. of Ball. Coll. bequeathed a choice collection of Books, 1770.

His preſent Majeſty King Geo. III gave the Rolls and Reports, Journals, &c. of the Houſes of Parliament, elegantly bound; Doomſday Book, Capt. Cooke's Voyages, &c.

Christian VII, the preſent King of Denmark, cr. D. C. L. by Dipl. preſented his fine edition of Shells.

Works and Tranſlations of John Reinhold Forster, D. C. L. and his Father, George Forster, F. R. S. preſented by them.

Sir Roger Newdigate, Bt. of Univ. Coll. D. C. L. one of the Burgeſſes for the Univ. the Works of J. R. Piraneſi.

George Duke of Marlborough, cr. D. C. L. an elegant copy of his Antique Gems, in 2 vol. folio.

Richard Gough, of Enfield, Middleſex, Eſq. Director of the Society of Antiquaries, his Edition of Camden's Britannia, 3 vol. folio, &c.

Turner Camac, of Green Mount Lodge, Down, Ireland, Eſq. cr. D. C. L. eleven Oriental MSS Perſic and Arabic.

The Royal Society of Antiquaries, their various Publications, viz. Monumenta Vetuſta, Archæologia, Military Antiquities, &c.

Alexander Dalrymple, Eſq. a Collection of Maps, Sea Charts, &c. with Memoirs, Remarks, and Explanations; publiſhed for the Eaſt India Company.

Since

Since the year 1780, by a ſmall addition to the Fees at the Matriculation of every Member of the Univerſity, except Servitors; and alſo, by means of a moderate contribution of an annual ſum after their admiſſion to the uſe of the Library, or taking their firſt Degree, a Fund has been eſtabliſhed of more than 400l a year for the purchaſe of Books, &c. Alſo, for the purchaſing the more ſcarce and early Editions, wanting in the Bodleian Library, from the Pinelli and Crevenna Sales, in the years 1789, 1790, and 1791, were the following gifts:

John Moore, D. D. of Pembroke College, Canon of Chriſt Church, Biſhop of Bangor, and Archbiſhop of Canterbury, 50l.

William Markham, D. C. L. Student, Canon, and Dean of Chriſt Church, Biſhop of Cheſter, and Archb. of York, 50l.

George Spencer, Duke of Marlborough, cr. D. C. L. 50l.

Shute Barrington, D. C. L. Fellow of Merton Coll. Canon of Chriſt Church, Biſhop of Landaff, Saliſbury, and Durham, 40l.

Edward Smallwell, D. D. Student and Canon of Chriſt Church, Biſhop of St. David's and Oxford, 20l.

William Cleaver, D. D. Principal of Braſenoſe Coll. Biſhop of Cheſter, 10l.

Sir John Skynner, Kt M. A. Student of Chriſt Church, Recorder of Oxford, and ſometime Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 10l 10s.

Cyrill Jackson, D. D. Student, Canon and Dean of Chriſt Church, 10l 10s.

William Hemington, D. D. Student and Canon of Chriſt Church, 10l.

Francis Burton, Eſq. Student and M. A. of Chriſt Church, and one of his Majeſty's Juſtices in Wales, 10l.

John Thomas Batt, Eſq. Stud. of Chriſt Church, M. A. and Bar. at Law, 10l.

Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, M. A. Stud. of Chriſt Church, 10l 10s.

Corpus Christi College, 21l.

Brasenose College, 20l.

University College, 20l.

The Maſters of Arts of Christ Church, 63l.

For the ſame purpoſe the following ſums were lent without intereſt:

The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, 315l.

Magdalen College, 100l.

All Souls College, 200l.

Pembroke College, 100l.

The Visitors or Trustees of Mitchell's Foundation at Queen's College, 100l.

The Biſhop of Salisbury, afterwards of Durham, (Barrington) 100l.

Sir William Scott, D. C. L. his Majeſty's Advocate General, ſometime Fellow of Univerſity Coll. and Camden's Profeſſor of Ancient Hiſtory, 100l.

Michael Angelo Taylor, Eſq. ſometime of Corpus Chriſti Coll. and B. A. afterwards M. A. of St. John's Coll. 300l.

John Randolph, D. D. Regius Prof. of Div. 50l.

Benj. Blayney, D, D. Reg. Prof. of Hebr. 50l.

William Vivian, D. M. Reg. Prof. of Med. 50l.

Hon. Thomas Francis Wenman, D. C. L. Reg. Prof. of Civil Law, 50l.

William Jackson, B. D. Reg. Prof. of Greek, 50l.

Phineas Pett, B. D. Stud. of Chriſt Church, 50l.

Charles Abbott, Eſq. Stud. of Chriſt Church, Vinerian Fellow of the Common Law, Barriſter at Law, D. C. L. 50l.

In 1788 the Anatomy School adjoining the South Staircaſe of the Library, was fitted up with Caſes, &c. for the reception of the many additions to the Books ſince the Year 1780; and alſo of many choice and valuable MSS removed from the Library. About 500l was expended on this New Room, excluſive of the Sum paid by the Univerſity for neceſſary repairs. Over the entrance is the following inſcription:

'Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ Auctarium MDCCLXXXVIII.'

Over the Caſes:

'Codd. Mſs. Gr. Barocciani: ex dono Guliel. Comitis de Pembroke Academiæ Cancellarii.'

'Codd. Mſſ. et Impreſſ. Gr. et Lat. Fol. Max.'

'Codd.

'Codd. Mſſ. Gr. et Lat. ex LAUDIANIS ſelect.'
'Codd. Mſſ. Gr. et Lat. CROMWELL, ROE, DIGBY.'
'Codd. Mſſ. Gr. et Lat. S. S. Script. et Interpretes.'
'Codd. Mſſ. Gr. S. S. Patr. et Script. Eccleſiaſtici.'
'Codd. Mſſ. Gr. et. Lat. Libri Claſſici.'
'Codd. Mſſ. Gr. et Lat. RAWLINSON.
'Hiſtor. NATURAL. Libri ſelectiores.'
'S. S. Biblia et Script. Eccles. Editt. PRINC. et SÆCULI XV.'
'Libri Claſſici Gr. et Lat. Editt. Principes.'
'Libri Claſſici Gr. et Lat. Editt. SÆCULI XV.'
'Libri Theologici et Miſcellanei Editt. SÆCULI XV.'
'Libri Græci Lat. et Ital. Editt. ALDINÆ.'
'Artis TYPOGRAPH. et Editt. VETUST. Notitia. '&c.]

As for thoſe that have been Chief Keepers of the Library, their names are theſe:

I. THOMAS JAMES, M. A. Fellow of New College, appointed by Sir THOMAS BODLEY the firſt Keeper, an. 1598; confirmed by the Univerſity an. 1602, which office, after he had enjoyed about 20 years, he reſigned (1).

II. JOHN RUSSE or ROUSE, M. A. Fellow of Oriel College, elected May 9, 1620. He died about the beginning of April 1652, and was buried in Oriel College Chapel.

III. THOMAS BARLOW, M. A. Fellow of Queen's College, elected April 6, 1652. He reſigned (2).

IV. THOMAS LOCKEY, Bach. of Div. and Student of Chriſt Church, elected Sept. 28, 1660. He reſigned. (3).

[(1) *T. James* was D. D. Rector of Mongeſham in Kent, and Sub-Dean of Wells Cathedral in 1614: He died in Holiwell pariſh, Oxford, Aug. 1629, and was buried towards the upper end of New College Chapel. ATH. OXON. V. i. 1629.]

[(2) *T. Barlow* became Provoſt of Queen's College 1657; D. D. 1660; Archd. of Oxford about the ſame time; Biſhop of Lincoln 1675; and died 1691, aged, 85. See more among the Provoſts of Queen's Coll.]

[(3) *T. Lockey* proceeded D. D. 1660; became Canon of Ch. Church in June 1665; died in 1679 in 78th year of his age; and was buried in his Cathedral. See the Inſcript. at Ch. Ch. p. 494.]

V. Thomas Hyde, M. A. of Queen's College, elected Dec. 2, 1665. [He reſigned.] (1.)

[VI. John Hudson, D. D. ſometime of Queen's College, afterwards Fellow of Univerſity College, elected Apr. 11, 1701.

He became Principal of St. Mary's Hall in 1712; died Nov. 26, 1719, aged 57, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in Oxford.

VII. Joseph Bowles, M. A. Fellow of Oriel College, elected Nov. 1719. He died Nov. 24, 1729, at Shaftſbury, Dorſet, the place of his nativity, and was buried there Nov. 25 following.

VIII. Robert Fysher, ſometime of Chriſt Church, where he proceeded M. A. afterward Fellow of Oriel College, and B. M. elected Dec. 2, 1729.

He died Nov. 4, 1747, aged 49, and was buried in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in Oxford, in Adam Brome's Chapel.

IX. Humphrey Owen, B. D. Fellow of Jeſus College, elected Nov. 10, 1747. He became Principal of his College in 1763, D. D. and died Mar. 26, 1768.

X. John Price, B. D. of Jeſus College, now of Trinity College, elected March 29, 1768. He is the preſent chief Keeper of the Library 1795.]

[In the eaſt end of the Library are the following Portraits:

The Founder, in his laſt years, half length.
'D. Thomas Bodley, Eques auratus, hujus Bibliothecæ Fundator.'

Nathaniel Lord Crew, Biſhop of Durham: three quarters length, in his epiſcopal habit: (2) given by himſelf in 1718.

[(1) *T. Hyde* was afterwards Preb. of Sarum; Archd. of Glouceſter; D. D. Archb. Laud's Profeſſor of Arabic; Regius Profeſſor of Hebrew and Canon of Chriſt Church. See before, p. 851.]

[(2) *Nath.* Lord *Crew* was Rector of Lincoln Coll. where ſee more of him, vol. iii. p. 242: App. 143, 264. He was alſo a benefactor to the Library. See before, p. 946.]

Alſo

Alſo Portraits of the chief Keepers of the Library.

I. 'D. Thomas James, S. T. D. Protobibliothecarius primus, poſt 20 annos officium ſponte depoſuit menſe Maio MDCXX.'

Three quarter length, in a clerical habit.

II. 'D. Johannes Rouse, A. M. Protobibliothecarius electus menſe Maio MDCXX: obiit menſe Aprile MDCLII.' Three quarters, in a clerical dreſs.

III. 'D'us Thomas Barlow in comitatu Weſtmorlandiæ natus anno MDCVII. In Coll. Reginæ Oxon. admiſſus MDCXXIV. Artium Magiſter MDCXXXIII. Coll. Reginæ Socius MDCXXXIII. Metaphyſ. Prælector publicus MDCXXXV. Protobibliothecarius Bodlejanus MDCLIII. Coll. Reginæ Præpoſitus MDCLVII. SS. Theologiæ pro D'na Margaræta Prælector publicus MDCLX. Oxoniæ Archidiaconus MDCLXII. Lincolnienſis Epiſcopus MDCLXXV.'

Three quarter length, in a clerical habit.

IV. 'D'us Thomas Lockey, S. T. D. Ædis Chriſti Canonicus, Protobibliothecarius a xxviii Septembris MDCLX, ad ix Decembris MDCLXV, officium ſponte depoſuit.'

Three quarter length, in a clerical habit.

V. 'Thomas Hyde, S. T. D. Protobibliothecarius xi Dec. MDCLXV officium ſponte depoſuit ix Apr. MDCCI.'

Three quarter length, in a clerical dreſs.

VI. 'Joannes Hudson, S. T. D. Protobibliothecarius electus xi die Aprilis, A. D. MDCCI: obiit xxvii die Novembris, A. D. MDCCXIX.' W. Sonmans, p.'

Three quarter length, in a clerical habit. Given by his Widow, 1722.

VII. 'Josephus Bowles, A. M.

Bib. el. Nov. , 1719.

Obiit Nov. 24, 1729.

D. D. Thomas Wright, Pictor Londinenſis.'

Three quarters, in a clerical dreſs.]

PICTURE

PICTURE GALLERY.

Having now done with the Library, we muſt next take a walk into the Gallery, both ends of which join to the ends of the Arts Library. This Gallery, which is the third ſtory of the School, was all built (except the roof) with the monies of Sir THOMAS BODLEY, that he bequeathed in his will, purpoſely that in future time it may ſerve as a place of ſtowage for books, after all the parts of his Library were full. Wherein though there be [few] books as yet to entertain you, yet are there pictures and rarities. Thoſe painted on the top of the wall (quite round the Gallery) next under the roof, which are in number 222 or thereabouts, were, with the device on the roof painted with the money partly of Sir THOMAS BODLEY, and partly with that of the UNIVERSITY. The ſaid pictures contain the faces of ancient Philoſophers, Hiſtorians, Orators, Poets, Fathers, Schoolmen, Divines, Lawyers, Phyſicians, &c. Among thoſe of the Poets are the faces of Sir PHILIP SIDNEY and CHAUCER in the north Gallery; among the Philoſophers ROGER BACON, JOH. de S. Bosco, &c. in the ſaid Gallery: Among the Phyſicians, Dr. JOHN CASE, within the ambit of the Tower; and among the reformed Divines in the E. and S. Galleries are theſe of our own, viz. JOHN RAINOLDS [D. D. Dean of Lincoln, and afterward Preſident of Corpus College:] LAURENCE HUMPHREY [D. D. Regius Profeſſor of Divinity, Preſident of Magdalen College, and Dean of Wincheſter:] JOHN BALE [Biſhop of Oſſory, the Hiſtorian] JOHN FOX [the Church Hiſtorian:] ROBERT ABBOT [D. D. Maſter of Balliol College, Regius Profeſſor of Divinity, and Biſhop of Saliſbury:] THOMAS BILSON [Fellow of New College, and Biſhop of Wincheſter:] JOHN JEWELL [Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, and Biſhop of Saliſbury:] JOHN WHITGIFT, [D. D. Maſter of Trin. Coll. Camb. Lady Marg. Prof. of Div. there, and Archb. of Canterbury:] ALEXANDER NOWELL [D. D. Principal of Braſenoſe College, and Dean of St. Paul's:] THOMAS CRANMER [D. D. of Jeſus College, Cambridge, and Archb. of Canterbury;] HERBERT WESTPHALING, D. D. Student and Canon of Chriſt Church, and Biſhop of Hereford:] THOMAS SPARKS, [D. D. Fell. of Magd. Coll. and ſometime Archd. of Stow in Linc. Dioc.] JOHN SPENSER [D. D. Pref. of Corpus Chriſti College:] THOMAS HOLLAND [D. D. Fell. of Balliol College,

College, Regius Profeſſor of Divinity, and Rector of Exeter College:] Richard Eedes [D. D. Student and Canon of Chriſt Church, and Dean of Worceſter, &c.]

On the walls alſo of the ſouth and eaſt Galleries are hanging the Pictures of many others: as the Pictures of every Founder of each College, depicted and hung up an. 1670; but none of them are at length, but that of K. Hen. VIII, Founder of Chriſt Church. (1)

[Edward Butler, D. C. L. ſometime Preſident of Magdalen College, and

(1) [This was removed in 1769, when another was given by the *Dean* and *Canons:* three quarter length, which is about the length of the whole ſet.

The following Inſcriptions are under the Founders Portraits:

1. 'Alfredus Saxonum Rex, *Aulæ Magnæ* in *Univerſitate Oxonienſi* Fundator, circa annum Chriſti DCCCLXXII.

2. 'Johannes Balliol, Johannis Balliol Scotorum Regis, Fundator *Collegii Balliolenſis* Anno Domini MCCLXIII.'

3. 'Dervorguilla, Mater Johannis Balliol, Scotorum Regis, Fundatrix *Collegii Balliolenſis* Anno Domini MCCLXVI.'

4. 'Walterus de Merton, ſummus Angliæ Cancellarius ſub Henrico III. et Epiſc. Roffenſis ſub Edvardo I, *Collegium Mertonenſe Oxoniæ* fundavit A. D. MCCLXVII; quam Fundationem poſtea ſtabilivit et confirmavit, A.D. MCCLXX et A.D. MCCLXXIV. Obiit A.D. MCCLXXVII.

5. 'Gualterus Stapledonus Epiſc. Exon. et Magnus Angliæ Theſaurarius, *Collegii Oxonienſis* et *Aulæ Cervinæ* Fundator, A.D. MCCCXVI.'

6. 'Edvardus Rex Angliæ, ejuſdem nominis ſecundus, *Collegii Orielenſis* necnon *Aulæ Beatæ Mariæ* Fundator, A. D. MCCCXVIII.'

7. 'Robertus Eglesfeld, Reginæ Philippæ (Edoardi III Regis Angliæ Conjugi) a ſacris Confeſſionibus, *Collegium Reginenſe* fundavit, Anno Dom. MCCCXI.'

8. 'Guililmus de Wykeham Epiſc. Winton. et totius Angliæ Cancellarius bis, (natus A. D. MCCCXXIV, denatus anno MCCCCIV.) A. D. MCCCLXXIII, fundavit *Collegium B. Mariæ Winton in Oxon.* (vulgo vocat. *New College)* et paulo poſt, *Collegium B. Mariæ Winton* prope Winton.'

On his right hand is *New*, on his left *Wincheſter College*; and under the latter this diſtich:

'Qui condis dextrâ, condis Collegia lævâ.
Nemo tuarum unam vicit utraque manu.'

9. 'Richardus Flemming, Epiſcopus Lincolnienſis *Collegium B. Mariæ et omnium Sanctorum Lincoln.* fundavit Anno Dom. MCCCCXXVII, et obiit MCCCCXXXI.'

10. 'Thomas de Rotherham, alias Scot, Epiſc. Lincolnienſis, deinde Archiep. Eboracenſis et totius Angliæ Cancellarius, *Collegii B. Mariæ et omnium Sanctorum Lincoln.* Fundator ſecundus Anno Dom. MCCCCLXXVIII, obiit MCCCCC.'

11. 'Henricus Chichele, Archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſis, fundavit *Collegium Animarum omnium fidelium defunctorum de Oxon.* Anno Domini MCCCCXXXVII.'

12. 'Gulielmus Patten, alias Waynflete, totius Angliæ Cancellarius, Epiſc. Winton. *Collegium B. Mariæ Magdalenæ, Oxon.* et *Aulæ adjunctæ* Fundator, A. D. MCCCCLVII, obiit A. D. MCCCCLXXXVI.'

13. Gulielmus Smith, Lincolniæ Epiſcopus, primus Walliæ Præſes, atque hujus Academiæ Cancellarius, *Aulæ Regiæ et Collegii Ænei-Naſi*, vulgo *Braſenoſe* nuncupati, Fundatorum unus, Anno Dom. MDXIII.'

14. 'Richardus Sutton Eques Auratus, *Aulæ Regiæ* et *Collegii Ænei Naſi*, vulgo *Braſenoſe* nuncupati, Fundatorum alter, An. Dom. MDXII.'

15. 'Richardus Foxe, Epiſcopus Winton. Henricis VII^mo^ et VIII^vo^ a Secretioribus Conſiliis, et Privati Sigilli Cuſtos, *Collegium Corporis Chriſti* condidit A. D. MDXVI, et obiit Anno MDXXVIII.'

16. 'Henricus VIII. Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Chriſti Fundator Anno Domini MDXLVI.'

17. 'Thomas Pope, Miles, *Collegii Trinitatis* (olim Dunelmenſis) Fundator, A.D. MDLV.' 'Deceſſit 29 Januaris An. ætatis 50, A.D. 1558.' Motto—'Quod tacitum velis nemini dixeris.'

18. 'Thomas White, Miles, Prætor Civitatis London. Fundator *Collegii Divi Johannis Baptiſtæ*, et *Aulæ Gloceſtrenſis Oxon.* Cum 24 hujus Regni Urbes ſuis opibus ditaſſet, annis et honore plenus obiit Febr. XI^o^ A.D. MDLXVI, et ætatis ſuæ LXXII.'

19.

and one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Univerſity, 1737—1745, gave 200[l] towards the carrying on the Wainſcoting of the Gallery: and Charles Noel, Duke of Beaufort, D.C.L. a Benefactor to Oriel Coll. and one of Dr. Radcliffe's Truſtees, in the year 1749, was at the expence of completely finiſhing the remainder.]

At the weſt end alſo of the S. Gallery is the Picture of Sir Thomas Bodley, drawn to the life, in his middle age, at what time he was Embaſſador beyond the ſeas [1597: three quarter length, ſtanding, by Cornelius Janſen.]

Over his head is this inſcription:

'Poſteris et Æternitati
Sacrum.
THOMÆ BODLÆI quicquid mortale
Tabella
Ingentemque animam Bibliotheca
Refert.'

And under him is this:

'Hoſpes rogatus ſiſte,
Bodlæumque loci genium et Muſarum
Mæcenatem, ultra Cæſares Auguſtum
Qui Bibliothecam, molemque hanc ſtupendam
Condidit, intuere.
Hoc volebam neſcius ne eſſes, vale.'

[Arms—Sir Thomas Bodley's quartered, and the Arms of the University.]

19. 'Elizabetha Angliæ, Franciæ, at Hiberniæ Regina, *Collegium Jeſu* fundavit Anno Dom. MDLXXI.'

20. 'Nicolaus Wadham, Somerſetenſis Armiger, Collegii Wadhamenſis fundationem a ſe deſignatam Dorotheæ conjugi perficiendam relinquens, obiit A. D. MDCIX.'

21. 'Dorothea Wadham Nicolai conjux, Domini Gulielmi Petræi (qui Henrico VIII, Edvardo VI et Mariæ ac Elizabethæ Reginis quondam a Secretis fuit) filia, demandatam ſibi a marito *Collegii Wadhamenſis* Fundationem incunctanter perfecit, munificeque ſumptibus ſuis auxit Anno Dom. MDCXIII, obiitque MDCXVII.'

22. 'Thomas Tesdale Armiger, unus Fundatorum *Collegii Pembrochiæ*, Anno Domini MDCXXIIII.'

23. 'Richardus Wightwick Theologiæ Baccalaureus, alter Fundatorum Collegii Pembrochiæ, A. D. MDCXXIIII.'

24. 'Thomas Cookesius Baronettus, de Bentley in agro Vigornienſi, Collegium Vigornienſe fundavit A. D. MDCCXIV.'

25. Richard Newton, D. D. Principal of *Hart Hall*, the Founder and firſt Principal of *Hertford College*, 1740: ob. 1753, æt 77. Given in 1762: Kit Kat.]

On

On the ſides of the three Galleries are theſe Pictures.

[The following CHANCELLORS of the Univerſity.

I. 'ROB. DUDLEY Comes LEICESTRIÆ Academiæ Cancellarius ab anno 1564 ad 1588,' in quo ob.

'Ex dono *Petri Venables* Baronis de *Kynderſton*.' Half length.

II. 'THO. SACKVILLE Earl of DORSET, Baron of BUCKHURST, Lord High Treaſurer of England, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, &c. Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford from the year 1591 to the time of his death, which happened in the year 1608.'

Three quarter length, ſtanding, in the Chancellor's Gown, with George, blue Ribbon and Treaſurer's Wand. Given by *Lionel Sackville*, Duke of *Dorſet*, &c. 1735.

III. 'D'us THOMAS EGERTON Baro de ELLESMERE totius Angliæ et Academiæ Oxonienſis Cancellarius:' ab an. 1610 ad 1616—ob. 1617.

'Ex dono Honoratiſſimi D'ni *Johannis* Comitis de *Bridgwater*, ejuſdem Academiæ Seneſchalli.'

Three quarter length in the Lord Chancellor's Robes, ſitting.

IV. WILLIAM HERBERT, Earl of PEMBROKE, &c. Chancellor of the Univerſity Jan. 29, 1616 to the time of his death Apr. 10, 1630 æt. 50.

Whole length, ſtanding, in a black dreſs, with George, and Garter, and white Wand. By *V. Dyck*.

Alſo a Statue in braſs of the ſame Chancellor: caſt by *Hubert le Soeur*, a Frenchman, from a deſign by *Peter Paul Rubens*; about 1600^{lb} weight.

On the Pedeſtal is the following Inſcription, &c.

'GULIELMUS PEMBROCHIÆ Comes regnantibus JACOBO et CAROLO primis Hoſpitii Regii Camerarius et Seneſchallus Academiæ Oxonienſis Cancellarius munificentiſſimus.'

'Hanc PATRUI ſui MAGNI effigiem ad formam quam finxit *Petrus Paulus Rubens* Aere fuſo expreſſam Academiæ Oxonienſi D D. THOMAS PEMBROCHIÆ et MONTGOM. Comes Honorum et Virtutum Hæres. A. D. MDCCXXIII.'

Arms—Sixteen Quarterings, as in the Area of the Schools: Encircled with the Garter, and enſigned with an Earl's Coronet. Alſo the Arms of the UNIVERSITY. See before, p. 794.

Alſo the following Portraits of Chancellors.

V. 'Gul. Laud Archiep'us Cantuarienſis hujus Academiæ Cancellarius,' ab an. 1630 ad reſign. 1641: decap. 1645, æt. 71. 'Ex dono Nepotis ſui D. *Joh'is Robinſon* Equitis et Baronetti et Turris Regalis Londinenſis Locum tenen. 1674.'

Three quarter length, in the Epiſcopal habit, ſtanding. By *A. v. Dyck.*

Another is in the Library, on board, in the ſame dreſs, Kit Kat.

VI. 'Edwardus Comes de Clarendon, Magnus Angliæ Cancellarius et Cancel. Acad. Oxon, A.D. MDCLX,' ad reſign. 1667: ob. 1674, æt. 66. Three quarter length, ſitting, in the Lord Chancellor's Gown. By Sir *P. Lely.*

VII. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbiſhop of Canterbury; Chancellor of the Univerſity 20 Dec. 1667: reſigned Jul. 31, 1669: ob. 1677, æt. 80.

Three quarter length, in the Epiſcopal habit, ſtanding.]

VIII. James Duke of Ormond, Chancellor of the Univerſity, drawn by the curious hand of *Edm. Aſhfield.* (1)

[Mr. Hearne ſays,

'The old Duke of Ormond's Picture in the School Gallery was done by one Aſhfield, from the original drawn by Sir *Peter Lelly.* Mr. Aſhfield had a great genius for painting, eſpecially for craons. He lived in Holborn Rowe in Lincoln's Inn Fields. He was a ſober perſon, and ſuſpected to be a Roman Catholick. Hearne's Otterbourn and Whethamſtede, v. ii. p. 793.]

'Jac. Dux Ormondiæ Acad. Canc.' 1669. 'Nat. Oct. 19, 1610; Ob. Jul. 21, 1688. Ex dono *Jac. Thornhill,* Eq. aur. Pict. Reg. 1728.' Kit Kat length; painted by *Ryley.*

IX. James Butler Duke of Ormond, &c. Chancellor July 23, 1688: reſigned Sept. 10, 1715: ob. 1745, æt. 81.

Whole length, by Sir *Godfr. Kneller,* in the Robes of a Duke, with the Order of the Garter, &c. ſtanding.

X. Charles Butler, Earl of Arran, &c. Chancellor Sept. 10, 1715 to the time of his death Dec. 16, 1758. Whole length, by Sir *James Thornhill* 1727: in the Robes of an Earl, ſtanding.

XI. 'Henricus, Comes de Litchfield, Academiæ Oxonienſis Cancellarius et Prælectionum Clinicarum in Noſocomio Radcliffiano Fundator.' Canc. 1762—1772. '*G. Huddesford,*' Coll. Nov. Soc. A.B. 'pinxit 1777.'

Whole length, in the Chancellor's Robes, ſtanding.

[(1) This is not at preſent in the Gallery, but is ſuppoſed to have been removed into the Theatre.]

High Stewards of the Univerſity.

I. 'Thomas More, Miles,' (Academiæ Seneſchallus 1524—1532) 'ſummus Angliæ Cancellarius,' 1530, decap. 1535, æt. 53.
In the Library, half length, a Bequeſt of *R. Rawlinſon*, D. C. L. 1755.
'*Maria More* pinxit 1574']

A ſmaller one of the ſame is alſo in the Library, ſuppoſed to have been painted by *H. Holbein*.

II. Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, Lord Preſident of the Council, Knight of the Garter, and High Steward of the Univerſity, 1709: three quarter length, ſtanding, in the Robes of an Earl, with the Order of the Garter, white Wand, &c. ob. 1711.

Painted by Sir *Peter Lely*. Given by *Geo. Clarke*, D. C. L. 1735.

Lancelot Andrews, [incorp. M. A. 1581, ſometime Biſhop of Wincheſter [and Viſitor of ſeveral Colleges in this Univerſity; many times reſident in the Univerſity, for the ſake of ſtudying in the Library: ob. 1626, æt. 71. 'Jonath. Andrews, Com. Wigorn. D. D.'

In an Epiſcopal Habit; Kit Kat, in the Library.

Another of the ſame in the ſame dreſs, &c.]

James Usher, ſometime Archb. of Armagh [and Bp. of Carliſle, in Commend. 'ætatis ſuæ 64, An. 1644:' ob. 1656. Half length, in the Library.]

'Joh. Duns Scotus [Doctor Subtilis' Fellow of Merton College] taken from a Copy in Lambeth Library, [ob. 1308, æt. 35. By *Spagnolette*. Three quarter length.] (1)

Sir Henry Savile, Kt. from head to foot, [Warden of Merton Coll. Provoſt of Eton Coll. and Founder of the Geometry and Aſtronomy Lectures: ob. 1622. Painted by *Marcus Garrett*.]

Galileo Galilei [Principal Philoſopher and Mathematician to Coſmo II, Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and Inventor of the Teleſcope: ob. 1642. Half length, in the Library.]

(1) [Mr. Hearne ſays, it was painted by Aſhfield from his own invention.]

Joh. Hevelius Dantiscanus, [Aſtronom. Painted by *Andr. Stech.* Three quarters.]

'Paulus Sarpius Venetus, Concilii Tridentini Eviſcerator.' Half length, in the Library.

'Hugo Grotius [Syndicus Rotherod Mensis:' ob. 1645. Kit Kat: in the Library: painted at his command, when he was Ambaſſador to K. Ch. I, by *Rembrant*, for Sir *Theodore Turquetus Mayerne*, incorp. D. M. 1606, and Phyſ. to K. Ja. I, and Ch. I. Given by *Walter Charlton*, D. M. 1674. See another in p. 965.]

Joseph Scaliger, in his middle age [ob. 1609. Half length, in the Library.]

Isaac Casaubon [entered a Student in Bodley's Library, as a member of Ch. Ch. 1613: a great Linguiſt: Prebend. of Cant. and Weſtm. ob. 1614, æt. 55. Kit Kat.]

Meric Casaubon [Student of Chriſt Church (the ſon of Iſaac) D. D. Preb. of Canterbury: ob. 1671, æt. 72. Half length.]

[The two laſt are in the Staircaſe.

All three given in 1674 by *Will. Jacob*, D. M. of Canterbury, ſometime a member of Chriſt Church.]

Sir Kenlem Digbie, Knight: [a Benefactor to the Library: ob. 1665: æt. 62: by *A. v. Dyke*, in the Library, half length. The gift of *William Pate*, of London, Woollendraper, 1692. See p. 972.]

John Bainbridge, D. of Phyſ. [Savilian Profeſſor of Aſtronomy, ob. 1643, æt. 62. Half length.]

Joseph Scaliger, in his old age, [ob. 1609. Half length, in the ſtaircaſe.]

Dr. William Gilbert, a Phyſician, ſometime of Colcheſter, who wrote de Magnete: [educated in both the Univerſities; one of the Coll. of Phyſ. Lond. and Phyſ. in Ordinary to Q. Elizabeth, ob. 1603. In his right hand a globe, inſcribed, 'Terella.' Over his head: '1591: ætatis 48.' A little below on his left ſhoulder: 'Magneticarum virtutum primus indagator Gilbertus.' Half length, on board: decayed, and removed.]

['Jacobus Zabarella, Patavinus Comes.' Half length, in the Staircaſe.]

John Speed, the Chronologer, taken from the mold of his dead face, [ob. 1629, æt. 76.]

Marc. Tull. Cicero: [in the Library. Half length.]

James

James Shirley, the Poet: [ſometime of St. John's College, ob. 1666, æt. 72. Three quarter length, ſitting.]

Sir John Hawkyns, Kt. the Traveller, temp. Eliz. [and naval Commander: ob. 1595: three quarter length.]

John Taylor the Water-Poet: [ob. 1654, æt. 74: half length. Painted and given by his Nephew John Taylor of Oxford, 1655, whoſe Portrait alſo by himſelf is in the ſtaircaſe.]

Ben. Johnson, the Comedian: [created M. A. 1619: ob. 1637, æt. 63. Kit Kat.]

Edward Benlows, (Benevolus) Eſq. [a Poet, ob. 1676, æt. 73.]

[Robert] Walker, a Painter: [ob. 1658: half length.] done by himſelf.

Sir Martin Frobiser, Kt. at length: [a noted Commander at Sea in Q. Elizabeth's time. 'A. D. 1577: æt. ſuæ. C. K. F.' ob. 1594: given in 1674 by *Walter Charleton*, D. M. Fellow of the Coll. of Phyſ. Lond. and Phyſ. in Ordinary to K. Ch. II. and Preſ. of the Royal Society.]

[The following Portraits, &c. have alſo been preſented to the Univerſity to be depoſited in theſe Galleries, ſince our Author's time.

John Harmer, D. M.

Painted by *Goddard Dunning*, 1660: given by *Pet. Pett*, Eſq. 1695, Kit Kat length.

Richard Allestrey, D. D. Stud. of Chriſt Church, Regius Prof. of Div. Can. of Chr. Ch. and Prov. of Eton Coll. ob. 1681, æt. 61. Kit Kat, in a Clerical Habit.

Robert South, D. D. Public Orator, Canon of Chriſt Church, &c. ob. 1716. Kit Kat, in a Clerical Habit.

Both given by *Ralph Bathurſt*, D. M. Preſ. of Trin. Coll. and Dean of Wells, about 1700.

'Effigiem hanc honoratiſſimi Domini Jacobi Bertie, Comitis de Abingdon, Baronis Norreys de Rycott: qui de Regno et Eccleſiâ Anglicanâ ſub tribus Regibus optime meruit; fuitque diu Forreſtarum Regiarum cis Trentam Juſtitiarius Capitalis, Oxonienſis Comitatus Præfectus fortiſſimus; Urbis Seneſchallus fideliſſimus; Academiæ Fautor amiciſſimus; eidem Academiæ *Montagu*, Filius natu maximus, Honorum et Virtutum Hæres dono dedit,' 1700. Ob. 1697. By *Dahl*. Whole length ſtanding in his robes.

'Hanc

'Hanc magni Wallisii Oxonienſis (1) effigiem celeberrimæ Academiæ Oxonienſi D. D. D. *Samuel Pepys* Car. et Jac. Angl. Regib. a Secretis Admiralliæ.'

Whole length, in the robes of D. D. ſtanding. Given in 1702. 'G. *Kneller* Eques faciebat a° 1701.'

Christopher Columbus, ob. 1526: half length, pointing to a Globe; a Ship in the back ground. Given by *Bernard Mould*, M. A. of Wadham Coll. 1707.

Samuel Butler, Poet: ob. 1680, æt. 68. By Sir *P. Lely*. Three quarter length.

Thomas Philip Howard (Brother to Henry Duke of Norfolk) the laſt Engliſh Cardinal, 1675: ob. 1694, æt. 65. Kit Kat, in a Cardinal's Habit.

'D. M. Luterus Eiſlebiæ natus anno 1483, 10 Novembris: Erfudiæ in Magiſtrum promotus 1505, ætatis ſuæ 22: Wittembergam venit 1508, ætatis ſuæ 25: in Doctorem renunciatus 1512, ætatis 29: maritus factus 1525, ætatis 41: Eiſlebiæ placide mortuus 1546, 18 Februarii: Hinc Wittembergam, deductus, ibique ſepultus eſt ætatis ſuæ 63.' Half length.

'Effigies Patricii Ruthveni Equitis Scoto-Britanni, viri ſpectatiſſima in utrumque Carolum fide, alteri in bellicis Strategi, alteri a Domeſticis Camerarii; apud Anglos de Brainford, apud Scotos de Forth Comitis merito facti; utpote qui in utroque Regno contra Rebelles eam rei militaris ſcientiam exercuit, quam ſub auguſtiſſimo Principe Guſtavo Adolpho acquiſivit.' Ob. 1651. Kit Kat, on board.

Peter Griffinfield, Chancellor of Denmark. (2) Kit Kat, oval; on a blue ribbon is pendent the Badge of the Order of the Elephant, in Denmark.

Edmund Halley, D. C. L. of Queen's Coll. Savilian Profeſſor of Geometry; Fellow and Secretary to the Royal Society, Royal Aſtronomer at Greenwich: ob. 1742. æt. 82. See p. 866. 'Inclytæ Oxonienſi Academiæ Thomas Murray Pictor, D. D. C.' 1712. Three quarter length.

(1) [*John Wallis*, D. D. Savilian Profeſſor of Geometry and Keeper of the Records: ob. 1703, æt. 80. See before, p. 866.]

(2) [Concerning *P. Griffenfield*, Biſhop Barlow has prefixed the following memorandum to a copy of Wandalin's book (De Jure Regio) preſented to him by the Chancellor, and now repoſited in the Bodleian Library, amongſt other books bequeathed by the Biſhop to that place, viz. 'Hoc *John Wandalini* opus De Jure Regio, pro amicitia et benevolentia ſua ſingulari (ea qua par eſt gratitudine æterno recolenda) Tho. Lincolnienſi dono dedit, XII cal. Decem. anno CIↃDCLXXIX. Petrus nuper (quam nollem infauſtum illud nuper!) Griffenfeldiæ Comes illuſtriſſimus, magnuſque et meritiſſimus Daniæ Cancellarius, et (æmulis fatoque nequicquam reluctantibus) Vir optimus et doctiſſimus, Daniæ ſuæ prius ornamentum, nunc triſte deſiderium, (quod nullus dubito) a poſteritate ſero venerandus.' Hearne.]

Geoffrey

Geoffrey Chaucer, Poet: ob. 1400, æt. 72. On a ſmall board, half length.

Humphry Hody, D. D. Fellow of Wadham Coll. Regius Profeſſor of Greek, and Archd. of the Dioceſe of Oxford: ob. 1706, æt. 47. Kit Kat, in a Clerical Habit.

John Selden, Eſq. ſometime of Hart Hall, Bencher of the Inner Temple, and Antiquary: ob. 1654, æt. 70. See before in the Library, p. 945. Oval, Kit Kat.

Samuel Bochart, a Sojourner in the Univerſity, and Student in the public Library, 1622; Miniſter of the reformed Church at Caen in Normandy; Orientaliſt, Philologiſt, and Critic: ob. 1667, æt. 68. '*P. Du Boſc*, 1663.'

'Neuſtria ſe tanti matrem miratur alumni,
Quem ſtupet ut rarum Numinis orbis opus.
Quicquid Arabs, Phœnix, Graius, docuitque Latinus
Incluſum vaſto pectore ſolus habet.'

Half length, in a black dreſs, in the Library. Given by Mr. *James Gambier* of Gloc. Hall, 1712.

King Charles II: 1649: ob. 1685, æt. 55.

His Queen Conſort, Catherine of Portugal, 1662: ob. 1705, æt. 67.

King James II, 1685: abdicated 1688: ob. 1701, æt. 68.

His Queen Conſort, Mary Beatrix of Eſte, 1685: ob. 1718, æt. 60. All four three quarter length. By Sir *P. Lely*. Given by *Nathaniel* Lord *Crew* Biſhop of Durham 1718.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, Knt. of the Roman Empire, cr. D. C. L. Knt. and Bart. Royal Painter: ob. 1723, æt. 78. Painted and given by himſelf 1721: three quarter length ſtanding; with a gold Chain and Medallion of K. Will. III.

John Sheffield, Duke of Normanby and Buckinghamshire; Kt. of the Garter; of the Privy Council to K. Ch. II, James II, Will. III, and Q. Anne: ob. 1721, æt. 75: given by his Widow the Dutcheſs, *Catherine*, daughter of K. James II, 1722: whole length, by *Richardſon*.

Charles Sackville Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, Knt. of the Garter, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold to K. Will. III: ob. 1706: æt. 68. In his Robes, Order, &c. Half length.

Matthew Prior, Eſq. the Poet: Ambaſſador, Secretary of State for Ireland, and Lord Com. of Trade: ob. 1721, æt. 56. Three quarters.

Both

Both painted by *Richardſon*, and given by *Edward* Lord *Harley*, eldeſt ſon of Robert Earl of Oxford, 1723.

'ALEXANDER POPE Armiger: Et quod eximio apud eruditos nomini invidendam attulit dignitatis acceſſionem; effigiem dedit et virum cohoneſtavit, A. D. 1723, Hon^stimus *Edvardus* Comes *Oxon* et *Mortimer*.' ob. 1744, æt. 56. Half length.

ROBERT CONNY, D. M. ſometime of Magd. Coll. ob. 1722: the gift of his Widow 1723. By *V. Haecken*. Three quarter length, ſitting.

MICHAEL SEIGNEUR de MONTAIGNE, a French Writer, ob. 1592, æt. 60: given by *Geo. Clarke*, D. C. L. 1725. Kit Kat.

'Sic ferebat ora
Vir egregius HENRICUS ALDRICH, S. T. P.
Digniſſimus Ædis Chriſti Decanus;
Quod, ut poſteris innoteſcat,
Hanc ejus Effigiem Acad. Oxon.
(Cujus ingens fuit decus et ornamentum)
D. D. *Georgius Clarke*,
Qui virum diu coluit et amavit,
MDCCXXV.'

Ob. 1710, æt. 64. In a Clerical Habit, Kit Kat. By Sir *Godfrey Kneller*.

'Reverend. admodum et Honoratiſſ. D.D. NAT. Baro CREW de Stein, Epiſc. Dunelm. Legatum *Gul. Lupton*, S. T. P. 1726:' Soc. Coll. Linc. et Preb. Dunelm. three quarter length, in the Robes of a Baron. By Sir *G. Kneller*.

'RIC. TOMLYNS, Armig. (1) Anno Dom. 1628: ætatis ſuæ 64. Pii Fundatoris effigies viva. Domine cognoviſti me. Pſal. 139.'

Three quarter length, ſtanding.

'Viro cl. SAMUELI CLARKE Linguarum Orientalium poſt Pocockium peritiſſimo (2) poſuit Alicia D'Anvers F.' Half length, with a pen in his left hand, writing.

'Effigies TICHONIS BRAHE, Ottoni D. Ætatis ſuæ anno 50 completo.

(1) *R. Tomlyns*, of Weſtminſter, Eſq. was Founder of the Anatomy Lecture, 1624. See before, p. 883.

(2) *Samuel Clarke* was a Member of Merton College, and M. A. He was alſo elected the firſt Architypographer of the Univerſity, and Superior Bedel of the Civil Law; died Dec. 27, 1669, and was buried in Halywell Church in the ſuburbs of Oxford. ATH. OXON. v. ii. an. 1669.

Qui

Qui poſt divinum in Patria Exilium libertati deſideratæ, divino proviſu reſtitutus eſt.' Ob. 1601, æt. 55. Half length, (1) with a gold Chain, and the Badge of the Order of the Elephant in Denmark.

Margaret, Counteſs of Richmond and Derby, Mother to K. Hen. VII, and Foundreſs of the Margaret Lecture of Divinity, 1496: ob. 1509. See before, p. 825. A Head, with a Book in her hands.

Hugo Grotius: ob. 1645, æt. 62: by ——— *Miereveld:* given by Dr. *Clarke*, aforeſaid, 1727. A Head, oval.

John Frederic Weichman, a Counſellor of the Law at Hamburgh, S. R. L. S. painted and given by himſelf 1728. Three quarters.

Desiderius Erasmus Roterodam: Reſident in St. Mary's Coll. 1498, and at times for ſeveral years: ob. 1536, æt. 70. Three quarters, on board. Given by Sir *James Thornhill*, Knt. Painter, 1728. In the Library.

'Franciscus Cherry, cl. Dodwelli alter ego:' (2) given by his daughter *Anne*, 1729. A Head.

Nicholas Harpsfield, D. C. L. Regius Prof. of Greek, and Archd. of Canterbury: ob. 1583. On board. A Head. The gift of R. M. *Maſſey*, D. M.

William Jane, Student of Ch. Ch. D. D. Regius Prof. of Div. and Dean of Glouceſter: ob. 1706. Given by *Peter Foulkes*, D. D. Sub-Dean of Chr. Ch. and Can. of Exeter, 1730. q. Removed.

Sir Hans Sloane, D. M. by Dipl. 1701; Bart. Preſident of the Coll. of Phyſ. and of the Royal Society: ob. 1753, æt. 91.

'Appoſ. *Rad. Palmer*, Arm. 1731. *Richardſon* pinxit 1730.'

'Ὃν δ' αὐτὴ πολύμητις ἀνέπλασε χερσιν Ἀθήνη.'

In the robes of D. M. ſitting; whole length.

'Balduinus Hamey, M. D. 1638. B. F. Seculi decus.' Oval: a Head. Given by his nephew the ſaid *Ralph Palmer* of Chelſea, Middleſex, Eſq. 1732.

(1) [In p. 955 and 956 the Portraits of the Founders of the Colleges and of Sir Thomas Bodley are half lengths. Alſo in the next eight pages, or Sheet 6H, the three quarters ſhould be half lengths, and the half lengths and Kit Kat ſhould be three quarters.

(2) *Fr. Cherry* of Shotteſbrook, Berks, Eſq. ob. 1713, æt. 48.

A Buſt in Marble of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough: with the following Inſcription underneath:

" JOHANNES
Dux MARLBURIENSIS
S. R. Imperii Princeps, &c.
Angliæ et Bataviæ Libertatum periclitantium Aſſertor
Galliæ triumphantis
Domitor et Flagellum
Germaniæ ruentis Liberator ac Tutamen.
Qui per acerrimum decenne Bellum
Hoſtium copias ſæpius aggreſſus, nunquam non fudit;
eorumque Oppida oppugnans nunquam non expugnavit.
Illuſtriſſima Vidua, digna tali tantoque Viro
D. D. Academiæ Oxonienſi. A. D. MDCCXXX."

" JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH
Prince of the Roman Empire, &c.
the Reſcuer of the Liberties of
ENGLAND and HOLLAND
when in the moſt imminent Danger;
The Subduer and Scourge
of France when in its
Height of Power.
The Deliverer and Protector
of Germany
When at the Point of Ruin.
Who throughout the whole Courſe
of a ten years vigorous War
upon the Enemies Armies and continual
Aſſaults upon their ſtrong Towns,
never once failed of Succeſs.

Battles gained - - - - -	5
Strong Towns that ſurrendered without Siege -	16
Strong Towns beſieged and taken - -	24."

Ob. 1722, æt. 72.

George

George Buchanan, Poet, Hiſtorian, and Tutor to K. James VI of Scotland, afterwards James I of England, ob. 1582, æt. 76. A Head, on board.

John Dryden, Poet Laureat, 1655: ob. 1701, æt. 70. A Head, oval.

Benjamin Johnson, Poet Laureat: cr. M. A. Jul. 19, 1619.' ob. 1638, æt. 63. A Head, oval.

Three laſt given by *George Clarke*, D. C. L. Fellow of All Souls Coll. and Burgeſs in Parliament for the Univerſity, 1731.

'Gulielmus Bromley, Arm. de Baginton in com. War. decies ab hac Academia Delegatus ad Parliamentum: in quo, regnante Anna, per triennium Orator; poſtea uſque ad exceſſum optimæ Reginæ Principalis Secretarius: ob. 13 Febr. 1732.' In the Speaker's robes, half length. Painted by *Dahl* 1712. Bequeathed by himſelf.

'Joannes Radcliffe, M. D. Univerſitati Oxonienſi munificentiſſimus, ob. Nov. 1714,' æt. 65.

'Legavit *Gulielmus Bromley*, Arm. de Baginton, in com. War. unus e Curatoribus Teſtamenti et Ac. Oxon. plus triginta annos Burgenſis.' Half length, ſitting; by Sir *G. Kneller*.

John Locke, Student of Chriſt Church, B. M. ob. 1704, æt. 72. Painted and given by *Tho. Gibſon*, Painter, 1733. Half length, ſitting.

Thomas Creech, M. A. of Wadham Coll. Fellow of All Souls Coll. 1683, B. D. Poet: ob. 1701, æt. 42. Given by *Humphrey Bartholomew*, M. A. of Univ. Coll. 1733. Three quarters, oval, in a clerical habit.

Axelius Oxenstiern, Count, and High Chancellor of Sweden; Chief Miniſter of State to the great Guſtavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. Three quarters.

Lucius Carey, Viſcount Falkland, in Scotland, 1633, of the Privy Council, and Secretary of State to K Ch. I; killed at the battle of Newbury 1643, æt. 43. Three quarter length. In the Library. (1)

Isaac Fuller, Painter, by himſelf, ob. 1676. Half length, ſitting.

The three laſt given by *Richard Rawlinſon*, D. C. L. 1734.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, 1640; Lord Deputy of Ireland, moſt unjuſtly beheaded in 1641, æt. 48. Given by Sir *Henry Cheere*, the Statuary, 1734. Painted by. *V. Dyck*. Half length.

(1) Lord *Falkland* reſided at Burford and Great Tew, near Oxford, and often retired to the Univerſity 'for the company of, and converſation with, learned and witty men.' Ath. Oxon. v. i. an. 1633.

The eight following hung ſometime in the Anatomy School. Painted by *J. Wollaſton*, 1734. Three quarters:

'Theodorus Turquetus Mayerne, M. D. Reg. Eques Auratus.' He was alſo Baron of Aubon in France; incorp. D. M. 1606: Phyſician to K. James I, and Charles I: ob. 1655, æt. 82.

William Harvey, D. M. of Gonvile and Caius Coll. in Camb. incorp. 1642; Warden of Merton Coll. ob. 1657, æt. 80. See p. 11, v. iii.

Thomas Wharton, D. M. of Pembroke Hall, Cambr. and reſident in Trinity Coll. in this Univerſity; cr. D. M. 1647; Fellow and Cenſor of the Coll. of Phyſ. ob. 1673.

Thomas Willis of Chriſt Church, B. M. Prof. of Natural Philoſophy; cr. D. M. 1660; Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Coll. of Phyſ. ob. 1675, æt. 54. See before, p. 870.

Francis Glisson, D. M. of Gonville and Caius Coll. and Reg. Prof. of Medicine, Camb. incorp. D. M. 1627: Preſ. of the Coll. of Phyſ. ob. 1677, æt. 80.

Thomas Brown, M. A. of Pembroke Coll. 1623, and Stud. in Med. D. M. at Leyden, and incorp. 1637, Hon. Fel. of the Coll. of Phyſ. and a Knt. ob. 1682, æt. 77.

Thomas Sydenham, cr. B. M. 1648, Fel. of All Souls Coll. ob. 1689, æt. 65. (1)

Walter Charlton, M. A. of Magd. Hall, cr. D. M. 1642: Phyſ. in ordinary to K. Ch. I and II: F. R. S. and Preſ. of the Coll. of Phyſ. ob. 1707, æt. 88.

Robert Raymond, Baron Raymond, and Chief Juſtice of England 1724, ob. 1733: whole length, ſtanding, in his robes. By *Vanderbank*. Given by *Uriah Shudall*, 1735.

James Hyde, D. M. Regius Prof. of Medicine, and Principal of St. Mary Magdalen Hall: ob. 1681. See before, p. 861. Half length, in the robes of D. M.

Josiah Pullen, M. A. Vice Principal of St. Mary Magdalen Hall: ob. 1715, æt. 90. Three quarters, in a clerical habit.

Both given by *Matthew Frampton*, D. M. Fellow of Magdalen College, 1736.

(1) *T. Sydenham* was famous for his cool regimen in the ſmall pox, which his greateſt adverſaries were forced to take up and follow. He was alſo famous for his method of giving the bark after the paroxyſm in agues, and for his laudanum.

'Hieronymus

'HIERONYMUS WESTON, Comes Portland (1634) et Angliæ Archi-Theſaur. regnante Carolo 1^mo ob. 1662. Ex dono *Joh. Piers* de Denton, com. Oxon.' 1736. A Head.

WILLIAM HENRY NASSAU, Prince of ORANGE, cr. D. C. L. 1670, William III, King of England, 1689: ob. 1702, æt. 52.

His Queen Conſort, MARY II, 1689: ob. 1694, æt. 33.

Both whole length, in their coronation robes. By Sir *G. Kneller*. Bequeathed by *George Clarke*, D. C. L. before mentioned, 1736.

A marble Buſt, with the following Inſcription:

" CHRISTOPHER WREN, Eq. Aurat.
Ex dono *Chriſt. Wren* Arm."
Fil. 1737. (1)

A Buſt in marble of Sir ISAAC NEWTON, Knt. Aſtronomer and Mathemat. ob. 1727, æt. 85.

'JONATHAN SWIFT, S. T. P. Decanus Patr. Dubl.
Effigiem viri Muſis amiciſſimi,
Ingenio prorſus ſibi proprio celeberrimi
Ut ipſum ſuis Oxonienſibus aliquatenus redonaret,
Parietem habere voluit Bodleianum, 1739,
Johannes Barber, Armiger, Aldermannus,
nec ita pridem Prætor Londinenſis.'

Painted by *Jervas*. Three quarters, in a clerical habit. (2)

JOHN KING, D. D. of Chriſt Church, Maſter of the Charter Houſe, and Archd. of Colcheſter: ob. 1739. Whole length, in a canonical habit, ſtanding: Given by will, (dated July 28, 1736) with thirteen other Pictures, viz.

I. Our SAVIOUR appearing after his Reſurrection to his ten Diſciples.

II. MOSES ſtriking the rock.

Two large pieces on board, companions, by *Jordan*.

III. A Flanders Boor, with a baſket on his arm, and two boys ſtealing fruit: by *Frank Hall*.

IV. A calm Sea, with ſhips and Gallies, and with a fine Landſcape and Fiſh Market: by *Vilnart*: on board.

V. A Storm in Haerlem Meer: by *Porcellus*: on board.

(1) *Chriſtopher Wren*, D. C. L. was Fellow of All Souls Coll. Savilian Prof. of Aſtronomy, &c. ob. 1723, æt. 91. See before, p. 868.

(2) *J. Swift*, proceeded M. A. of Hart Hall, 1692: ob. 1745, æt. 78.

VI.

VI. A large ſtill Life, with Muſical Inſtruments.

VII. Another large ſtill Life, viz. ſeveral Mathematical Inſtruments, and Books of Navigation, with a pair of Globes.

VIII. IX. Two Portraits of Saints, Andrew and Paul: Half lengths, on board.

X. Another of St. Peter: A Head, on board.

XI. A large Sea Piece. The Fleet of England under ſail, anno 1673, commanded by James Duke of York; 17 feet long: by *Phillips*.

XII. A Dutch Sea piece, with the proſpect of a Town.

XIII. Theodore Haak, of New Hauſen, near Worms, in the Palatinate, reſident in the Univerſity above three years, as a Commoner of Glouceſter Hall; Tranſlator of the Dutch Annotations, &c. into Engliſh; F. R. S. ob. 1690. Three quarter length.

A Proſpect of Oxford from the North Weſt: painted by *Summers*: 12 feet long.

Three Paintings: viz. Faith, Hope, and Charity.

Lady Betty Powlett of the Marquis of Wincheſter's Family, in K. James the Firſt's time, whole length, ſtanding, in a dreſs of her own work.

The five laſt are on the Staircaſe, leading to the Library.

Edward Pococke, D. D. Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College; Archb. Laud's Prof. of Arabic, Regius Prof. of Hebrew, Canon of Chriſt Church, &c. ob, 1691, æt. 87. See p. 851, 895. Oval, Three quarters length.

Another of the ſame is in the Library. Three quarter.

A Draught of Venice: and a Map of Battles fought in England. (1)

The Rev. William Derham, D. D. ſometime of Trinity College, and Canon of Windſor, 1716: ob. 1735, æt. 78. Three quarters, in a clerical habit.

A Proſpect of Antwerp.

Abraham Cowley, Poet: Scholar of Trin. Coll. Camb. and M. A. ſometime of St. John's Coll. in this Univerſity, and created D. M. ob. 1667, æt. 49. Three quarters.

(1) 'A moſt noble Draught of Venice, printed from a wooden cut, which is much admired by all curious perſons, who deſervedly look upon it as a very great rarity; the whole being done in ſeveral ſheets, cut on wooden blocks. Both the cutting and the drawing are very maſterly. It ſeems to have been done about the year 1500. The mention of this Draught puts me in mind of a ſtill greater rarity (which I have often heard ſpoken of) that hung formerly in the Gallery, and that is a Map or Draught of all the battles fought in England, from the landing of William the Conqueror to the reign of Q. Elizabeth; in 16 ſheets, done with a pen, by *John Norden*.' (Hearne.)

Another

Another when older, by Sir *G. Kneller*. Oval: a Head.

Sir George Mackenzie, Lord Advocate of Scotland, and of the Privy Council; admitted a Student in the Library 1690: Hiſtorian: ob. 1691, æt. 55. Three quarters, oval. By Sir *G. Kneller*.

Frederic Zucchero, a Painter, by himſelf. He came to England in 1574, but did not ſtay long. Ob. 1609, æt. 66. Half length, ſitting, with Compaſſes in his hand.

The Seven Vices, painted on Copper, by *Godfrey Schalken:* viz. Pride, Luſt, Envy, Sloth, Avarice, Drunkenneſs, and Revenge.

Hadrian Beverland, Dominus Zelandiæ; Doctor of the Law; a Dutch Writer; a ſojourner in Oxford about 1672, for the ſake of the Library. Ob. ſoon after 1712. By Sir *G. Kneller*, '1689,' Half length.

Henry IV, King of France, on horſeback, 1589: Knt. of the Garter 1590: ob. 1610, æt. 57. Painted on copper.

William Prynne, Eſq. ſome time of Oriel Coll. and admitted B. A. Bencher and Reader at Lincoln's Inn, and after the Reſtoration Keeper of the Records in the Tower: ob. 1669, æt. 69. On board: a Head.

John Louvois Guez Sieur de Balzac, a French Writer: ob. 1654. A Head.

'George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland 1588:' Knt. of the Garter: cr. M.A. 1592: Mathematician and Navigator: ob. 1605, æt. 47. Three quarters, on board.

'Margaret, Counteſs of Cumberland, 1588:' ob. 1616. Three quarter length, on board.

John Ogilvie, Coſmographer to K. Ch. II. and Poet: ob. 1676, æt. 76. Three quarters.

John Flamsteed, Royal Aſtronomer at Greenwich: ob. 1719, æt. 74. '*T. Gibſon*, fec[t] 1712.' Half length, ſitting.

Henry Dodwell, M. A. Camden's Profeſſor of Ancient Hiſtory, 1688: ob. 1711, æt. 70. See p. 881. Half length, with a pen in his hand, writing at a table.

'D[ns] Franciscus Junius Franciſci filius: operâ *Antonii van Dyck*.' A Sketch (1).

(1) *Francis Junius*, Son of *Francis J.* Prof. of Div. at Leyden, was born at Heidelberg in Germany 1589. He came into England 1620, left it about 1659, returned 1675, died 1677, at the houſe of his Nephew Gerard Voſſius, near Windſor, aged 89, and was buried in St. George's Chapel in Windſor; where the Univerſity erected a handſome Monument to his memory. He had reſided in Oxford many years, and was a Benefactor to the Library. See before, p. 945.

Stephen

Stephen Gardiner, L.L.D. Maſt. of Trinity Hall, Cambr. Biſhop of Wincheſter 1531, Chanc. of Camb. and Lord Chanc. of England: ob. 1555, æt. 72. A Head, on board.

Joshua Lasher, D. M. of St. John's Coll. Regius Prof. of Medicine: ob. 1729, æt. 82. Half length, in the Robes of D. M. See p. 861.

Sir William Dugdale, Knt. Garter Principal King of Arms; Antiquary and Hiſtorian; cr. M. A. 1642. ob. 1686, æt. 80. Three quarters, oval, with his Badge of the Garter pendent to a gold Chain.

Sir Kenelme Digby, Knight, Philoſopher and Benefactor to the Library: ob. 1665, æt. 62. Half length, by *A. v. Dyck*.

Copy of the ſame, by *Gerard Zouſt*.

Another of the ſame is in the Library.

A Buſt of Homer in marble.

Samuel Clarke, D. D. Critic and Divine: Rector of St. James's, London: ob. 1729, æt. 54. Three quarters, in a clerical habit.

Richard Vaughan, of St. John's Coll. Camb. incorp. M. A. 1584: Biſhop of London, 1604: ob. 1607. Three quarters, in a Biſhop's habit.

William Patten de Wainfleet, Biſhop of Wincheſter, Lord Chancellor of England, 1456, and Founder of Magdalen College: ob. 1486. A ſmall Portrait, on board. Arms and Motto. A Head, in an Epiſcopal habit.

Lancelot Andrews, Biſhop of Chicheſter 1605; Ely 1609; Wincheſter 1618; Viſitor of ſeveral Colleges in Oxford: ob. 1626, æt. 71. A Head, in a Biſhop's habit. See p. 959.

Francis Cottington, Baron Cottington, Maſter of the Court of Wards about 1641: ob. 1653. A Head.

William Cecil, Baron of Buleigh, 1571: Secretary of State in the reigns of K Edw. VI. and Q. Eliz. and afterwards Lord High Treaſurer of England: cr. M. A. 1566: ob. 1598, æt. 77. Three quarters, on board.

Lady Jane Grey, eldeſt daughter of the Duke of Suffolk, by Frances daughter of Mary ſecond ſiſter to K. Hen. VIII; married to Lord Clifford Dudley, fourth ſon of the Duke of Northumberland; proclaimed Queen 1553; beheaded 1554, æt. 17. A Head, on board.

St. Jerome: one of the Latin Fathers: ob. 420, æt. 80. In the Library. Three quarters.

'HUMPHREDUS WANLEY, Coventrienſis, 1717: natus 21 die Martis A. D. 1672 (1).'

'*Th*ˢ. *Hill* pinxit.' Given by *Edward Harley* Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, 1740. In the Library: Three quarter length.

Sir THOMAS OVERBURY, Knt. Poet: of Queen's Coll. admitted B. A. 1598: poiſoned in the Tower 1613, æt. 32. By *Cornelius Janſen*. Three quarter. Bequeathed by *Tho. Overbury*, of Barton, Warwickſhire, Eſq. 1740.

King JAMES the Firſt: ob. 1625, æt. 59: in a broad hat with a high crown, and the Order of the Garter.

HENRY, Prince of WALES, eldeſt ſon of K. James I, matriculated of Magdalen Coll. 1605: ob. 1612, æt. 18: with the Order of the Garter'.

King CHARLES the Firſt: matriculated a Member of the Univerſity 1616: beheaded 1649, æt. 48.

His Queen Conſort, HENRIETTA MARIA of France: ob. 1669, æt. 60.

The four laſt given in 1741 by *Humphrey Bartholomew*, Eſq. of Univerſity Coll. cr. M. A.

CHARLES Prince of WALES, when a Boy; afterwards K. Charles II.

All five are in the Library. Three quarters.

A Jeſuit, unknown: '1607:' Three quarters, oval, on board.

Sir THOMAS WYAT, Knt. ſometime a Student in the Univerſity; Ambaſſador and Poet: ob. 1541, æt. 38. A Head, on board. Given by *Rich. Rawlinſon*, Eſq. D. C. L. 1743.

WILLIAM JANE, D. D. Regius Prof. of Div. &c. ob: 1706. See p. 965, and 979.

Given by the Archb. of York *(T. Herring)* 1744. Painted by *W. Gandy* 1706. Three quarters, in a Clerical Habit.

JOHN BAGFORD, Antiquary, and Collector of Books for Robert Harley, the firſt Earl of Oxford: ob. 1716, æt. 65. Three quarters.

THOMAS BAKER, B. D. ſometime Fellow of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, Antiquary: ob. 1740, æt. 84. Three quarters, in a Clerical Habit.

(1) *H. Wanley* was ſometime Member of St. Edmund Hall, (matric. Paſch. 1695, fil. Nath. W. de Coventry) afterward of Univerſity Coll. Author of 'Antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis Liber alter: ſeu Humphredi Wanleii Librorum Vett. Septentrionalium, qui in Angliæ Bibliothecis extant, &c. Catalogus Hiſt. Crit. &c.' He was alſo Librarian to Robert and Edward Earls of Oxford. Ob. 1726, æt. 54.

The two laſt given by *R. Rawlinſon*, D. C. L. before mentioned, 1745.

George Hickes, D. D. Fell. of Lincoln Coll. and Dean of Worceſter, eminent in Gothic Antiquities: ob. 1715, æt. 73. Given by *Euſeby Iſham*, D. D. Rector of Lincoln Coll. 1746. In the Library. Three quarter length, in a Clerical Habit.

Sir John Chardin, Knt. Traveller: ob. 1713, æt. 70. By *Dandridge* 'anno 1711, ætatis 68.' Half length, ſitting, with a black ſervant holding a Map.

'Ex dono filii natu maximi *Johannis Chardin* de Kempton Park, in comitatu Middleſex, Baronetti, anno 1746.'

William of Nassau, the firſt Prince of Orange, aſſaſſinated 1584. A Head, on board.

Maurice de Nassau, Prince of Orange, Knt. of the Garter: ob. 1625, æt. 58. A Head, on board.

Elizabeth, eldeſt Daughter of K. James I, Wife of Frederick V, of Simmerin, Elector Palat. and titular K. of Bohemia: ob. 1662, æt. 66. Three quarters, with a Plume of Feathers in her hair, and a ſpear in her hand. In the Library.

Thomas Cranmer, Archb. of Canterbury; burnt 1557, æt. 67. A Head, on pannel. By *Johnſon*.

Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy of Ireland. A Head, on board: ob. 1536.

The five laſt given by *R. Rawlinſon*, D. C. L. before mentioned, 1750.

John Potter, D. D. ſometime of Univ. Coll. and Fellow of Lincoln Coll. Regius Prof. of Div. Biſhop of Oxford and Archbiſhop of Canterbury: ob. 1747, æt. 73. Whole length, ſtanding; in an Epiſcopal Habit. '*Thomas Hudſon*, pinxit.'

Given by his ſon *John Potter*, D. D. of Chriſt Church, Archd. of Oxford, and Dean of Canterbury, 1750.

John Anstis, Eſq. Garter King at Arms; ſometime of Exeter Coll. and Fell. of the Middle Temple: ob. 1744, æt. 75. Whole length, decayed, and removed. Given by *Lewis Stephens*, D. D. Canon of Exeter, 1750.

Joseph Addison, Eſq. M. A. Fellow of Magdalen Coll. Principal Secretary of State, &c. ob. 1719, æt. 47. By Sir *G. Kneller*. Given by *Charlotte Addiſon*, his daughter, 1750. Kit Kat.

Thomas

Thomas Wolsey, Fellow of Magdalen Coll. Archb. of York; Cardinal; Lord Chancellor of England, and Founder of Cardinal College, now Chriſt Church: ob. 1530, æt. 59. A Head. Painted on board in the habit of a Cardinal, with his Arms. Given by *Charles Godwyn*, B. D. Fellow of Balliol Coll. 1750.

John James Dillenius, D. M. of St. John's Coll. Profeſſor of Botany: ob. 1747, æt. 60. Three quarters.

Given by *George Sydal*, M. A. 1750.

Thomas White, D. D. Founder of the Moral Philoſophy Lecture: ob. 1623. A Copy by *Green*, Jun. Three quarters. Given by *William Derham*, D. D. Preſ. of St. John Bapt. Coll. 1750.

Francis Atterbury, D. D. Student and Dean of Chriſt Church; Biſhop of Rocheſter: ob. 1732, æt. 69. By Sir *G. Kneller*. Three quarters, in an epiſcopal habit. Given by *Barth. Pieſley*, D. D. Fellow of Trinity Coll. 1750.

'Hon. Dom. Josephus Williamson, Eques Auratus, Regi Car. II. Secretarius Principalis: Deinde ad Tractatum Pacis Coloniæ et Ryſwici Legatus Extraord^{a}. D^{o}. dedit *Joſephus Smith*, S. T. P. Collegii Reginæ Præpoſitus:' 1754. (1)

Painted by Sir *P. Lely*. Half length, ſtanding.

'Mag. Joh. Fox inſignis ſui temporis Martyriologus.' Ob. 1587, æt. 70. A Head.

Given by *Joſeph Smith*, D. C. L. of Queen's Coll. 1754.

John Wilkins, D. D. Warden of Wadham Coll. and Biſhop of Cheſter: ob. 1672, æt. 58.

Half length, ſitting, in an epiſcopal habit. By *M. Beale*.

Sir Henry Spelman, Knt. Antiquary: ob. 1641, æt. 81.

Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, General and Poet, eldeſt Son of Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk: beheaded 1547, æt. 27: A Head on board. By *Holbein*.

Peter Gassendus of Provence, in Italy, Royal Profeſſor of Mathematics: ob. 1655. A ſmall Head, on copper, in the Library.

'Fredericus Dux Sax. Elector.'

Desiderius Erasmus Roterodam: ob. 1536, æt. 70.

(1) Sir *J. Williamſon* was ſometime Fellow of Queen's Coll. M. A. by Dipl. 1657, and cr. D.C.L. 1674; a benefactor alſo to Queen's Coll. ob. 1701, æt. 70.

Oliver Plunket, Pop. Bp. of Armagh, murdered 2d July 1681, æt. 65.

The three laſt on board, ſmall Heads, are in the library.

Martin Herp. Van Tromp, Dutch Admiral, knighted in England, killed in an Engagement with the Engliſh fleet, commanded by General Monk and V. Adm. Penn and Lawſon, Sunday July 31, 1653, æt. 55. Small portrait, on board, whole length, in boots.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, Fel. Com. of Exeter Coll. Earl of Shaftſbury, Lord High Chancellor of England 1662: ob. 1682, æt. 62. Three quarters, in the Chancellor's Robes.

'Salomon Negri Damaſcenus 1718.'

Admitted to the Library July 20, 1721. Painted by *Hill.* Three quarters.

Nathaniel Wanley, M. A. of Trin. Coll. Vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry. Three quarters, in a clerical habit.

The eleven laſt bequeathed by *R. Rawlinſon*, D. C. L. 1755.

Richard Rawlinson, Eſq. D. C. L. of St. John's Coll. a Benefactor to the Library, &c. ob. 1755.

Three quarters, in the Robes of D. C. L.

Joseph Trapp, D. D. Fellow of Wadham Coll. Profeſſor of Poetry: ob. 1747, æt. 67. Three quarters.

Given by his Son *Joſeph Trapp*, M. A. of New College, 1755.

James Gibbs, Architect of Dr. Radcliffe's Library; cr. M. A. ob. 1754, æt. 71. Three quarters; with Compaſſes, pointing to a ground plan of the Library. By *Williams*.

Two fine Caſts in Plaiſter of Apollo, and Venus.

Given in 1756 by *John Boſworth*, M. A. Fellow of Oriel Coll. afterwards D. D. and Rector of Tortworth, Glouceſterſhire.

Thomas Fermor, Earl of Pomfret, of Chriſt Church, cr. M. A. Knt. of the Bath, Maſter of the Horſe to Queen Caroline: ob. 1753. æt. 55.

His Counteſs Conſort Henrietta Louisa: ob. 1761.

Both in one Piece, whole length, ſtanding, in their Robes: '*T. Bardwell*, f.' Given by the Counteſs when a widow, 1759.

God's

God's Covenant with Noah after the Flood.

Given by Mr. *Corniſh*, Painter, 1759. In the ſtaircaſe. Five feet by four.

'Carolus XII, Rex Sueciæ: natus d. 11. Jun. A° 1682: occub. d. 30 Nov. A° 1718.' 'G. *Schroeder*, pinxit.'

Frederic William II, King of Prussia: ob. 1740, æt. 52.

Both whole length, ſtanding, in boots. Given by *Angel Carmey*, F. S. A. 1762.

William King, D. C. L. Principal of St. Mary's Hall: 'æt. 65:' ob. 1763, æt. 78. By *Williams*.

The gift of his Executors 1764. Half length, ſitting, with a pen in his hand.

His preſent Majeſty King George III: whole length, ſtanding, in his Coronation Robes. By *Ramſay*. Given by *George Henry Lee*, Earl of Litchfield, Chancellor of the Univerſity, 1765.

'Pet. Franc. le Courayer, S. Genovefæ Paris. Canonicus Regul. et Bibliot. Natus Rothomagi, 17 Nov. an. 1681:' cr. D. D. 1727: ob, 1776, æt. 95.

'Quemcumque duxit veritas auſus ſequi.' In the Library. Three quarters, in an Albe, and his own hair. Given by himſelf 1769.

James Bradley, D. D. of Balliol Coll. Savilian Profeſſor of Aſtronomy, and Aſtronomer Royal at Greenwich: ob. 1762, æt. 70: by *Hudſon*. Given by *Suſanna* his Daughter 1769. Half length, in a clerical habit.

Robert Nelson, Eſq. ob. 1715, æt. 59: whole length, ſitting, with his hand on his 'Companion to the Feſtivals and Faſts of the Church of England.' By Sir *G Kneller*. Given by the Rev. *J. Craven*, 1769.

'P. Palmer, L. L. D. Coll. Omn. Anim. Socius: ex Academia in Parliamento Burgens. D.D.D. *Cuſt. et. Coll. Omn. Anim.*' 1769. Ob. 1762.

Half length, in the Robes of D. C. L.

'Hanc effigiem cel. Richardi Mead, M. D.' (per Dipl. 1707) 'Acad. Oxon. D. D. *Swithinus Adee*, M. D. Coll. Med. Lond. et R. S. Soc.' Ob. 1754, æt. 81. Three quarters.

William Bromley, of Baggington, in the county of Warwick, Eſq. D. C. L. one of the Burgeſſes in Parliament for the Univerſity: ob. 1737. Legacy of *Thomas Burgh*, D. M. ſometime of Chriſt Church, who practiſed and died at Coventry, Warw. 1771. Three quarters.

Thomas

'Thomas Bouchier, L. L. D. Regius Profeſſor per quadraginta annos:' ob. 1723, æt. 80. See before, p. 859. Given in 1774. A Head.

Henry, Prince of Wales, &c. See before, p. 973.

John Dryden, Poet Laureat, when old: ob. 1701, æt. 70. By Sir *G. Kneller*.

Both given by *Philip Hayes*, D. Muſ. and Profeſſor, 1777. Three quarters.

'Geo. Fred. Handel,' Muſic. ob. 1759, æt. 75.

'Univerſitati Oxon. D. D. *Samuel Howard*, Muſ. D. A. D. 1778.'

Half length, ſitting.

Thomas Allen, M. A. Fellow of Trinity Coll. afterward a reſident in Glouceſter Hall; Mathematician and Antiquary: ob. 1632. A Head. Copied in Crayons from a Portrait in Trinity Coll. by *George Huddesford*, M. A. Fellow of New Coll. 1779.

'Desiderius Erasmus Rotterdamus qui Patriæ lumen, qui noſtri gloria ſecli, ad ectypum *Johannis Holbenii* pictoris artificioſſimi, quod ipſius Eraſmi teſtimonio ad Thomam Morum Angliæ Cancellarium perſcripto, longe ſibi ſimilius fuit, quam ab Alberto Durero ante depictum fuerat. Obiit Baſiliæ ætatis ſuæ anno 70, 30 die Julii an. Dom. 1536.' '*H. Holbein.*' A Head, on board, with a book in his hands, open. See p. 965.

Sir Henry Wotton, Knt. Provoſt of Eton College, 'ætatis ſuæ 52, A° 1620.' Stateſman and Poet. Ob. 1639, æt. 72.

By *Cornelius Janſen*. Half length, ſtanding.

The three laſt given by *Edward Stanley*, Eſq. 1780.

Robert Plott, L. L. D. ſometime of Magdalen Hall and of Univerſity Coll. Fellow and Secretary of the Royal Society; the firſt Keeper of the Aſhmolean Muſeum, and the firſt Reader in Chemiſtry: ob. 1696, æt. 55. Half length, ſitting, in the Robes of D. C. L. 'D. D. *Edv. Jacob*, Arm. S. A. S. 1781.'

'This Portrait of Sir William Blackstone, Knt. the firſt Vinerian Profeſſor of Law, and one of the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, is with reſpect and gratitude preſented to the Univerſity of Oxford by *R. Woodeſon*, D. C. L. Profeſſor, *T. Milles*, B. C. L. *T. Plumer*, A. M. and *H. Addington*, A. M. Scholars upon Mr. Viner's foundation, 1781.' Ob. 1780, æt. 56. See vol. iii, p. 682. By *Hill*. Given in 1785.

'This

'This Portrait of the Rev^d. Joseph White, B. D. Archbiſhop Laud's Profeſſor of Arabic, is painted and preſented by the Rev^d. *Wm. Peters*, R. A. as a mark of his reſpect to the Univerſity, and of the ſingular regard he has for ſo great and able an Advocate for Chriſtianity, 1785.' Three quarters.

Two Hiſtorical Paintings, viz.

The Death of General James Wolfe, who glorioufly fell in the victorious action, which gave to Great Britain Quebec and all Canada, 1759, æt. 33. '*E. Penny*, pinx. 1763.'

John Manners Marquis of Granby, on horſeback, beſtowing charity on a ſick Soldier, and his family: ob. 1770, æt. 49. '*E. Penny*, pinx. 1764.' Both given by him, 1787. Four Feet by three.

Cardinal Guy Bentivoglio: ob. 1644, æt. 65. Whole length, ſitting, in a Cardinal's habit. '*E. Penny*, pinx. 1741.'

A Copy given by the ſame 1787.

John Freind, Stud. of Chriſt Church, D. M. Reader in Chemiſtry, &c. ob. 1728, æt. 52. Given by *John Smith*, D. M. ſometime of New Coll. 1787. Half length, ſitting at a table, over which is a Buſt of Hippocrates.

Lancelot Blackburne, Stud. of Chriſt Church; Archb. of York: ob. 1743, æt. 85. In a canonical Habit. Half length, ſitting.

William Jane, D. D. Regius Prof. of Divinity, &c. ob. 1706. In the Robes of D. D. Half length, ſitting. See p. 965, 973.

Both given by *John Foulkes*, D. M. of Chriſt Church, 1787.

William Camden, Eſq. Clarencieux King at Arms, the Founder of the Lecture on Ancient Hiſtory: ob. 1623, æt. 73. See before, p. 878.

Aur^s. Phil. The. Paracelsus:' Phyſician: ob. 1541, æt. 48. Given by the Executors of *Samuel Malbon*, Apothecary, in Oxford, 1791. Three quarters, on board, with a book in his hand.

'Effigiem hanc viri admodum Reverendi Gulielmi Beveridge, S. T. P. nec non Aſaphenſis Epiſcopi, D. D. *Edmundus Ferrers*, ex Æde Chriſti, A. M. 1793.' 'Ætat. 71.'

'Taken from his Corpſe ſoon after his death (1708) by his kinſman Mr. *Benjamin Ferrers*, who was born deaf and dumb; the Biſhop ever refuſing to ſit for his picture during his life time.'

Three quarters, in an epiſcopal habit.

'Philippus

'Philippus Rex.' (1) A ſmall Portrait on board.

Edmund Gibson, Fellow of Queen's Coll. Biſhop of London: ob. 1748, æt. 79. Three quarters, in an epiſcopal habit, with his 'Paſtoral Letters' in his hand.

The two laſt given by J. G. M. A. 1795.]

Within the Walls of the Tower, which are in the eaſt Gallery, are two repoſitories or cupboards of choice workmanſhip, containing Coins, Medals, various Monies, and other rarities. Over the firſt of them is this written in golden letters on the wall:

'Archiva
Nummaria Reverendiſſ.
Gul. Laud Cantuarienſis
Archiepiſcopi
An. Dom. CIↃIↃCXXXVI.'

Over the other is this in the like letters:

'Archiva
Nummaria a Radulpho & Gulielmo Freke
de Hannington in agro Wilton
(D. Thomæ, Equitis Aurati, filiis)
Nativitate et in Academiam charitate
Fratribus Germanis
condita
An. D'ni CIↃIↃCLVII.'

Near this Inſcription hangs the Picture of William Freke, [ſometime Gent. Com. of Wadham Coll. afterward a Barriſter of the —— Temple, London.]

[The following alſo are the principal that have ſince beſtowed Coins, &c.

Timothy Nourse, M. A. Fellow of Univerſity College: ob. 1699.

William Ray, Eſq. Britiſh Conſul at Smyrna, cr. D. C. L. 1704.

Richard Rawlinson, Eſq. of St. John's Coll. D. C. L. by Dipl. ob. 1755.

Browne Willis, Eſq. of Whaddon Hall, Bucks, ſometime Student of Chriſt Church, D. C. L. by Dipl. ob. 1760.

Charles Godwyn, B. D. Fellow of Baliol College: ob. 1770.

Thomas Knight, Eſq. of Godmerſham Park, Kent, ſometime of Magdalen Coll. cr. D. C. L. ob. 1794.]

(1) From the likeneſs to ſeveral Medals, it is probably Philip II, K. of Spain, Conſort of Q. Mary: ob. 1505, æt. 74.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

ANNALS, &c. Volume the Second.

PAGE 283, line 11, *for* 1704, *read* 1604.

796, l. 25, *add,*

In the Bodleian Library is a particular account of the whole money expended in building the Theatre, by Abraham Tucker, Eſq. The ſum total was 12,470l. 11s. 11d.; beſides the 2,000l. for the ſupport of the fabric, and the encouragement of the learned Preſs, mentioned in p. 800.

831, *laſt line but two, add,*

SEBASTIAN BENEFIELD reſigned the Divinity Chair in 1626, and retired to Meyſey-Hampton in Glouceſterſhire, to which Rectory he had been preſented ſome years before by his Society, Corpus Chriſti College. He died in the Parſonage Houſe there Aug. 24, 1630, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church 29th of the ſame month. Ath. Oxon. v. i, 1630.

854, l. 26, *read* LEVINZ.

859, l. 22, *add,* Dr. WENMAN, Profeſſor, died April 8, 1796, in the 51ſt year of his age, and was buried in All Souls College Chapel.

XVII. FRENCH LAURENCE, lately Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, D. C. L. an Advocate in the College of Doctors of Law, and Judge of the Cinque Ports, was appointed Regius Profeſſor of the Civil Law in April 1796.

861, l. 15, *after* Mar. 29, *add* 1729.

868, l. 2, *from the bottom, and laſt line, for* 1741, *read* 1721.

P. 876, and App. 171, *at the bottom, for* JOHN FOWELL, &c. *read,*
JOHN COULSON, M. A. Fellow of Univerſity College, and Senior Proctor, was elected Reader in Moral Philoſophy in 1757. He was afterward Rector of Chakendon, Oxfordſh. and died in 1788.

882, l. 2, Dr. FREWIN, *add,*
and was buried in the Church of St. Peter in the Eaſt, Oxford, where there is a Monument to his memory.

885, l. 27, *add,* Dr. NICHOLS, ob. 1778, æt. 80.

889, l. 18, 21, *read,* Three Quarters.

890, l. 16, *read,* Dr. CROFT, ob. æt. 50.

——, l. 24, *read,* Sir J. HAWKINS, ob. 1789, æt. 71.

——, *laſt line but two, read,* B. GATES, ob. 1773, Nov. 15, at N. Aſton, Oxfordſhire, æt. 87.

891, l. 14, *add,* N. LANIERE, ob. 1646, æt. 78.

——, *laſt line, add,* B. SMITH, ob. 1709.

892, l. 12, *add,* J. C. PEPUSCH, ob. 1752, æt. 85.

——, *laſt line, add,* A. CORELLI, ob. 1713, æt. 60.

899, *at the bottom, add,* Dr. JOHN SIBTHORPE, Profeſſor, died at Bath Feb. 12, 1796, and was buried in the Abbey Church there.

VII. GEORGE WILLIAMS, D. M. Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, was elected Profeſſor by the College of Phyſicians Mar. 4, 1796. He has alſo been appointed Regius Profeſſor of Botany.

909, *at the bottom, add,* Dr. WENMAN, Keeper of the Records, died April 8, 1796.

IX. WHITTINGTON LANDON, D. D. Provoſt of Worceſter College, elected April 21, 1796.

959, l. 4. *from the bottom, add,*

'Memoriæ chariſſimi
Mariti Margareta Savilia
Uxor ejus conſecravit
Ætatis ſuæ 72
Anno D° 1621.'
'Marcus Garret, fecit.'

962, l. 10. *add,*
'SAMUEL BUTLER, Author of Hudibras. Preſented to the Univerſity of Oxon, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*.'

P. 965,

P. 965, l. 9, *add,* ‘ Vera effigies R^mi P. Joannis Neyen Antverpiani, Ordinis ſancti Franciſci Commiſſarii Generalis, Sereniſſimorum Archiducum Auſtriæ, apud illuſtriſſimos ac potentes Ordines Provinciarum confæderatarum Legati: Ætat. XXXIIX: MIↃCIIX.’

‘ M. a Miervelt pinxit, 1607.’

—, l. 2, *from the bottom, add,*

“ Hic Balduinus Hamey,
fuit Balduini Filius
In Acad. Lugd. Batava
M^ae D^ris et
In Aula Imperatoria Muſcovitica
Archiatri inſignis.
Hic autem Filius Doctoratûs Lauream Anglus
Academia tam Oxonienſi (A. D. 1629) quàm
Lugduno-Batava (A. D. 1626) reportavit.
Et Collegii deinde Londino-Medici Socius
celeberrimus, omniumque beneficentiſſimus
(ut Prædia ejuſdem teſtentur)
Ab anno ſupradicto ad annum 1666 floruit ibidem.
Hunc, cui extat in pictura in illo Collegio
capitis reverentia cani,
Habes hic, ſpectator, flore ætatis vigentem
(An° ætatis 38 viz.)
ab *Antonio Van Dyck.*
In temporibus nefariis Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ,
Monarchiæ et Legum,
ſtrenuus erat fautor et fidus.
Nihil fere publicum, nihil ſumptuoſum,
ſine ſua impenſa inolevit,
quod tante et viriliter Patriæ inſerviret.
Linguæ Græcæ et Latinæ callens Appollinis
et Muſarum deliciæ audiit,
Nec ſolum Facultatis lumen
ſed Literarum Mæcenas emicuit.
Nemini
Pro modulo ſuo ſecundus.
Obiit 14° die Maii An° 1667, ætatis ſuæ 76 et in Eccleſiâ divo Lucæ dicatâ in agro Chelſeano juxta Thameſim in Comit. Midd. ſepultus erat.

Hoc qualecunque munus Almæ ſuæ Matri gratiſſimus D. D. D. que *Radolphus Palmer*, Arm^r aliquando Collegio Trinitatis Socius Commenſalis, et deinde Societate Medii Templi Lond. J^s P^s et hujus Bald^i Hamei Pronepos, 1732."

P. 968, l. 3, *from the bottom, read*, J. PULLEN, ob. 1714, æt. 83.

980, l. 6, *add*, Three Hiſtorical Pictures, painted and preſented by Mr. *William Martin*, 1796: viz.

I. Cardinal LANGTON, Archb. of Cant. producing to the Barons, and the reſt of the Aſſembly, at St. Edmundſbury (13th of King John, 1214) the Charter of K. HENRY I; the foundation of the Liberty of the Britiſh Conſtitution: 12 feet by 10.

II. A companion to the above; a ſubject ſelected from a memorable era in the life of K. ALFRED the Great.

III. BRITOMART triumphs over the Enchanter *Buſyrane*, and releaſes AMORET: 10 feet by 10.

Spenſer's FAIRY QUEEN, B. iii. Canto xii.

ADDITIONS

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

HIST. and ANTIQ. of COLL. and HALLS. Volume the Third.

MERTON COLLEGE.

PAGE 12, *after* line 20, *add*,

Dr. BARTON, Warden, died July 13, 1790, aged 72, and was buried in the College Chapel, under the Tower, between the Wardens, HOLLAND and ROBINSON; to whoſe memory are the following Inſcriptions:

On a white Marble Tablet againſt the north-weſt Pillar under the Tower:

" Inter Mertonenſium lacrymas
Orbitatem ſuam deflentium
H. S. E. HENRICUS BARTON, S. T. P.
Annos plus XXXI Cuſtos integerrimus,
Et Majeſtati Regiæ a Sacris;
Qui hâc præfectura, his titulis ornatus
Demiſſionem animi nativam et modeſtiam retinuit:
Diſciplinarum quot-quot ſunt cultor ingenuus,
Nullius oſtentator.
Leni atque benigno uſus moderamine,
Socios, quos fratrum loco habuit,
Alumnos, qui eum tanquam parentem ſuſpexerunt,
Quantum ope, gratia, conſilio, poterat,
Tueri et proferre ſemper ſtudioſus.
Ingenio rebus gerendis nato,
Ideoque par maximis,

Quia

Quia nec minimarum contemptor,
Honori Sodalitii et commodis
Sedulitate ſumma et fide conſuluit.
Idem in ſermone et convictu quotidiano
Remiſſus, hilaris, feſtivus, facetus:
Amicis et neceſſariis jucundiſſimus,
Illud in otio, in negotio,
Quod maxime voluit, feliciter conſecutus,
Ne quam a ſe triſtem dimitteret.
In Collegio conſeneſcens habitator indivulſus,
De munere ſuo obeundo
Sollicite cavit
Præcipue in re divina aſſidue celebranda
Laudabilis exempli monitu Academicis præivit.
Itaque, quamvis improviſa morte oppreſſus,
Ad nullum tamen Domini occurſum imparatus
In Chriſto abdormiit,
Anno Ætatis LXXIII°,
Die Julii XIII°. A. C. MDCLXXXX°."

Arms—Argent, three Boars Heads eraſed Gules.
Creſt—a Boar's Head eraſed Gules. *Barton.*

On a Graveſtone,
" H. B.
Cuſtos,
1790."

XXXVIII. SCROPE BERDMORE, D. D. Fellow, was admitted Warden, Aug. 12, 1790. He is alſo Prebendary of Southwell, and the preſent Warden, 1796.

P. 16, *laſt line but one,* (BARRINGTON) *add,* Biſhop of DURHAM, 1791.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

54, l. 6, T. BENNETT, Maſter, was Rector of Winwick, Lancaſhire.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.

85, l. 15, J. BARON, Maſter, was Prebendary of Briſtol.
86, *after* l. 21, *add,* XVII. JOHN DOUGLAS, Biſhop of Saliſbury, 1791.

EXETER

Exeter College.

P. 108, l. 26, J. Conybeare was Rector of St. Clements, near Oxford, from 1722 to 1750.

109, l. 9, *for* Vicar, *read*, Rector.

Oriel College.

129, *laſt line*, (Egerton Bp. of Durham) *add*, ob. 1787.

XVII. William Buller, Biſhop of Exeter, 1792.

Queen's College.

144, n. 55, *add*, The Churches given by K. Charles I. were the following: the Rectory of Hedelegh, or Hedley; the Rectory of Nighton; the Rectory of Way, or Wayhill; the Vicarage of Milford, with the Chapels of Hordell and Melton; the Vicarage of Godſhill, or Goddiſhill, with the Chapel of Whitwell; and the Vicarage of Cariſbrooke, with the Chapels of Newport and Northwood; all in the County of Southampton.

149, l. 11, J. Gibson, Provoſt, was Preb. of Lincoln, and Rector of Farthingſton, Northamptonſhire.

150, l. 25, *read*, John Thomas, Bp. of Rochester and Dean of Weſtminſter, died 1793.

152, l. 2, *add*,

The following is Provoſt Smith's Entry of Queen *Caroline's* Benefaction to this College, as it is there regiſtered, among the reſt of their Benefactors:

" Porticûs Auſtralis Fundatrix
Carolina Regina Anno Domini 1733.

Ne Nova hujuſce *Collegii* Mænia (quod ex Chartis Regiis Edvardi Tertii Nomen ipſum æque ac Patronatum *Reginis Angliæ Conſortibus* acceptum refert) diutius hærerent aliquâ ex parte imperfecta, et ruderibus involuta; ne Ædificiis tam pulchris, tam feliciter provectis Splendoris aliquid aut magnificentiæ in ipſa fronte ad introitum deeſſet; Carolina Sereniſſima Georgii 2^di^ Conſors, Anteceſſorum ejus erga Reginenſes Munificentiæ æmula, ad extruendam *Auguſtam Porticum*, quæ Latus Collegii Auſtrale Plateam verſus claudit, *mille Libras per Cancellarium ſuum digniſſimum Arthurum Onſlow Armigerum* (virum multis Honorum Titulis merito inſignitum) ex proprio penu numerandas curavit.

Quo

Quo quidem Opere, tam ſpectabilem illius innatæ erga Literas et Literatos Benevolentiæ Arrham poſuit, illuſtre Pietatis non minus, quam munificentiæ Exemplum præbuit, ut non laudare *nobis* ingratitudo, non imitari *Poſteris* Opprobrium eſſet.

Ipſa Fabricæ magnificentia, tam eleganti Operâ Artificioque conſummata *Benefactricem* vere *regiam* abunde ſatis teſtatur; nec alio opus eſſet monumento quod illius Memoriam futuris Seculis commendaret, niſi in Honorem tanti nominis, Officii noſtri ratio ipſa poſtularet, ut *Marmoream Statuam* immortali ſuæ Famæ Sacram erigendo, ſeræ Poſteritati teſtatum etiam faceremus quantum Honoris, quantum Venarationis, quantum Gratitudinis, a Reginenſibus ſuis, ſibi merito debetur.

Eadem Sereniſſima Regina pulcherrimâ hujus Porticus Auſtralis Fabricâ quam plurimum oblectata et Reginenſibus ſuis benefaciendo quaſi indefeſſa; *mille itidem Libras* ad Ædificia nova Orientem verſus promovenda ex inopinatâ ejus Munificentiâ ulterius largita eſt, Anno Dom. 1736.

N. B. Quod poſtera hæc Donatio ter licet a Regina nobis promiſſa, et Juſſu ſuo Regali ſpecialiter itidem ordinata fuerit, ut intra ſeptem deinde menſes ex Ærario Publico ſolveretur; ob præmaturam tamen et infelicem ejus Mortem, paucis diebus ante tempus definitum; adhuc nobis inſoluta, ſed non inſperata manet."

New College.

P. 190, l. 32, and App^{x} 254, l. 19, *read*,

J. Nicholas, Warden, was Preb. of Sarum; died Feb. 27, 1711-12, and was interred in Wincheſter Cathedral. (Dr. *R. Rawlinſon's* MS. Notes to *A. Wood's Ath. Oxon.* & *Faſti* in Bodl. Lib.)

191, l. 19. *add*, J. Oglander, Warden, died Jan. 13, 1794, aged 56, and was buried in the outer Chapel, where is the following Inſcription on a white Marble Tablet, near the South door:

" M. S.
Johannis Oglander, S. T. P.
Johannis Oglander, Baronetti Filii natu ſecundi:
Qui ex antiquiſſimâ Stirpe oriundus,

Multis

Multis illam Virtutibus,
Et Morum integritate prope ſingulari, cohoneſtavit.
Collegii hujus,
Cui per annos viginti et quinque Cuſtos præfuit,
Exiſtimationem, et Diſciplinam,
Ita uti par erat,
Strenue ſemper tuebatur.
In exteris quoque Negotiis obeundis,
Agilis, gnavus, providus.
Prædiorum Reditus adauxit,
Sed ita tamen, ut erga omnes
Et æquus eſſet, et liberalis,
Et in exigendo non acerbus.
Erat autem in univerſum Amicitiarum apprime tenax,
Ita in nullam unquam Occaſionem prætermitteret,
Nullum non ſuſpiceret Laborem,
Quo amicorum utilitati & Commodis inſerviret.
Bonarum Litterarum Studia
Negotiis ſuis lubens interpoſuit,
In ſacris præſertim Litteris multum et feliciter verſatus,
Eas ſibi habuit unice
Tum Vitæ ſuæ Duces,
Tum etiam infirmæ Valetudinis,
Quâcum diutius conflictatus eſt,
Solatium et Levamen.
Vigebant in eo, ſpectata erga Deum Pietas,
Benevolentia erga Homines vere Chriſtiana
Erga egenos effuſa Liberalitas,
Et accedebat inſuper Morum priſtina Severitas,
Quam liberali tamen Comitate temperabat,
Fucatum interea Sæculi Obſequium
Ingenuo Faſtidio reſpuens.
Obiit decimo tertio die Januarii
A. D. 1794, Ætat. 57."

XXXV. SAMUEL GAUNTLET, M. A. Fellow of Winchester College; Vicar of Hurſley and Portiſſay, Hants, was elected Warden Feb. 10, and admitted Feb. 20, 1794. He proceeded D. D. Feb. 27 following, and is the preſent Warden 1796.

P. 191, l. 29, (J. RUSSELL, *add*, Biſhop of Rocheſter, 1476.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.

242, *laſt line, add*,

Dr. HORNER, Rector, died in his lodgings Feb. 19, 1792, and was buried at Combe, near Woodſtock.

XXVI. EDWARD TATHAM, ſometime of Queen's College, where he proceeded M. A. July 9, 1776, afterward Fellow of this College, and D. D. May 24, 1787, was elected Rector Mar. 15, admitted the 28th of the ſame month 1792, and is the preſent Rector 1796.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

273, l. 9, *add*,

Hon. Dr. TRACY, Warden, reſigned the Rectory of Didbroke, Glouceſterſhire, May 10, 1788, became Viſcount TRACY, in Ireland, on the death of his elder Brother in 1792, died at Bath Feb. 2, 1793, aged 70, and was buried at Toddington, Glouceſterſhire.

XXVI. EDMUND ISHAM, D. D. Fellow, was elected Warden Mar. 6, 1793, and is the preſent Warden, 1796.

274, *after laſt line, add*,

XXI. Hon. EDWARD VENABLES VERNON, Biſhop of CARLISLE 1791. He was firſt a Student of Chriſt Church, afterward Fellow of All Souls College, and Canon of Chriſt Church.

276, *line 2 from the bottom, read*, the South Tower.

278, *at the top, add*, The Building of the South Tower Staircaſe and the Rooms between the Towers were erected chiefly by the benefactions of the Earl of CARNARVON, and Dean GODOLPHIN. See their Arms in p. 279.

—-, l. 1, *read*, the North Tower.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

320, l. 6, J. HARWAR, Preſident, was Rector of St. Clements, near Oxford, 1697.

—-, l. 15, *add*, Dr. HORNE, Preſ. was promoted to the See of Norwich in

in 1791, and ſoon after reſigned his Headſhip of the College. He died Jan. 17, 1792, and was buried at Eltham in Kent.

XXXI. MARTIN JOSEPH ROUTH, B. D. Fellow, was elected April 28, and admitted May 11, 1791. He proceeded D. D. July 5, in the ſame year, and is the preſent Preſident 1796.

P. 321, *laſt line*, and App[x] 269, l. 23, and 329, l. 33, *read*,

XXXVI. THOMAS THURLOW, Biſhop of Durham, died 1791.

XXXVIII. GEORGE HORNE, Biſhop of NORWICH 1791, died 1792.

327, l. 25, and App[x] 270, l. 17, *for* There is alſo a Repreſentation, &c. *read*, There is alſo the Hiſtory of St. Mary Magdalen carved on the wainſcot in ſix compartments, viz. 1. St. Mary anointing our LORD's Feet. 2. CHRIST ſitting at a Table, with Martha and Mary on either ſide: above them, on a Scroll, 'Martha ſollicita es, turbaris erga plurima, Maria optimam partem elegit;' underneath, the date 1541. 3. St. Mary pouring ointment on our SAVIOUR's Head. 4. Our LORD appearing to her after his Reſurrection, inſcribed 'Noli me tangere,' and 'Rabboni,' on Scrolls. 5. St. Mary relating to the Diſciples his appearance, with the words 'Vide DOMINUM,' inſcribed on a Scroll. 6. St. John Baptiſt and St. Mary ſtanding by him, with the ſame date. Beſides theſe Carvings, there are ſeveral Heads and various groteſque decorations, which are curious.

343, *after* l. 23, *add*,

"☧

CORPVS. HIC. SITVM. EST.
IOANNIS. OLIVARII. S. T. P.
PRAESIDIS. OPTIMI. ET. DOCTISSIMI.
SVA. SPONTE. PAVPERIS.
VIX. ANN. LXI. QVI. CVM. AD. DOMUM.
FORTVNASQ. SVAS.
CAROLI. CAVSA. AMISSAS. REDIISSET.
POST. PAVLO. HOMINIBVS. EXEMPTVS. EST.
HAVE. ANIMA. EGREGIA. FORSITAN. ET.
HVIC. SAECVLO. EXEMPLO. FVTVRA."

P. 348, l. 18, *add*, ‘ Gul. Lawson, A. M.
Socius obiit
Mens. Januar. MDCCXCII.’

350, l. 4, *add*,
Robert Paget, D. C. L. Fellow and Superior Bedell of Law, died Aug. 10, 1793, and was buried in the outer Chapel, near the North door.

Corpus Christi College.

400, and App^{x} 278, l. 20, *read*,
Ermines, on a Croſs quarter pierced, Argent,
Four fer de Moulins, Sable: *Turnor.*
Impaling:
Or, on a Croſs Azure five Pheons of the field: *Harriſon.*
Sir Edmund Turnor, Knt. of Stoke Rochford, Lincolnſhire: He was not a Member of Corpus Chriſti College, but held Lands in Lincolnſhire under the ſame, and contributed 40l. to the ornamenting the College Hall. (From the information of a deſcendant, by favour of Dr. Iſham, Warden of All Souls Coll.)

Christ Church.

441, n. 117, *add*, Dr. Aldrich, Dean, was Rector of St. Andrew Underſhaft, London.

446, l. 27, *add* (Abp. Robinson) ob. 1794.

447, and App^{x} 283 and 330, *read*, S. Horsley, Biſhop of St. Davids, tranſlated to Rocheſter and the Deanry of Weſtminſter 1793.
LXXVIII. Hon. Edward Venables Vernon, Biſhop of Carlisle, 1791. He was firſt a Student of this Houſe, afterward Fellow of All Souls, and Canon of this Church.
LXXIX. Henry Courtenay, Biſhop of Bristol, 1794.

454, l. 2, and App^{x} p. 288, l. 25, *add*, Lord *Charles Somerſet* was created M. A. Nov. 7, 1707.

472, l. 10, *add*,
‘ I. F. Meyrick,
Hujus Ædis Commenſalis
Obiit 11 Aug. 1790
Æt. 19.’

P. 473, inſtead of the two laſt lines *read*,

" EDV^{us} BENTHAM
S. T. P. Reg.
Hujuſce Ædis Canonicus
Ob. A. D. 1776.

Apr. 26, A. D. 1790,
Acceſſit ELIZABETHA Conjux
Mater familias
Deſideratiſſima."

475, l. 28, *add*, On another white Marble Graveſtone,

" GEORGE BERKELEY, LL. D.
Prebendary of Canterbury,
Died 6 Jan. 1795,
Aged 61."

476, l. 13, *add*,

On a white Marble Graveſtone:

' JANA EMILIA BLAYNEY,
BENJAMINI Filia eheu! unica
Obiit Januarii die VII°. MDCCXCVI.'

505, *at the bottom add*,

On the ſame South Side on a white Marble Tablet:

' Juxta conditur in tumulo
HENRICUS HARRISON, A. M. hujuſce Ædis alumnus,
Qui obiit Martii XXIX, A. D. MDCCXCII, æt. 27.
Dignus profecto qui aliis exemplo ſiet,
Quid in ipſis vitæ initiis poſſit
Virtus et verus labor.
Adoleſcentiam in hâc Æde gnaviter & honeſte peregit,
Et poſt juſtum tyrocinium in ſtudio Juris haud ſegniter poſitum
Praxi ejus capeſſendæ ſedulo ſe accinxit:
Idem moribus comis atque facilis, benignus animi,
Ingenii fælix, Judicii ſanus atque rectus,
Fidei integerrimus.
Itaque ſuis plaudentibus, nullo invidente,
Ingrediebatur quod ſibi deſtinaverat curriculum
Jam certus viæ et merito ſibi fidens.

Sed

Sed eheu! dum inſtabat propoſito valetudinis ſuæ immemor,
Inter ipſa negotia et ſolicitudines Fori,
Morbi eum raptim ingraveſcentis vis oppreſſit.
Sperent alii ſibi vitæ curſum longiorem dari,
Et ſtudiorum exitum auſpicatiorem;
Sin minus, ex ævo vel anguſto
Ad ſuum terminum integre peracto,
Ampliora futuræ vitæ ſpatia,
Haud illa humanis viciſſitudinibus obnoxia,
Suſpiciant fidentius.

Arms—Az. on a Croſs Or, 5 Pheons of the field.
Creſt—A dexter arm graſping an arrow Proper. *Harriſon.*

P. 514, *after* l. 22, *add,*

1698, Richard Morton, D. M. was buried in the Cloiſter. He was firſt of Magdalen Hall; afterward of New College, and admitted B. A. Jan. 30, 1656; Chaplain of the ſame; proceeded M. A. July 8, 1659; and created D. M. Dec. 20, 1670. (Rawlinſon, ut ſupra.)

St. John's College.

542, *laſt line, add,*

William Brewster, D. M. Fellow, and who afterward practiſed in the City of Hereford, gave to his College 2000l. with which money and intereſt were purchaſed Tackley Rectory, Oxfordſhire, Aſton Rectory, Northamptonſhire, and Leckford Preb. with the Vicarage, Hants, about the year 1718: Truſtees Francis Brydges, his ſon William, and William Brome. He died 1716.

546, l. 18. *read,* Dr. Fry, Preſident, died Nov. 22, 1772, aged 56 years, according to the Inſcription over his vault at Clifton, near Briſtol.

—, l. 20, *add,* Dr. Dennis, Preſident, died Mar. 4, 1795, and was buried in the Chapel of the College.

XXII. Michael Marlow, B. D. Fellow, was elected Mar. 14, proceeded D. D. Mar. 24, 1795, and is the preſent Preſident 1796.

Jesus College.

579, l. 10, *add,* Dr. Pardo, Principal, was Chancellor of St. Davids.

Pembroke

Pembroke College.

P. 621, *at the bottom,* and App^{x} 319, l. 11, *add,* Dr. Sergrove, Maſter, held alſo the Vicarage of Penmark, with Llantwit and Lliſwarney, in the County of Glamorgan and Dioceſe of Landaff, and in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Glouceſter. He died in London April 16, 1796, aged 49.

X. John Smith, M. A. Fellow, and Rector of St. Aldates, in the Patronage of the College, was elected Maſter, Apr. 28, 1796, and becomes Prebendary of Glouceſter.

Worcester College.

636, *laſt line but one, for* Oxfordſhire *read* Berks.

637, l. 4, *add,* Dr. Blechynden, Provoſt, was alſo Rector of Newenham Courtney, Oxfordſhire.

——, l. 14, *add,* Dr. Sheffield, Provoſt, died June 23, 1795, at Bromſgrove, Worceſterſhire, and was buried there.

VI. Whittington Landon, B. D. Fellow, being appointed Provoſt by the Chancellor of the Univerſity, was admitted July 3, 1795, proceeded D. D. the ſame day, became Rector of Whitfield, Northamptonſhire, and is the preſent Provoſt, 1796. He is alſo Vicar of Uttoxeter, Staffordſhire, and was elected Keeper of the Records of the Univerſity Apr. 21, 1796.

Hertford College.

648, l. 9, *add,* (Biſhop Newcome) Archbiſhop of Armagh 1795.

St. Albans Hall.

659, l. 6, *add,*

VIII. John Tyler, Bp. of Landaff, 1706: ob. 1724. He proceeded M. A. from this Hall 1698.

St. Edmund Hall.

665, l. 28, *add,* Dr. Crosthwaite, Principal, after he had been ejected, died a Nonjuror at Oxford, Feb. 4, 1710, where he was buried. (Rawlinſon, ut ſupra.)

New

NEW INN HALL.

P. 682, l. 32, *read*,

III. RICHARD DAVYES, Biſhop of ASAPH, 1560; St. DAVIDS 1561: ob. 1581.

MAGDALEN HALL.

685, l. 10, *add*, Dr. LUCY was Rector alſo of Hampton Lucy in Warwickſhire.

688, n. 11, *read*, 1715.

APPENDIX.

154, l. 22, *add*, *Roger Altham*, of Chriſt Church, Senior Proctor, 1693, was elected Moral Philoſophy Reader. See vol. II. p. 875.

162, *laſt line but one*. *Charles Holt*, of Magdalen College, Proctor, became a Baronet.

179, *at the bottom*, and App^x 328, l. 10, *add*,

1790 Vicechanc. JOHN COOKE, D. D. Preſident of Corpus Chriſti College, Oct. 8.

——, l. 12, *add*,

1791 Chanc. the ſame, FREDERIC, now Earl of GUILDFORD.
Vice-Chanc. the ſame, Dr. COOKE, Oct. 7.
Proctors, Mr. { *Francis Whitcombe*, of Magd. Coll. / *Thomas Boys*, of New Coll. } May 4.

1792 Chanc. the ſame, FREDERIC, Earl of GUILDFORD, who died Auguſt 5 this year at his Houſe in Lower Groſvenor Str. London; and on the 15th of the ſame month, when his Lordſhip's remains were carried through Oxford to be interred in the Family vault at Banbury, Oxfordſhire, all the reſident Members of the Univerſity attended in ſolemn order the funeral proceſſion, in reſpect to the memory of their deceaſed Chancellor.

WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH BENTINCK, Baron of CIRENCESTER, Viſcount WOODSTOCK, Earl of PORTLAND, Marquis of TICHFIELD, and Duke of PORTLAND, Knight of the Order of the Garter, and one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State; ſometime a Nobleman of Chriſt Church; created M. A. Feb. 1, 1757; was elected Chancellor of this Univerſity Sept. 27; and admitted Oct. 3, at his Grace's Seat at Bulſtrode in Buckinghamſhire;

ſhire; where at the ſame time his Grace was created D. C. L. by Diploma, and the Delegacy on the occaſion, and other company, were ſplendidly entertained.

Vice-Chanc. JOHN WILLS, D. D. Warden of Wadham College, October 8.

Proctors, Mr. { *Thomas Wright*, of Braſenoſe Coll. / *Robert Wall*, of Merton Coll. } Apr. 18.

1793 Chanc. the ſame, WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH, Duke of PORTLAND.

Vice-Chanc. the ſame, Dr. WILLS, October 8.

Proctors, Mr. { *Clement Cartwright*, of All Souls Coll. / *Charles Henry Hall*, of Chriſt Church, } Apr. 10.

1794 Chanc. the ſame, WIL. H. CAVENDISH, D. of PORTLAND.

Vice-Chanc. the ſame, Dr, WILLS, October 7.

Proctors, Mr. { *William Filmer*, of Corpus Chriſti Coll. / *John Cole*, of Exeter College } Apr. 30.

1795 Chanc. the ſame, WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH, Duke of PORTLAND.

Vice-Chanc. the ſame, Dr. WILLS, October 8.

Proctors, Mr. { *Henry Davis*, of Wadham Coll. / *George Hutton*, of Magd. Coll. } Apr. 15.

1796 Chanc. the ſame, WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH, Duke of PORTLAND.

Proctors, Mr. { *William Benſon*, of Queen's Coll. / *Thomas Whitfield*, of St. John's Coll. } Apr. 6.

P. 187, l. 5 *from the bottom, add,* Hon. Dr. WENMAN, Deputy High Steward, died April 8, 1796.

201, *at the bottom, add,* On the diſſolution of this fourth Parliament, June 12, 1790 (an. reg. 30.) a new one was ſummoned for Aug. 10 following, and the Univerſity choſe again

1790 { Sir WILLIAM DOLBEN, Bart. D. C. L. / FRANCIS PAGE, Eſq. D. C. L. } June 21.

This fifth Parliament being diſſolved May 20, 1796 (an. reg. 36.) another was ſummoned to meet July 12 following, and the members of Convocation re-elected

1796 { Sir WILLIAM DOLBEN, Bart. D. C. L. / FRANCIS PAGE, Eſq. D. C. L. } May 28.

232, l. 6 *from the bottom, read,* Hon. GEORGE WIL. COVENTRY.

TO

THE MEMORY

OF THE

REV. JOSEPH KILNER, M. A.

FORMERLY FELLOW OF MERTON COLLEGE,

OXFORD,

AND LATE RECTOR OF

GAMLINGAY, IN THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE,

(AS A TESTIMONY

OF

GRATITUDE AND RESPECT)

THE CONCLUSION

OF THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

IS INSCRIBED.

I N D E X

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Smith, Beer Brewer, impriſoned for diſobeying the Vice-Chancellor's order, about the days of brewing, 204. Submitted and releaſed, ibid. and 205. A ſilver gilt cup, with ſixty Angels therein, preſented to Q. Eliz. (1592) 249. Citizens petition (1603) the Convocation that before the Colleges are diſſolved, on account of the Plague, they will contribute towards the ſick, &c. 279. A pair of Gloves, and as it is reported a purſe of Gold, given to K. James I. 1605, 285. Paynter and Smith, Baillives, fined (1609) in the Chanc. Court, and refuſing to pay the fine, were impriſoned in the County priſon, at the Caſtle, 299, 300. Paynter's cauſe being removed to the King's Bench, and he appearing there, was remitted to Oxford Priſon, 301, 302. Both paid their fine, and diſmiſſed, 303. The ſame year ſeveral Citizens diſcommoned, but acknowledging their faults reſtored, 304, 305. More Citizens diſcommoned 1611, 307. Alſo the Recorder, ibid. 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OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

OXFORD, founded by Memprick K. of the Britains 1009 years before CHRIST, v. i. 15. Reſtored by Vortiger, K. of Britain, (446) ibid. Why a healthy ſituation, 18. Stiled the School or public Schools in K. Alfred's time, 48. Stiled an Univ. before 1201, ibid. Its dignity and worth expreſſed in the Bulls, and Charters of Popes and Kings, and in different Writings, 75 —— 79. Council of the Engliſh and Danes, met 36 K. Ethel. 1015 at Oxford, concerning the ſtate of the Nation, v. i. p. 120. Another of the ſame held 6 K. Canute, 1022, to defend the Laws of K. Edw. I. 122. Schools freed from Tribute and Tollage, by Pope John, obtained (1031) by K. Canute, 123. Univerſity half deſtroyed and more (ſoon after 1036) by K. Harold I. 123, 124. Univerſity deprived of K. Alfred's Exhibition by K. Will. I. (1076) 130. Parliament held (1135) 143. (1139) 144. Council held (1177) 165. (1192) 172. Parliament held (1204) 181. Diſperſion of 3000, as well Maſters as Juniors (1209, 11 K. John) 182. The City agreed by a Charter (1214) to pay yearly 52s for the uſe of poor Scholars, and to feed yearly 100 poor Scholars (16s 8d): paid many years by Einſham Abbey, and after the diſſolution of that Abbey out of the King's augmentation office, 184, 185. Council (1219) held by the Abbats of the Province of Canterbury, 191. Council held by the Archb. of Canterbury (1222) in Oſney Church, 193. K. Hen. III. (1223) celebrated Chriſt's Nativity, 194. Parliament held (1226) 195. (1227) 197, K. Hen. III. kept his Chriſtmas (1229) 204. Diſcord between the Univ. and the Preaching Friers (1230) ibid. Alſo with the Mendicant Friers, 205. Number of Students in 1231 (16 H. III.) 30,000, 206. K. Hen. III. came to Oxford (1231) 214. Diſcord between the Scholars and Townſmen (1232) ibid. Parliament held (1233) 216. K. H. III. came to Oxford the ſame year, ibid. Houſes or Inns of Clerks exempt from Taillage (1234) 217. Concubines baniſhed, ibid. Univerſity had cogniſance and puniſhment of incontinency, 218. Controverſy between the Scholars and Townſmen (1235) 219. (1236) 220. Univerſity ſuſpended (1238) v. i. 224. Reſtored, 225. Clerks retire to Saliſbury, (1239) 228. Where two Colleges, were built, 229. Council held (1241) 231. Diſſention between the Scholars and Townſmen (1241) ibid. Publiſh the defamation of great perſons, 233. Diſcord between the Scholars and Jews, ibid. Had cogniſance of all pleas in the cauſes of Clerks granted by K. Hen. III. (1245) 234, 235. Parliament held in Oxford (1247) 236. K. Hen. III. an. 1248. grants ſeveral Privileges, 238. Chanc. of the Univ. to be preſent at the aſſaying of Bread and Ale, by grant of K. Hen. III. an. 1248, 239. Council of the Biſhops of the Province of Cant. ſolemnized at Oxford (1250) 240. K. Hen. III. and Queen came to Oxford an. 1251, 243. Iriſh and Northern Scholars, diſſentions between them compoſed an. 1252, v. i. 244 —— 247. Several Bulls from the Pope granted for the protection of the Univerſity, v. i. 250. Taxers or two Maſters to be appointed yearly, 255.

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Cro's that was carried, &c. 273. K. Hen. III. an. 1268 confirms the Privileges he had granted, an. 1248, 275. The ſame King commands that all Houſes let by the Burghers to Clerks ſhould be taxed, 275. Alſo commands the Sheriff and all his Bailleives that they protect the Liberties of the Univ. and aſſiſt the Chanc. 275. The fame and worth of the Univ. deſcribed by perſons of note in Hen. III. his reign, v. i. 278. Had Charters before K. Hen. III. his time, v. i. 298. Much injured by the Mayor and Burghers in 1272, 298. Edw. I. K. grants to the Scholars to convene Burghers as to perſonal actions, &c. which privilege had been granted by other Kings, v. i. 302. Diſcord between the Southern Students i. e. of the Marches of Wales, Iriſh and Welſh, and the Northern and Scotch, and amicably ſettled by a Compoſition in 1274, 299 —— 301. Compoſition between the Univ. and City in 1278 appointed 31 Regrators, v. i. 309, 310. Regents, neceſſary, their power in ſupervifing the Streets, keeping the peace, &c. v. i. 310, 311. Privileges, &c. protected by the Archb. of Cant. (Pecham) in a Synod 1279. Chapter of the Preaching Friers held (1280) 313. Controverſies between the Univ. and Biſhop of Lincoln, concerning juriſdiction over the Scholars, and Compoſition, v. i. 314, 315. Excommunication pronounced in the Schools againſt the Bp. Prior and Chapter of Durham, v. i. 316.

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K. Edw. III. an 1336, confirmed the ancient Compoſition of 18 Edw. I. changing a clauſe that the Chanc. ſhould have cogniſance in cauſes between Scholars and ſtrangers not only within the Town, but in the ſuburbs alſo, and without the wall, 433. Alſo that the Chanc. ſhould not be impriſoned by any Scholar, or vexed or diſturbed in caſe it ſhould happen, that he ſhould impriſon any perſon upon falſe grounds, ibid. Cuſtody of Aſſize of Bread and Ale, or Clerkſhip of the Market, explained by 12 of K. Edw. III. an. 1338, to be jointly in the Chanc. and Mayor, 435. Alſo the ſame King commanded the Chanc. Mayor, and the Warden of Merton Coll to make proclamation againſt the Butchers, noiſome ſmells, and to remove nuiſances, amerce and puniſh thoſe who are found culpable, 435, 436. The Chanc. and Mayor empowered by Pat. 13 Edw. III. 1339 for 5 years, to ſee that the pitching or pavement of the Streets be mended, and to force all Laics and Clerks to repair the ſame, 436. Chanc. and Scholars had licenſe the ſame year to ſet up a Croſs of Stone in St. Mary Magd. Pariſh, 437. Chanc. 14 Edw. III. to ſignify the names of excommunicates to the Lord Chanc. of England, ibid. Perturbers of the peace baniſhed by the Chanc. by command 15 Edw. III. 438. Chanc. protected by Pat. 18 Edw. III. 1344 and not to be cited to other Courts, 440.

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465, 466. 250l paid to the Univ. by the Burghers, for damages, after the great conflict, v. i. 467. Some of the Scholars goods reſtored, 468. Lectures ceaſed from St. Scholaſtica's day till 12 cal. of July, 470. Sermons interrupted from the feaſt of the Purification till the Nat. of St. John Bapt. ibid. The King by his Letters dat. 11 Jun. deſired the Scholars to apply to Lectures and Scholaſtical acts, 465. Controverſy between the Univ. and Sir Rd. D'amory concerning the Chanc. Privileges in Northgate Hundred, viz. that the Chanc. ſhould have his claim in all things except wool, there ſold, and the forfeiture of falſe Meaſures confirmed by the King, 470, 471. Compoſition concerning the ſame, ibid. Great Charter granted 29 Edw. III. confirmed, 30, 1356. 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1557, proceeding from eating green fruit, which was forbidden by the Commiſſary to be ſold, 138. A Gratulatory Epiſtle preſented (1558) to Q. Eliz. 139. An act of Parliament to confirm the reſtitution of firſt fruits, and the Univ. exempted from a ſubſidy, ibid. Cuſtom began (1558) to ring Bells, on the acceſſion day of a crowned head, ibid. Act paſſed that Biſhops, Chanc. and Commiſſaries ſhould be Bach. of Laws at leaſt, 151. Plague broke forth 1563, ibid. In 1560 the Engliſh Liturgy, being tranſlated into Latin by Walt. Haddon, was commended by Q. Eliz. to be uſed in all Coll. and Halls, &c. 147, N. 1. 151. Among other Injunctions of Q. Eliz. (about 1562) are the following; Miniſters were enjoined to peruſe Chapters and Homilies ſeveral times, to the end that they might read to the better underſtanding of the people, 151. That Prieſts and Deacons ſhould not take to their wives any manner of women without advice or allowance firſt had, upon good examination by the Bp. of the Dioceſe, and 2 Juſtices of the peace, ibid.

At that time only 2 Preachers to the Academians on the Lord's day, and that not conſtantly, 152. Several Statutes made, 1564, againſt exceſs of apparel, 153. Alſo that a Matriculation book ſhould be provided, ibid. There being a peſtilential diſeaſe 1564, the Act was intermitted, 154. The public Statutes explained, amended and confirmed, 1565, ibid. That Maſters of Arts ſhould continue 2 years Regents, ibid. That the Acts were to be the Monday next after the 7th of July, ibid. Q. Eliz. viſited the Univ. 1566, 154 —— 163. In 1569 the great or black Congregation ordered to be aboliſhed, and all matters were to be conſulted in a meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, Heads of Houſes, and Proctors, before they could paſs in Convocations, 167, 168. And all Suffrages which before paſſed publicly, were now to be done by ſcrutiny, or private whiſpering in the ears of the Proctors, ibid. A controverſy when the neceſſary Regency ended, ibid. In the ſame year a Counſellor for the Univ. choſen at a certain ſalary, ibid. No College or Cath. Ch. may put out Land in leaſe longer than for 21 years, or 3 lives, 169. Leave was obtained 1570 to chooſe 2 Burgeſſes out of their Body to ſit in Parliament, but not effected till the beginning of K. J. I. ibid. In the beginning of 1571 a Plague which laſted a full year, 170. The Statutes ordered to be corrected and tranſcribed, and the Privileges examined, 171. The Univ. incorporated by act of Parliament, the ſame year, ibid. An Act made againſt Purveyors, &c. ibid. Their Liberties confirmed, with the Charter of K. Hen. VIII. ibid. Divers Scholars, reduced by the long Plague, and want of Exhibitions, authoriſed 1572 by the Chanc. as enjoined by Act of Parliament of this year, to requeſt alms, ibid. The Queen in her progreſs came to Woodſtock, and was waited on by ſeveral Heads, and Doctors, ibid. In 1573 a Letter from the Queen's Council was read in the Conv. for repreſſing and puniſhing the preaching, reading &c. againſt the uniform Order of Common Prayer, allowed by Act of Parliament, 172, 173.

In 1573 the Act was deferred till Oct. 12, 175. The meetings called Similes parvo, or Aſſimilationes parvæ or Conventions to be uſed inſtead of Congregations, about the time of the Act, ibid. The Syriac Language to be read, and a ſtipend allowed for the ſame, ibid. The Orders of Council 1575 againſt Noble for contempt, &c. enrolled in Chancery, 177. An exemplification of the ſame read in Conv. 178. Order taken againſt Blaſphemers and Swearers, ibid. Alſo for a reformation in ſupplications for Graces, ibid. That the Sheriff of the county at the receiving his Commiſſion ſwear before the Vice-Chanc. or his deputy, to defend the Privileges, Liberties and Cuſtoms of the Univ. ibid. An Act of Parliament paſſed 1575, ordering that no Coll. or Houſe of learning in either of the Univ. or at Winch. or Eaton, make any leaſes, &c. except that the one third part of the old rent be reſerved and paid in Corn, &c. or in Money, after the rates of the beſt wheat and malt, at the next market day before the rents are due, ibid. The Queen in her progreſs, coming to Woodſtock 1575, the Vice-Chanc. Doctors, and Heads of Houſes wait on her, 179. And preſented a ſpeech, and gratuity. A Plague in 1575, ibid. The Act of Parliament for repairing the Highways about Oxford for 5 miles, ordered and read in Conv. ibid. A Controverſy aroſe in Conv. (1576) whether privileged perſons could become Citizens without loſing their privilege; but nothing determined at that time, 183. Voted by a majority of Conv. that the Incorporation of the Cantabrigians ſhould be by Grace, ibid. Decrees made the ſame year reſpecting Exerciſes and Apparel, 184. Voted in Conv. that all thoſe Maſters of Oxford that proceeded in that year wherein the parties incorporated proceeded in their reſpective Univ. ſhould be ſeniors to them, &c. 185. The ſcheme of a progreſs made for the reviſing the Statutes approved of by the Chanc. and commended to Conv. ibid. Ordered that the Statutes lately made ſhould be put into the Latin

tin Tongue, 186. And that the decree concerning the incorporation of the Cantab. be rectified, 187. Controverſy (1577) whether a Maſter of Arts be ſuperior to one, only admitted to the reading of any book of Inſtitutions, determined in favour of the M. A. 192. It had alſo been determined in 1369, ibid. In 1513 the Students in Civil Law were not to be admitted to the Bach. degree of that Faculty, unleſs they would promiſe to give place to the Maſters, ibid.

In 1578 care taken in Conv. againſt Foreſtallers of the Mercat, contrary to Act of Parliament, alſo for the reparation of the Highways, and reviſing the Statutes, 193. Care taken for aboliſhing Hereſy, or Popery, by recommending Catechiſms, &c. for youth, ibid. Foreigners of abilities and diſtinctions, always entertained with ſuitable reſpect, 194. Plague in 1579, 195. Libellers of government to be puniſhed with baniſhment, ibid. An earthquake in 1580, 198, 199. A Latin Sermon appointed 1580, to be preached at the beginning of each of the 4 terms, 199. The Sermon at Ch. Ch. on good Friday, and on the Holidays next following Eaſter day at St. Mary's to be repeated on Low Sunday, ibid. Afterwards the Sermon on Eaſter day, at St. Peter's, was to be added, 200. Scholars not to ſojourn in the City, and to be matriculated of ſome Coll. or Hall, ibid. Sermons ordered to be preached on all Holidays, and in Eaſter and Whitſun weeks, and alſo on Sundays in the Vacations, ibid. Letter from the Chancellor concerning diſorderly preaching, 201. Days of brewing to be obſerved by the Brewers, 204. The High Sheriff, under Sheriff, &c. to be required by the Chanc. and Scholars, at the entrance into their office, to take an oath for the obſervance of the Liberties and Privileges of the Univerſity, &c. ibid.

The Chanc. ſends a Letter, and Propoſal 1581, and the Conv. framed Decrees concerning matriculating Scholars, and their oaths; private Tutors and Readers; Diſputations in Divinity 10 times a year; the exacting the Oath of the Townſmen, the Sheriff, and under Sheriff, for the obſerving the Statutes and Liberties of the Univ. and how the Profits from the Matriculation are to be divided; that Royal Lecturers, and others do read by themſelves, or approved deputies, &c. 205. —— 209. Controverſy between the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, concerning the nomination of the Clerks of the Mercat, the deciſion of which ſeems to have been on the Vice-Chanc. ſide, 210.

A Decree of Conv. 1582 that determ. Bach. preſented to degrees from Egg Saturday to the end of Lent, ſhould not be ſuffered to determine, except it ſeemed good to the Members of Conv. 210. Decreed, that Doctors intending to proceed ſhould not have their Graces propoſed without depoſiting 10l, 211. The Plague breaking out the ſame year, public reading, exerciſes, &c. were omitted, ibid. Some Cottages pulled down, ibid. Beneficed Miniſters, expending 40l to pay more or leſs at proceeding to be underſtood according to the firſt fruits, 212. The Chanc. ſends letters for the amending of ſeveral diſorders and abuſes in the Univ. ibid.

The Chanc. Letter read in Conv. 1583 recommending a Committee to reform the Statutes, and the ſame appointed, 218. The Statute 'de Gratiis negandis' rectified—that Graces be deſired only in Congregation and ſeveral Decrees made concerning public Exerciſes, ibid. Certain perſons appointed to deliberate of granting Graces to preach, but not per totam Angliam, unleſs they had a Dipl. under the large ſeal of the Univ. ibid. The Vice-Chanc. not to grant leave to Players, to act within the precincts of the Univ. 219. The Queen complaining to the Chanc. and he to the Univ. of ſome great diſorders in the diſcipline of the ſame, they were accordingly reformed, 219, 220, 221. The Chancellor and the Univ. confirm the ſaid Statutes, 222. Ordered in Conv. that no perſons have any printed libels of abuſe on the Queen, or adviſe her ſervants to kill her, 222. 100l lent to Joſ. Barnes, a Bookſeller, that they might have a preſs in the Univ. 223. Bedells, and Regiſtrary's fees, increaſed by Conv. 1584, ibid. Application made for liberty to chooſe Burgeſſes to ſerve in Parliament 1584, and 1588, but the matter came to nothing, ibid. Letters read in Conv. from Queen's Council directed to the Juſtices of Oxon. and Berks, that they remove the charge of proviſion for her Majeſty's Houſehold, within 5 miles of the Univ. and to lay the ſame on other perſons within the ſaid Shires, &c. 823. Some Scotch Miniſters came to the Univ. to draw the Scholars over to obſerve certain Decrees, and Diſcipline, 224. Decreed by Conv. that the Collectors in Lent be elected by a majority of the Bach. in the ancient way, which continued till the Caroline Cycle was made, and then reduced to the other way of election, by the Proctors only, 225, 226. Ordered that Ariſtotle only, and thoſe that defend him, be followed in Diſputations, 226.

A new

A new Divinity Lecture founded 1586 againſt Popery, 226. Puritaniſm encouraged, 228. Preaching Turns at St. Mary's appointed by rotation, 230.

Quarrel 1587 between the Northern and Southern, and Welſh Scholars, 230. A Benevolence obtained for the poor brethren of the French Church, in London, 231. Care taken concerning Diſputations at the beginning of every Term, and alſo Sermons to be preached in order, ibid. Gloves ordered to be preſented to the Vice-Chanc. and Proctors, by Bach. of Civ. Law, 234. That candidates for degrees ſubmit to an examination, &c. at the time of ſupplication, 235. The Chanc. letter, and injunctions relating to the obſervation of Statutes publiſhed in Conv. 1589, and Decrees, 237 —— 240. Another letter from the ſame 1590 concerning many diſorders not reformed, and many things, that were recommended, not obſerved, the Vice-Chanc. Dr. Bond, would not permit it to be read, conceiving it reflected upon himſelf, and others, 241 —— 243. Dr. Bond alſo wrote a vindication of himſelf, 243. Ordered that Sermons be performed by Maſters of Arts, of four years, 246. The Chanc. 1591 preſſes in his letters for a reformation of apparel, 248. Decrees confirmed 1592 by Conv. concerning the Exerciſe for a Bach. of Div. 253. Alſo concerning the election of Proctors and Collectors, ibid. Plague in 1593, 254. Letter from the Queen's Council forbidding Plays, on account of drawing together a concourſe of people, and ſpreading the Plague, ibid. The French Embaſſador entertained, 256. The election for Proctors 1594 troubleſome on acc. of ſtrangers, formerly members coming to vote, 257. The Statute 'abiiſſe cum pannis' explained, ibid. A debate concerning the Incorporation of the Cantabrigians, and the reſult was that they ſhould be the juniors of their year, 258. Letters from the Chanc. read, concerning ſome abuſes and defects to be reformed, 258, 529. Ordered that no Bach. in Div. ſhould have his Grace propoſed to proceed, till he had completed 2 years in that Study, 260. Whether the deliberation of Delegates be final determined in the affirmative, according to the opinion of certain Doctors of the Arches, ibid. Invitations to preach at St. Paul's Croſs, London, ibid. Controverſies on the Citizens oath, the number of Bakers and Brewers, and the Night watch, ibid.

The Exerciſes of Juriſts and Phyſicians reduced to a better method; public Exerciſes, and good government reformed, and all Statutes tranſcribed in Tables, and hung up, 262. A Counſellor choſen for the Univ. 1597, with a Salary, 264.

Endeavours uſed for the privilege of chooſing Burgeſſes, but without effect for the preſent, ibid. Reports of Delegates confirmed concerning Nemo ſcit; the depoſitions of Bachelaurs; and Gloves to be given by Doctors that ſtand in the Comitia, ibid. and 265. Delegates appointed to determine between the Univ. and Citizens; and others to reduce the Statutes into order and method, and alſo to conſider of ſome puniſhment for acting interludes, 268. Controverſy between the Vice-Chanc. and Proctors in 1600, 269. Amicably ſettled, 270. The Statutes began to be reduced into order, and tranſcribed, ibid. In 1601, privileged perſons quitted from ſubſidies, 271. Statutes revived for Bach. of Div. and M. A. to diſpute, ibid. Exerciſe in parvys revived, ibid. Controverſy between the Proctors and Lord of the Manor of Bullington Hundred, concerning Liberties in St. Clements Pariſh, ibid. Alſo between the Vice-Chanc. and Puritans, or Calviniſts, ibid. One of them Mr. Sprint, impriſoned for refuſing to deliver up a copy of his ſermon, ibid.

Mr. S. afterwards on reading a ſubmiſſion was releaſed, and Mr. Troutbeck, an encourager of Sprint, alſo read a ſubmiſſion, 272 —— 275.

Inſtructions or Articles againſt the Puritans, 275 —— 278. Articles of Allegiance and Supremacy, Subſcription to the Book of Common Prayer, and the 39 Articles of Religion entred 1602 in the Univ. Reg. 278. Q. Elizabeth's method of incouraging learning in the Univerſities, 278. Plague broke forth 1603, 1604, 1605, 279, 280. The Colleges paid a weekly collection, on the petition of the Citizens, towards the relief of the infected, ibid. King J. I. 1603 coming to Woodſtock, was waited on by the Vice-Chanc. Doctors, and Proctors, 281. A report being ſpread that the Civil Law was to be exterminated the kingdom, by petition from the Univ. the deſign was fruſtrated, ibid. The K. alſo this year granted to the Univerſities, that they might elect 2 Burgeſſes to ſerve in Parliament profeſſing the Civ. Law, ibid. A new Tranſlation of the Bible reſolved on by K. James, and ſeveral Tranſlators appointed from this Univ. 282. A Tueſday's Sermon begun by the Calvinian party, 283. And continued with little intermiſſion till 2 years after the Reſtoration of K. C. II. 284. K. J. I. 1605, came to

to Oxford, with his Queen and Prince Henry, 285. After the diſcovery of the Gunpowder plot the ſame year Catholic ſtrangers were ſent away, and all privileged perſons that refuſed to attend Divine ſervice were to be deprived, &c. 287. An Act of Parliament alſo paſſed to enable the Univerſity to preſent to all Livings in a certain part of the kingdom, in the gift of Popiſh Recuſants, ibid. The Plague broke out 1605, 1606, 288. Statute made againſt drunkenneſs and tippling at Taverns, 290. Decreed that no Compotations ſhould be uſed by determining Bach. to obtain the office of Collector, 291. Certain Exerciſes revived, ib. A joint petition with Cambridge for Act of Parliament to remove Cottages, ibid. Controverſy with New Coll. concerning preſenting their Fellows without aſking their Graces, determined in favour of the Coll. 292. New Statutes made, 1607, to prevent canvaſſing for Proctors, ibid. Letters from the Chanc. (Bancroft) 1608 about reformation of the Scholars, 296, 297, 298. John Maſon for ſome errors in his Sermon 1610 recanted, 305. The Parliament having taken the oath of Allegiance to his Majeſty, and the Clergy in their Conv. about to do the ſame, the Univ. was recommended by the Chanc. to do the ſame, 306. The Statutes againſt drunkenneſs revived, ibid. The King and Queen 1610 paſſed through Oxford, ibid.

The Bookſellers of Lond. obliged themſelves by Indenture to give the Bodl. Lib. a copy of every Book printed by or for them, 307. The number of Papiſts inconſiderable; the Puritans many in 1611, ibid. The Books of Conradus Vorſtius publickly burnt, 310. Controverſy with the College of Phyſicians, 311. Letter ſent to Frederic Elector Palatine who intended viſiting Oxford, but was prevented, 311. Alſo his Anſwer, ibid. Letter of condolance ſent 1613 to Sir T. Bodley on his death bed, 313. His Death and Will publiſhed in Convocation, ibid. His body being brought from his Houſe in Lond. was publickly buried in Mert. Coll. Chapel, ibid. Frederick Count Palatine came to viſit the Univ. was matriculated and ſumptuouſly entertained, 315. Fees allowed to the Prof. of Div. ibid.

The election of Collectors referred to Delegates, ibid. The ſitting without caps in Conv. Houſe brought on by Hen. Wightwicke, who for his imprudence was baniſhed, 317. But afterwards ſubmitting was reſtored, 317, 318. The King 1614 came to Oxford, 319. Benefaction of J. Kyng Bp. of Lond. 322. The King 1615 waited on at Woodſtock, with a Speech from the Orator; and a preſent of Gloves to his Majeſty and Nobles, ibid. Puritaniſm and Calviniſm encreaſing, certain directions from the King were read in Convocation 1616, and referred to Delegates, 323, 324. Charles, Pr. of Wales, came to Oxford and was matriculated, 325.

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there Aug. 1, and ſat about 14 days, 356. The members of the Coll. and Halls were diſmiſſed for the reception of the members of both Houſes, ibid. On the diſſol. of Parliament the Scholars returned; but the Plague entering, they were again diſperſed, 356. Controverſy between the Vice-ch. and Junior Maſters in the election for Burgeſſes to Parliament, and in conſequence a Petition to Parliament; when another election being commanded, the Juniors had their option, 357. Tumult in election of Proctors 1627, 359. King came to Woodſtock the ſame year, and was congrat. by the Univ. with a Speech and preſent, ibid. Sir H. Marten's preſent of 100l publiſhed in Conv. and thanks ſent to him, ibid. Decrees and Statutes relating to Voters for Proctors, read in Conv. and admitted, 360. Chanc. letter on the ſame alſo read, ibid. Tumult again 1628 in the election of Proctors, 361. The King's letter on the ſame read, 362. 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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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MARG. PROF. of DIV.

PAGE 830. line 1. *Chriſtoph. Goodman* was deprived on the acceſſion of Q. Mary and died at Cheſter about 1601.

832, l. 1. See the King's Patent for annexing a Prebend of Worceſter to this Profeſſorſhip in Rymer, v. 8, p. 915.

—— *Hen. Maurice* was Preb. of Chicheſter 1681.

843, *Rich. Smyth*, ſometime Reg. Prof. of Divinity, afterward became Dean at Doway, where he died Jul. 9, 1563, and was buried in St. Mary's Chapel.

REG. PROF. of GREEK.

853, *Giles Laurence* became Archd. of St. Albans in 1580.

854, *John South* had the Royal Grant Apr. 9, 1622, (quamdiu ſe bene geſſeret) Rymer, v. 17, 364. He reſigned.

—— *Henry Stringer* had a Grant Oct. 31, 1625. He was deprived by the Parl. Sept. 14, 1648.

—— *Joſeph Crowther* had a grant in reverſion Mar. 18, 1637. (Rymer, v. 20, 200.)

—— *Humphry Hody* was appointed Mar. 6, 1697, 8.

855. *Tho. Shaw* had a Grant in Nov. 1741.

—— *Sam Dickens* was appointed Nov. 30, 1751.

871, *Tho. Millington*, Reader in Natural Philoſophy, was buried at Gosfield, Eſſex, of which Church he was Patron.

899, *Gilbert Trowe*, Prof. of Botany, reſigned in 1728, and died in Merton Coll. Feb. 10, 1756.

944, l. 6, *from the bottom, add*,
Oliver Cromwell, Protector, about 1654 preſented to the Bodleian Library twenty-five ancient MSS. ten of which were in folio, and fourteen in quarto, all of the Greek language except two or three.

972, l. 8. *read* Burleigh.

990, l. 9, *from the bottom, add*,
Towards the Building in the new Court at All Souls were the following contributors in 1718 —— 1733, beſides thoſe mentioned in p. 277, &c. The Earl of *Carnarvon*, 200l. Alſo the following, who had been Fellows. Sir *John Shadwell*, Knight and King's Phyſician, 20 gs. *Thomas Tanner*, D. D. Bp. of St. Aſaph, 50l. *Robert Wood*, D. C. L. Official at Colcheſter, 100l. *John Aldworth*, M. A. Rector of Lockinge, Berks, 100l. *Henry Godolphin*, D. D. Prov. of Eton and Dean of St. Paul's, 100l. *Roger Williams*, Eſq. M. A. 30gs. *Marſhall Brydges*, M. A. Chanc. of the Ch. of Wells, 10gs. *Francis Offley*, M. A. Rector of Welwyn, Herts, 10gs. *Robert Lloyd*, Gen. M. A. 20l. *Philip Code*, D. M. 50l. and *Peter Waldo*, M. A. Chaplain, afterward D. D. 20l.

Towards building the Hall, Kitchen and Buttery, the following whoſe Arms are mentioned in p. 281, gave as follows:
Pierce Dod, D. M. Fel. of the Coll. of Phyſicians, 200l. *Lord Talbot*, 100l. Bp. *Willis*, 100l. Hon. *Dod. Grevile*, 100l. Bp. *Tanner*, 50l. Hon. *Wrioth. Digby*, D. C. L. 50l. *Tim. Geers*, M. A. 5gs. all ſometime Fellows: alſo *Thomas* Lord *Trevor*, 100l. Hon. *William* Lord *Digby*, D. C. L. 50l. and *C. Delafaye* Eſq. 50gs.

HISTORY

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

HISTORY of the COLLEGES.

Page 18, Note, col. 2. l. 19. MERTON COLLEGE Chapel, *add*,
Under the eaſt window of the Chancel, is a Picture of the CRUCIFIXION, ſuppoſed to be an original by *Tintoret*; given a few years ſince by JOHN SKIP, Eſq. ſometime Gent. Com. of the College.

149, *at the bottom*, QUEEN'S COLLEGE, *add*,
Thomas Fothergill, D. D. Provoſt of Queen's Coll. and Preb. of Durham, died Aug. 30, 1796, early in the morning, in his 81ſt year.

166, l. 18. *add*,
In 1791, Mr. ROBSON of Bond Street, London, preſented to the Society for the ornament of their Chapel a Picture of the NATIVITY, called La Notte, and copied by Mr. *Cranke* from *Corregio's* admired Picture in the *Dreſden* Gallery.

304, l. 4. *from the bottom*, *add*,
James Acton, B. C. L. Fellow of All Souls Coll. died ſuddenly Nov. 30, 1721, and was buried in the Chapel Dec. 2. Hearne's *Diary*, v. 92. p. 202.

401, l. 11. CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, *add*,
The Altar-piece in the Chapel is about to be decorated with a Painting by *Pompeio Battoni*, as is ſuppoſed, from *Guido's* celebrated Picture of the ANNUNCIATION, in the Chapel of the *Monte Cavallo* Palace at *Rome*; lately preſented to the Society by the Preſident.

443, l. 3. *add* D. D.

531, N. col. 1, l. 9. TRINITY COLLEGE, *add*,
The altar has alſo lately received an additional ornament by a beautiful piece of Needle-work executed in worſteds, 1793, by Miſs ALTHEA FANSHAWE of Henley, Oxfordſhire, from a Painting in 1791 by Sir BENJAMIN WEST, Knight, now Preſident of the Royal Academy of Painting. It was preſented to the College by the ſame Lady, and repreſents our SAVIOUR immediately after his RESURRECTION, attended by an Angel.

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DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

The ſecond Volume of the ANNALS may be conveniently divided into two at p. 500, for which purpoſe two Title pages, &c. are given. An additional Label is alſo printed for the HIST. of the COLLEGES; which part of the Work may be bound with the Appendix, making it the third and laſt Volume, being the laſt part in the Author's Manuſcript.

THE END.